Monday Feb. 2, 1953

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The President said our new "positive" foreign policy must [redacted] be truly bi-partisan.. must be a coherent global policy. It will use peaceful methods and devices. We will not break faith with our friends. And we believe in mutual security and mutual co-operation. The President said we will help others to the extent that they help themselves. He made it clear we want "practical unity" in Western Europe. He feels those nations have made bitter sacrifices.. contributed much with their vision and determination.. but he wants co-operation "greater than has been known to date."

The President, who has been in office for less than two weeks, said there is much to be done to work out [redacted] programs to cover all phases of his responsibility. But he had a number of suggestions. He said: we must eliminate waste and duplication in the armed forces. AND intergrate the whole program. [redacted] He made it clear that he wants a civil defense program.. believes it is "sheer necessity" because "We have [redacted] incontrovertible evidence" that the Russians have atomic weapons. (Former President Truman has doubts.)

President Eisenhower promised to work toward tax reductions, at the earliest possible time. But he doesn't feel it would be wise to cut taxes until we have shown that we can cut expenses..reduce our deficits..meet the costs of defense.. properly handle our big debt, and check the menace of inflation. President Eisenhower says it is important that we all understand that his Administration does not and cannot begin its job with a clean slate; it cannot quickly erase or amend what has been done in the past.

~~[illegible] economy is highly complex and sensitive. [illegible] not be easy. But, he said, with the cooperation of every [illegible] the Congress and citizens and local government [illegible] themselves in demands on Congress for Federal funds [illegible]~~

The President says no problem has received more consideration from his advisors than the future of wage and price controls. He wants to let them die at the end of April because: they are artificial..arbitrary.. unsastisfactory, and unworkable. They have not kept the cost of living down, and they have not prevented inflation. But he would retain rent controls in areas with serious housing shortages. (chiefly defense areas.)

The President promised that all of his aides will attempt to surround themselves with government workers who are loyal in motives and

reliable in their work. New loyalty and security programs will be started in all departments under the supervision of Attorney General Brownell. [redacted]

The President addressed himself to additional government problems. [redacted] He feels we must seek economic stability for the farmer..full parity for him.. and minimize governmental interference. He wants the Taft-Hartley law amended promptly (although he had no specific recommendations) [redacted]

He pledges to use all of his authority to end [redacted] segregation in the District of Columbia, the federal government and the armed forces. [redacted] He wants to extend old [redacted] age and survivors insurance.. to encourage private pension plans.. He asked Congress to eliminate the injusticies, the discrimination from the Mc Carran immigration bill. And he

wants Congress to approve statehood for Hawaii...made no mention of Alaska.

The President's state of the union speech will be REBROADCAST over many of these stations at five minutes after midnight, eastern standard time.

~~The President summed up his views when he said he wants the conduct of our foreign affairs to "follow a steady course between an assertion of strength that is truculent and a confession of helplessness that is cowardly." In domestic affairs he seeks "the middle way between untrammelled freedom of the individual and demands for the welfare of the whole nation."~~

The Senate today confirmed three of the President's appointees:

Robert T. Stevens as army secretary...Robert T. Anderson AS Navy secretary...Winthrop Aldrich as ambassador to Great Britain. Action on ANOTHER appointee was delayed. Harold E. Talbott, designated to be secretary of air, ACKNOWLEDGED TO a Senate committee that during World War One an army procurement officer gave his aviation firm secret tips on airplane contracts. He said this was unfortunate..he wouldn't let anything like this happen again. ~~Another Senate committee heard John T. Flynn, a writer-economist, challenge the nomination of Dr. Conant to be high commissioner to West Germany. Mr. Flynn, a bitter critic of former Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, said Dr. Conant backed the controversial Morgenthau plan for dismantling much of Germany's industry. Senator Taft says he thinks Flynn~~

~~"made a good case" against Conant. Another witness, Joseph M. Dawson of the Baptists of America, said objections to Dr. Conant do him a grave injustice... are a "vicious threat to sound governmental policy."~~

In western Europe tonight there is fear of additional casualties as a result of the North Sea's high tide and freak hurricane that have already taken more than 950 lives. A few minutes ago my colleague Howard K. Smith told me by telephone from London that while the gale winds are abating the temperature has fallen radically to a near freezing point. And snow has started to fall along the British and Dutch Coasts. Smith says at least 1-thousand persons are unaccounted for in Britain.. in addition to a known dead of more than 300. This includes at least 11 American airmen and their families. In the Netherlands, there are 485 reported dead. The Hilversum radio "roughly estimates" one million persons in distress. The North Sea dikes of Holland have been cut in more than 70 places. Its the worst flood and storm since the middle of the 15th century: 23 islands are under water.. American Lieut. General Eddy, now in command of military assistance to Holland, says the scene from the air is "appalling".. The Dutch report thousands of acres of rich soil covered by salt water..damage estimates run into the millions. It was just a week ago that the Dutch informed Washington

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Here in New York, 13 convicted second-string Communist leaders, were offered a choice by Federal Judge Dimock: they could go to Russia or to American prisons.
[redacted]. They chose [redacted] prison.

Edward R. Murrow: February 2, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Secretary of State Dulles is touring Europe asking questions - making no commitments. Today in Paris he was on the receiving end of the questions; French officials wanting to know the meaning of President Eisenhower's speech. Mr. Dulles is reliably reported to have told them that this was the beginning of a cold war offensive, aimed at putting the Communist world on the defensive ~~in~~ an "effort to worry the Kremlin." The speech is at least worrying our allies.

In Britain the press is universally critical of the decision regarding Formosa. The London Times, which frequently speaks for the Foreign Office, says"the decision will be no more welcome in Whitehall than in Paris or Delhi. It will certainly underline the differences of view between the Western governments." Throughout Western Europe there is apprehension now, as there has been for some time, that we may take some action that will lead to all-out war with China.

The decision regarding Formosa is not likely to change the military situation in the near future. The monsoon season has started in the Formosa Straits, and this is no time for small landing craft operations by either side. Chiang-Kai-Shek does not have the men, the planes or the ships for an assault against the mainland. They are capable of carrying

out small Commando-type raids; but in the words of one high-ranking American officer on Formosa, "if they attempted a landing it would be the shortest in history." And a civil population does not rise to assist soldiers they know are not going to stay. Some of Chiang's forces are well-trained, and capable of effective action, up to the battalion level; but continents are not invaded by battalions. The military balance is not altered significantly by the decision to pull the 7th Fleet out of the Straits of Formosa. Gen. Omar Bradley Chairman of the Joint Chiefs doesnt think this move involves "much greater" Risk of all out war with China

The President's disavowal of any or all secret understandings entered into by previous Administrations, permitting Russia to enslave free peoples, must remain something of a mystery. / Jim Haggerty, the President's press secretary, was asked whether this referred specifically to Yalta and Potsdam. Mr. Haggerty replied: "We are going to find out if any secret agreements were made in the past. It is broader than any one specific item". The agreements entered into at Yalta and Potsdam were subsequently published; and we were assured by the then Secretaries of State that there were no secret clauses or agreements. / The State Department refused to say what "understandings" the President had in mind. Representative Kirsten, of Wisconsin, has introduced a joint resolution declaring the Yalta agreement

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If the President was rather more precise in what he said about foreign policy than in what he said about domestic policy, it was perhaps because foreign affairs are both more urgent and familiar. The long list of studies and committees probably reflect the President's repeated belief that he can work through and with the Congress rather than trying to give orders. He laid out a lot of homework for the Congressmen today.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: President Eisenhower has made it evident in his State of the Union Message, that much of his future action will be guided by the reports he receives from his advisors. In effect, he was saying that Peter the Great said in 1687: "I am of those who must be taught and am seeking for teachers." The goal of the President is based on the same belief expressed in the Babylonian Talmud: "The reward of study is understanding."

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Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1953.

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The White House says it WAS "unwarranted" for a Wage Stabilization Board executive to say, wage controls will be lifted immediately. That is under consideration..they might be lifted before the law expires at the end of April. [redacted]

[redacted]

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The House today passed a bill to give President Eisenhower the same powers former President Truman had to REORGANIZE the government. The House defeated a committee plan to curb Mr. Eisenhower's powers.

Dr. Conant, the President's nominee to be high commissioner to West Germany, told a Senate committee today he doubts the "wisdom" of congressional investigations of Communism in colleges. He said he never agreed with the Morgenthau plan to dismantle German industry because it "carried a spirit of vindicteveness." He denied THAT HE ever made an attack on religious schools.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

In London, Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons he believes the President's order to the 7th fleet..to stop sheilding Communist China--

[redacted] "will have [redacted] unfortunate political repercussions without compensating military advantages." Mr. Eden said the British three times expressed concern to Washington over the Administration's new policy. [redacted]

[redacted] Nationalist China's ambassador to Washington..Wellington Koo... says the Eisenhower order will not put Formosa in danger. Its apparent to him that the 7th fleet will continue to guard the Nationalist island.

Chaing Kai Shek has assured the western world that he does not want the help of any nation's ground forces; he suggests that he'd welcome air and naval support.

The influential "Times" of India says President Eisenhower "delights in hunting for peace with a gun" and wonders whether he will "embroil the world in another war." [redacted]

The Soviet press today summarized the President's state of the union message in 50 words..with no comment on the new Formosa policy. [redacted]

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And the the Chinese Communists says the new plans for the 7th fleet are part of a "plot to enlarge the war and endanger peace in the Far East and the whole world."

[redacted]

In Korea today, American infantrymen attacked two Chinese hill positions. Frontline officers say it was a "tremendous success.." we killed at least 390 Communists. The operation was similar to the Less Successful Although much-publicized "Operation Smack." And General Collins, the army chief of staff, today defended that operation before a House committee. He said an over-zealous public relations officer made a mistake.. was "an eager beaver.." by putting the operation orders into a little colored-folder.

The death toll in Holland, England and Belgium has now reached an unofficial count of at least 16-hundred. And officials in all three countries indicate they have no idea how many people are missing. Today, North Sea waves pounded through broken Dutch dikes. And our correspondent at the Hague, Daniel Schorr.. says some of these breaks are 100 to 150 yards wide. Schorr says Dutch officials estimate it will take a year to recover from the effects of the past few days. [redacted]

[redacted]

Here in New York, Judge Dimmock sentenced TO PRISON 13 convicted second-string Communist leaders [redacted] for terms of from one to three years. Fines ranged from two to six thousand dollars.

The A. F. of L's executive council has given the International Longshoreman's Association 90 days in which to free itself from "all [redacted] racketeering, crime and corruption" on the New York and New Jersey waterfronts. The A. F of L. threatens to SUSPEND [redacted] the Longshoremen's union, if this is not done. Joseph Ryan, president of the longshoremen's union, says he's been trying to rid his union of racketeering and corruption for one year.

#

[redacted]

The latest Vienna spy case took a surprising turn today. You will remember that two naturalized ex-G.I.'s, Otto Verber and Kurt Ponger, were arrested as spies for the Soviet Union. They have been returned to this country to await trial. They are accused of maintaining contact with Yuri Novikov, the second Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Washington. Novikov has left this country, at the request of our government. The first man picked up for questioning in connection with this spy case was another naturalized American citizen in Vienna, by the name of Walter Lauber. He was questioned for one week, and then released. And he immediately fled with his family to the Soviet zone of Austria. Today, in a Communist newspaper in Vienna, Lauber declares that American Intelligence agents tried to persuade him to give false testimony against his friends Verber and Ponger.

It appears that our Intelligence authorities released Lauber in the hope that he might lead them to other persons, in the Vienna spy ring. But he got away, and ended up in the Russian zone. Alex Kendrick cables from Vienna that the faces of American counter-Intelligence agents in Vienna are somewhat red. They allowed what might have been one of their principal witnesses against the two men accused of spying for Russia, to escape. He took his wife and two children with him. Our authorities say he was

interrogated at length, but was not mishandled - was questioned under normal humane procedures.

It is, I think, much too early to speak of successes or failures in the foreign policy of the new Administration. Mr. Dulles is engaged in some very delicate conversations in Europe; our allies are apprehensive; much of their press is critical. But the progress or success of foreign policy cannot be judged by today's headlines, or by tomorrow's. / Despatches from Paris indicate that his conversations with the French leaders went much better than could have been expected a week ago. / He apparently persuaded the French that the new Administration is not considering any alternative to the European Army; has no idea of relying upon a ring of air bases outside Europe, as a counter-threat to the Russians; and that we have no thought of creating or helping to create a separate national German Army.

It also appears that the French leaders convinced Mr. Dulles that they will be able to get the necessary treaties through their Parliament this Spring, without sacrificing any essential elements.

Foreign policy is made up only in small part of the meetings of personalities. It involves procedures, and the routine relations between nations. And it is in this area that Mr. Dulles in Paris gave indication of what is to come in Washington. # For the past few years the State Department has been running only part of our foreign policy. In many

European capitals there was confusion and conflict between our Ambassador, the man responsible for handling military aid, and the man responsible for handling economic assistance. The heads of these new agencies reported to Washington outside the old-time diplomatic channels. As we have reported from Europe from time to time, it seemed that the Defense Department and the Mutual Security Agency were more important and powerful than our Ambassador. This duplication of representation produced confusion in European capitals, and in Washington. For example, we now have in Paris four American representatives with the rank of Ambassador. Neither the French nor ourselves are quite sure who speaks with authority about what.

David Schoenbrun cables me from Paris tonight that French officials were astonished when Harold Stassen, the Mutual Security Administrator who is accompanying Mr. Dulles, told them in effect that the State Department was running our affairs - all of them - and that his was a secondary and minor role; and that he could do no more than follow the lines laid down by the State Department. This represents a clear indication to the Europeans, and to us, that the powerful days of the specialized agencies are numbered. The State Department has the responsibility of handling foreign affairs for the President. Our foreign affairs are made up in total

of a mixture of diplomacy, economic and military aid, as well as propaganda. Mr. Dulles, and presumably President Eisenhower, appear determined to bring the control and direction of all of these varied elements into one place - the State Department - thereby trying to eliminate the crossed lines of authority, which have in the past frequently confused both us and our allies.

Schoenbrun reports that Stassen appeared not only to eagerly recognize the senior authority of Mr. Dulles, but also to advertise it. This could, and probably does, mark a real turning point in the conduct of American foreign affairs - a return of authority and responsibility to the State Department - a clarification of the chain of command ~~and~~ in the conduct of our foreign relations. We have a finger in every pie in Europe. This appears to be an effort to get ourselves a wrist, so that they can all be co-ordinated.

President Eisenhower had considerable first-hand experience with overlapping and duplicating agencies abroad, and has apparently decided that the State Department is to exercise overriding authority. The foreign policy of any Administration unfolds slowly, but the President is obviously trying to create a more cohesive and efficient instrument for its conduct.

A new administration is always confronted with the problem of reorganization...much like a new football coach taking over someone else's squad. Now, the State Department has a new "coach" who apparently believes as Edmund Burke did, that:"Good order is the foundation of all good things. To this, Mr. Churchill once added:"When you've got a thing where you want it, it is a good thing to leave it where it is!"

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Dr. Conant, the President's nominee to be high commissioner to West Germany, told a Senate committee today he doubts the "wisdom" of congressional investigations of Communism in colleges. He said he never agreed with the Morganthau plan to dismantle German industry because it "carried a spirit of

vindictiveness." He denied that he ever made an attack on religious schools.

In London, Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons he believes the President's order to the 7th fleet, to stop sheilding Communist China - "will have unfortunate political repercussions without compensating military advantages." Mr. Eden said the British three times expressed concern to Washington over the Administration's new policy.

Nationalist China's ambassador to Washington, Wellington Koo, says the Eisenhower order will not put Formosa in danger. Its apparent to him that the 7th fleet will continue to guard the Nationalist island.

Chiang Kai Shek has assured the western world that he does not want the help of any nation's ground forces; he suggests that he'd welcome air and naval support.

The influential "Times" of India says President Eisenhower "delights in hunting for peace with a gun" and wonders whether he will "embroil the world in another war."

The Soviet press today summarized the President's state of the union message in 50 words, with no comment on the new Formosa policy. And the Chinese Communists says the new plans for the 7th fleet are part of a "plot to enlarge the war and endanger peace in the Far East and the whole world."

In Korea today, American infantrymen attacked two Chinese hill positions. Frontline officers say it was a "tremendous success." We killed at least 390 Communists. The operation was similar to the less successful although much-publicized "Operation Smack." And General Collins, the army chief of staff, today defended that operation before a House committee. He said an over-zealous public relations officer made a mistake, was "an eager beaver" by putting the operation orders into a little colored folder.

The death toll in Holland, England and Belgium has now reached an unofficial count of at least 16-hundred. And officials in all three countries indicate they have no idea how many people are missing. Today, North Sea waves pounded through broken Dutch dikes. And our correspondent at the Hague, Daniel Schorr,

says some of these breaks are 100 to 150 yards wide. Schorr says Dutch officials estimate it will take a year to recover from the effects of the past few days.

Here in New York, Judge Dimmock sentenced to prison 13 convicted second-string Communist leaders for terms of from one to three years. Fines ranged from two to six thousand dollars.

The AFL's executive council has given the International Longshoreman's Association 90 days in which to free itself from "all racketeering, crime and corruption" on the New York and New Jersey waterfronts. The AFL threatens to suspend the Longshoremen's union if this is not done. Joseph Ryan, president of the Longshoremen's Union, says he's been trying to rid his union of racketeering and corruption for one year.

The latest Vienna spy case took a surprising turn today. You will remember that two naturalized ex-G.I.'s Otto Verber and Kurt Ponger, were arrested as spies for the Soviet Union. They have been returned to this country to await trial. They are accused of maintaining contact with Yuri Novikov, the second Secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Washington. The first man picked up for questioning in connection with this spy case was another naturalized American citizen in Vienna, by the name of Walter Lauber. He was questioned for one week and then released. And he immediately fled with his family to the Soviet zone of Austria. Today, in a Communist newspaper in Vienna, Lauber declares that American Intelligence agents tried to persuade him to give false testimony against his friends Verber and Ponger.

It appears that our Intelligence authorities released Lauber in the hope that he might lead them to other persons in the Vienna spy ring. But he got away and ended up in the Russian zone. Alex Kendrick cables from Vienna that the faces of American counter-Intelligence agents in Vienna are somewhat red. They allowed what might have been one of their principal witnesses against the two men accused of spying for Russia to escape. He took his wife and two children with him. Our authorities say he was interrogated at length, but was not mishandled - was questioned under normal humane procedures.

It is, I think, much too early to speak of successes or failures in the foreign policy of the new Administration. Mr. Dulles is engaged in some very delicate conversations in Europe; our allies are apprehensive; much of their press is critical. But the progress or success of foreign policy cannot be judged by today's headlines, or by tomorrow's. Despatches from Paris indicate that his conversations with the French leaders went much better than could have been expected a week ago. He apparently persuaded the French that the new Administration is not considering any alternative to the European Army; has no idea of relying upon a ring of air bases outside Europe as a counter-trheat to the Russians; and that we have no thought of creating or helping to create a separate national German Army.

It also appears that the French leaders convinced Mr. Dulles that they will be able to get the necessary treaties through their Parliament this Spring, without sacrificing any essential elements.

Foreign policy is made up only in small part of the meetings of personalities. It involves procedures, and the routine relations between nations. And it is in this area that Mr. Dulles in Paris gave indication of what is to come in Washington. For the past few years the State Department has been running only part of our foreign policy. In many European capitals there was confusion and conflict between our Ambassador, the man responsible for handling military aid, and the man responsible for handling economic assistance. The heads of these new agencies reported to Washington outside the old-time diplomatic channels. As we have reported from Europe from time to time, it seemed that the Defense Department and the Mutual Security Agency were more important and powerful than our Ambassador. This duplication of representation produced confusion in European capitals, and in Washington. For example, we now have in Paris four American representatives with the rank of Ambassador. Neither the French nor ourselves are quite sure who speaks with authority about what.

David Schoenbrun cables me from Paris tonight that French officials were astonished when Harold Stassen, the Mutual Security Administrator who is

accompanying Mr. Dulles, told them in effect that the State Department was running our affairs - all of them - and that his was a secondary and minor role; and that he could do no more than follow the lines laid down by the State Department. This represents a clear indication to the Europeans, and to us, that the powerful days of the specialized agencies are numbered. The State Department has the responsibility of handling foreign affairs for the President. Our foreign affairs are made up in total of a mixture of diplomacy, economic and military aid, as well as propaganda. Mr. Dulles, and presumably President Eisenhower, appear determined to bring the control and direction of all of these varied elements into one place - the State Department - thereby trying to eliminate the crossed lines of authority which have in the past frequently confused both us and our allies.

Schoenbrun reports that Stassen appeared not only to eagerly recognize the senior authority of Mr. Dulles, but also to advertise it. This could, and probably does mark a real turning point in the conduct of American foreign affairs - a return of authority and responsibility to the State Department - a clarification of the chain of command in the conduct of our foreign relations. We have a finger in every pie in Europe. This appears to be an effort to get ourselves a wrist, to that they can all be co-ordinated.

President Eisenhower had considerable first-hand experience with overlapping and duplicating agencies abroad, and has apparently decided that the State Department is to exercise overriding authority. The foreign policy of any Administration unfolds slowly, but the President is obviously trying to create a more cohesive and efficient instrument for its conduct.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL.

MURROW: A new administration is always confronted with the problem of reorganization, much like a new football coach taking over someone else's squad. Now, the State Department has a new "coach" who apparently believes as Edmund Burke did, that "Good order is the foundation of all good things. To this, Mr. Churchill added: "When you've got a thing where you want it, it is a good thing to leave it where it is.." Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wed. Feb. 4, 1953

This is the news:

The Chinese Communists today "reacted" to President Eisenhower's decision to order our 7th fleet to stop sheidling Red China from Nationalist attacks. The Chinese communist radio says Chiang Kai Shek is egging on the United States to use its navy and air force to invade the mainland. Peiping says Chiang is a tool of President Eisenhower's scheme for having Asians fight Asians(a phrase he used during the campaign).

And in another enemy broadcast, Premier Chou En-lai said the Chinese are ready for an immediate cease-fire in Korea, IF the allies agree to settle, at a later date, the fate of prisoners of war. The Communists have suggested a similar plan before: they want all nations participating in the war to settle the fate of the prisoners at a conference after a cease-fire. (THE STATE DEPARTMENT says the plan is the same one Russia suggested.. the same one the U.N. Assembly turned down last December.

The enemy premier also made it clear that his people are prepared to continue the war "to the last." He called on China to mobilize its "manpower".. to increase its industrial and agricultural production.

Chou en Lai's broadcast came after the Voice of America had recorded an appeal by Mayor Wu of Formosa to the Chinese people on the mainland. He called on them to start a campaign of "passive resistance"...

to support the forces of Free China when these forces attack..to help disrupt Communist communications and destroy war materials.

The White House said today it will not announce when the President issues his order to the 7th fleet to stop sheilding the Communists [redacted]

Democratic Senator Fulbright suggests we give the Nationalists planes to bomb red china..just as the Russians have supplied planes for attacks on allied forces in North Korea.

~~And Republican Senator Cooper, of Kentucky, a former representative to the United Nations, says he doesn't expect the U.N. to do anything effective to end the Korean [redacted]~~

In Korea today, our fighter-bombers made another attack on enemy troop concentrations. And General Van Fleet announced that another South Korean division is now in the line. He also said there are enough South Koreans available to make up two more divisions. Right now, headquarters says, there are 13 R.O.K. divisions in the line plus 7 American divisions..one from the British Commonwealth and other smaller units from other countries.

The Pentagon reports we suffered another 271 casualties in

Korea last week. The total now is just under 129 and a half thousand.

Secretary of State Dulles was in London today conferring with British leaders, who are worried about the new orders to the 7th fleet. Reliable informants say Mr. Dulles told Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden, that we are going to continue our policy to try to limit the Korean war..that we have no aggressive intent. The two British leaders are said to have been "a great deal happier" after hearing this.

Mr. Dulles is also reported to have warned the British..as he has the French..that within the next 75 days they must show real progress in setting up a unified defense in Western Europe. If not, they face the risk of a cut in our military and economic aid. The 75-day time limit is said to Expire just before the North Atlantic Treaty foreign ministers are due to meet in Paris.

Tomorrow Mr. Dulles--and Mutual Security Administrator Stassen--go to West Germany. And today the West German socialists made it clear they do not favor approval of the European Defense Community plan at this time. They feel this would be dangerous to their hopes of an eventual alliance with East Germany. Chancelloer Adenauer hopes Mr. Dulles can win over the Socialists to his point of view.

On Friday, Mr. Dulles goes to the Netherlands..and there he will find.. as he did in Britain today.. a people primarily concerned at the moment with the tragedies resulting from their floods./ Tonight, a new North Sea gale is driving the sea through the broken dikes of Holland./ The death count in the affected countries is now a minimum of 17-hundred. The Dutch radio says 7-thousand persons are in peril because of 50-mile winds driving the sea over broken and temporary dikes./ No one appears to know how many others are isolated on the Dutch islands./ The weather was so bad today air planes were stuck to the ground..small boats were ordered to shelter. In Britain, gale winds are blowing along the whole east coast, from the islands north of Scotland to the Straits of Dover./ And Home Secretary, Sir David Maxwell Fyfe told Commons: the damage [redacted] is so extensive that repair work cannot be completed by the time the next high tides are expected. in ten days.

5

IN WASHINGTON TODAY,

[redacted]

Price Stabilizer Freehill SAID meat and a number of other commodities will be de-controlled before the end of this week. ~~The other commodities are expected to include: childrens and infants clothing at retail.. furniture..small electrical appliances, phonograph records and housewares. This action is being taken according to President Eisenhower's policy calling for an orderly end to wage and price controls.~~

~~Today the Administration abolished the Defense Production Administration and transferred the functions to the Office of Defense Mobilization.~~

A Department of agriculture economist predicts that farm income this year will be five per cent below 1952. O.V. Wells says this will be due to the big 1952 crops..shrinking foreign demands and a "substantial change" in farm price expectations.

Congress today compeleted action on its first bill: to create the post of a new undersecretary of state in charge of administration.

~~And a House committee reversed itself and voted to give President the same powers Mr. Truman had to reorganize government agencies.~~

The Senate today approved Harold E. Talbott to be air secretary. The vote was 76 to six. And the Foreign Relations committee approved General Bedell Smith to be undersecretary of state and Dr. James Conant to be high commissioner to western Germany.

Another Senate committee heard Mrs. Helen Balog, who keeps Foreign Service files in the state department, testify that John Stewart Service had access to the files for about a year. Mr. Service was later fired on the grounds of questionable loyalty. Mrs. Balog said he had been assigned to revise "very sloppy files."

Here in New York, William Remington, the former goverhment economist, was sentenced to three years in prison for perjury.

~~U.N. Secretary General Trygvie Lie says the United Nations "is not a profitable place for spies or saboteurs", because no military secrets are ever handled by the Secretariat. Mr. Lie promised to fire any employe when he has "reasonable grounds" for beliving the employe is carrying on subversive activities.~~

AND Paul G. Hoffman today resigned as chairman of the Ford Foundation. He will return to the Studebaker Corporation as chairman of its board. The Foundation has decided to move its headquarters from Pasadena to the East.

Edward R. Murrow: February 4, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has confirmed General Bedell Smith to be Under Secretary of State. He was General Eisenhower's Chief of Staff during the war - able, efficient, and at times ruthless, (as any good Chief of Staff must be.) In his new position General Smith, as the Number Two man in the State Department, will be running it for prolonged periods, while Mr. Dulles is off on his travels. [There are few if any men in Washington who better understand the workings of the President's mind.]

Today, in testifying before the Committee, General Smith quoted with approval a statement made by Lord Palmerston who directed British affairs during Queen Victoria's reign. The quotation was this: "It is always the policy and practise of the Russian Government, to expand its frontiers as rapidly as the apathy and timidity of its neighbors permit; but to halt or recoil, when met with determined opposition." And General Smith added: "A policy of containment is no more than passive defense; and the best you can get from that is a draw." The implication is clear. The Administration's "new and dynamic" foreign policy is not prepared to settle for a draw. Inevitably, at this early stage, the new Administration's foreign policy consists mainly of words. Mr. Dulles has said that somehow we must shatter the alliance between Russia and China. He has, in effect, threatened our

allies in Europe by saying that if they don't get on with the business of unity and the creation of a European Army, we may have to do a little re-thinking about our whole position in relation to Europe. Administration spokesmen have repeatedly said that a way must be found - a peaceful way - to liberate the enslaved people of Middle and Eastern Europe.

These statements all add up to a declaration that we will not settle with the Russians on present lines. The only action we have taken, as distinct from words, was the President's order to the Seventh Fleet, which does not alter the military position significantly. We are no more committed now than we were before to nourish, support or sustain Chiang-Kai-Shek in any adventures he may undertake. But most of our allies in Europe feel that we are already undertaking an unwarranted risk of an extension of the war.

At this point we don't know how European unity is to be accelerated; how the Chinese-Russian alliance is to be broken; how the satellite nations are to be liberated peacefully; or how the enemy can be brought to seek peace in Korea. But the Administration, judged by the weight of its statements so far, is prepared to take risks - very considerable risks - in order to achieve some or all of these objectives. It accepts the risk,

though probably not great, of expanding the war in Asia. It accepts the risk of offending or alienating a substantial body of opinion amongst our allies in Europe. And, in combination, it accepts the risk of another world war.

It seems to this reporter that American foreign policy, more than that of any other country, depends upon the support and acceptance of the electorate. As a nation and as individuals we are not disinclined to take risks. And we are not allergic to change. However, the fact remains that most of us do not know what a war - even an oldfashioned war like the last one - means. And that lack of experience is one thing that bothers our European allies.

It seems to me that the sum total of the Administration's pronouncements on foreign policy to date have been designed, in part at least, to create a climate of opinion in this country. We are being told that there is no safe way to achieve our objectives; that risk is involved in everything we do, unless we decide to do nothing. We are being told that those risks will be calculated insofar as it is possible for experienced men to calculate them.

In words, this Administration has committed the country to a most formidable and difficult task. Some of it may be impossible of achievement.

None of it will be easy or unattended by risk. And this Administration, like others before it, is engaged in trying to create a climate of opinion that will support its policies when the time comes to act. We are being told that we must live dangerously, but not recklessly; and that there is neither safety nor security in inaction. The whole history of the rise and fall of civilizations has been one of challenge and response. What we are now watching is the second phase of our response to the Communist challenge.

This is not the best of all possible worlds [redacted]. And no amount of [redacted] wishful thinking is going to make the job ahead any easier. Also, as Plutarch once noted: "Words will build no walls." With all our richness, many sacrifices will still have to be made. Terrence had some good advice when he said:"It is the duty of all persons when affairs are the most prosperous, to reflect in what way they are to endure adversity."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday Feb. 5 1953

This is the news:

Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons today he is satisfied that the United States has no aggressive intentions in the Formosa area. In a debate on President Eisenhower's decision to order the 7th fleet not to "shield" Communist China from the Chinese Nationalists, Mr. Eden said: one should not read anything into the Eisenhower state of the union message. He said he declined to "defend or justify" the President's decision... but is certain that the Administration has no aggressive intentions.

Herbert Morrison, who was foreign secretary under the labor government, accused the President of egging on Chiank Kai Shek to attack the Chinese mainland. He said the President's decision "contains great and considerable dangers and we feel a grave mistake has been made." Mr. Morrison sees a "real risk" of American forces becoming involved with the Chinese on the mainland. He said the "profound emotional hatred " of Americans for Communism is inclined to lead Americans into "risky actions."

Mr. Eden pointed out that there have been 128-thousand American casualties in Korea. He said:"It seems to me the restraint of the Americans has been quite remarkable."

Tonight the British announced the degree of co-operation they are prepared to give to the proposed European army. The British, who refuse to join this army, say they will co-ordinate air defense with the other European nations..they will agree to joint training and an exchange of air squadrons.

Secretary of State Dulles left Britain this morning saying both of our countries are in "basic accord as to basic aims of peace, security and economic well-being." Then, in West Germany, Mr. Dulles took up the argument he has been impressing on all west European statesmen: they must demonstrate their intentions to form a unified army. Mr. Dulles told the Germans that only through the European army could they contribute to the defenses of the west. Again he warned that there might be a cut in American aid if no progress is made in this direction. German Socia ists also met with Mr. Dulles and explained to him that they oppose joining a European army because they think it might mean a perpetual split of East and West Germany.

Tomorrow Mr. Dulles meets with Dutch leaders. And today, although there were four new breaks in the Dutch dike system, officials felt that the worst has passed in their flood crisis. All day airplanes and

helicopters continued to pick up persons stranded on Dutch islands. General Ridgeway flew over the area and said:"Its the worst natural disaster I have ever seen."

In Korea today our fighter bombers again attacked enemy bases and front line positions. And both the air force and the Marines revealed they now are using new jet night fighters. General Taylor, who takes over command of the 8th army from General Van Fleet, visited a South Korean artillery school and told the R.O.K's: "TO prepare for bigger battles in the North."

In Washington today, House Speaker Martin said he's confident that the President, "working with General MacArthur" can achieve peace in Korea. And Lieut. General Wedemeyer says we should drop atomic bombs on the Chinese mainland and open a ground offensive, with Asiatic troops, if it will help win the war.

The President said today that if we hold to the belief that good government must be based on religious faith, the government cannot help but be preserved. At a Prayer Breakfast in a Washington hotel the President said: "free government is immbedded in a deeply founded religious faith or it makes no sense."

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today that he favors price supports for farm products. He plans no immediate sweeping changes in agricultural policy.

The government has lifted price controls on second-hand cars built [redacted] before 1946. And tomorrow price officials are expected to lift price curbs on restaurant meals.

C.I.O. President Reuther today asked the President to end all wage controls immediately. He says thousands of workers wages have been frozen because the Wage Stabilization Board plans no further action on contracts submitted for its approval.

And AF of L. President Meany says the end of wage controls will cause the immediate re-opening of a lot of contracts.

A House committee was told today that Carroll E. Mealey, [redacted] former alcohol tax chief, spent at least 40-thousand dollars more than his reported income in the five years he served in this job. And Dwight E. Avis, who succeeded Meaney, said "political considerations became an important factor" in making appointments in the tax bureau after Joseph Nunan became tax commissioner in 1944.

A Senate committee was told by John E. Matson, a special agent in the State Department, that his report on a "suspected Communist" employed by the department has disappeared from secret files. Matson said that on several occassions he found documents missing from the files.

Here in New York, striking tugboat crewmen set up picket lines today. A. F. of L. Longshoremen refused to cross the lines and as a result 83 of this city's 143 piers were sealed off.

A fire broke out at the Brooklyn Navy yard tonight... in a metal building. Five alarms were turned in as flames amd smoke shot hundreds of feet into the air. More than 200 city firemen, and two fireboats have joined the Navy yard's firefighters.

Edward R. Murrow: February 5, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

So long as this nation is threatened by external foes and internal subversion we shall have with us the problem of the loyalty and reliability of people who work for the government. In the past efforts have been made to determine loyalty and reliability by committees, review boards and by Congressional committees. In the process the public mind has been confused, and personal reputations have been destroyed. The policing of the loyalty and reliability of federal employees cannot be adequately done by committees without endangering the reputation and the careers of people who may be wholly innocent of any subversive intent or action. We were reaching the point where anyone fired from government service was liable to be suspected of disloyalty, or worse. Many of us were inclined to forget that an individual can be fired because he is incompetent, fails repeatedly to do his job, doesn't show up for work on time, fails to follow directions, or is just plain not c~~ompetent~~able to do the job he's been assigned.

In his State of the Union message President Eisenhower laid down a "basic principle" which, if it is applied, may prevent in some measure, this process of "suspicion unlimited" whenever anyone is fired from government service. He said: "The primary responsibility for loyalty, efficiency, reliability on the part of government employees rests with the executive branch of the

government." In other words, with the head of the department that hires the employee. The President admitted that the application of this principle would be difficult; but he believes that he has sufficient powers under existing laws to carry it out. And if he finds he doesn't have, he will ask the Congress for new legislation. According to President Eisenhower, his security program will be "both fair to the rights of the individual and effective for the safety of the nation." They will "with care and justice apply the basic principle that public employment is not a right but a privilege."

The President is concerned first of all about the security of the nation, and secondly about "clearing the atmosphere of that unreasoned suspicion that accepts rumor and gossip as substitutes for evidence."

The President has laid down a principle to which few people can object. He has also placed a great responsibility upon the heads of government departments and agencies. He has recognized that it is terribly difficult, in some cases impossible for honorable men to determine whether another man is a security risk, or possibly disloyal.

It seems to this reporter that what the President has done is to re-state a principle - a business principle, familiar and long-practised by the

members of his Cabinet; that is the right of department heads to hire people, within the limitations of the budget, and their right to fire them. The department head, or his subordinates may fire people for frivolous or capricious ~~propitious~~ reasons - because they drink too much, or talk too much, put their feet on the desk, are not properly respectful, or just because the department head doesn't think they're pulling their weight in the boat, or doesn't like the way they comb their hair. This will be unfortunate for the people who are fired from government service, (just as it is for people who are fired from the service of big corporations.) There will be cases where the friends of the man who is fired will say he got a dirty deal, and it was his boss who really ought to have been fired. (That sort of thing happens in big corporations too.) But under this new "basic principle" - if it works - any individual who is dismissed, while he may have been dismissed without adequate cause, will not automatically fall under suspicion as being disloyal or a poor security risk. Maybe he was just "born tired" and has been resting on the government's time. Moreover, if the new administration carries out its announced plan to reduce drastically the number of government employees both at home and abroad, it will be firing so many people that they couldn't possibly all be suspected of subversive intent.

As President Eisenhower recognized, there is no easy, probably no completely fair way of meeting this problem. But he has at least announced a method which ought to give us as much national security as we have had, and rather less of what he has called "the atmosphere of unreasoned suspicion that accepts rumor and gossip as substitutes for evidence." He has, in effect, made his corps commanders responsible for the efficiency, integrity and loyalty of their own ~~XXXXX~~ troops. He has told them that government employees may be dismissed for the "good of the nation," without any public court-martial. That's the way it's done in big business, and this is a big business man's administration. And it could work. About a year from now we ought to be able to reach a tentative conclusion as to how well it works.

We were talking of loyalty checks on government employees...their need and shortcomings. It would be hard to argue with Publilius Syrus that "no opportunity for security should be let slip." For as Justice Holmes once remarked:"The word 'right' is one of the most deceptive pitfalls. Most rights are qualified." Robert Ingersoll set up a pretty good rule: "Give to every other human being every right that you claim for yourself."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons today he is satisfied that the United States has no aggressive intentions in the Formosa area. In a debate on President Eisenhower's decision to order the 7th fleet not to "shield" Communist China from the Chinese Nationalists, Mr. Eden said: one should not read anything into the Eisenhower state of the union message. He said he declined to "defend or justify" the President's decision, but is certain that the Administration has no aggressive intentions.

Herbert Morrison, who was foreign secretary under the labor government, accused the President of egging on Chiang Kai Shek to attack the Chinese mainland. He said the President's decision "contains great and considerable dangers and we feel a grave mistake has been made." Mr. Morrison sees a "real risk" of American forces becoming involved with the Chinese on the mainland. He said the "profound emotional hatred" of Americans for Communism is inclined to lead Americans into "risky actions."

Mr. Eden pointed out that there have been 128-thousand American casualties in Korea. He said: "It seems to me the restraint of the Americans has been quite remarkable."

Tonight the British announced the degree of cooperation they are prepared to give to the proposed European army. The British, who refuse to join this army, say they will coordinate air defense with the other European nations, they will agree to joint training and an exchange of air squadrons.

Secretary of State Dulles left Britain this morning saying both of our countries are in "basic accord as to basic aims of peace, security and economic well-being." Then, in West Germany, Mr. Dulles took up the argument he has been impressing on all west European statesmen: they must demonstrate their intentions

to form a unified army. Mr. Dulles told the Germans that only through the European army could they contribute to the defenses of the west. Again he warned that there might be a cut in American aid if no progress is made in this direction. German Socialists also met with Mr. Dulles and explained to him that they oppose joining a European army because they think it might mean a perpetual split of East and West Germany.

Tomorrow Mr. Dulles meets with Dutch leaders. And today, although there were four new breaks in the Dutch dike system, officials felt that the worst has passed in their flood crisis. All day airplanes and helicopters continued to pick up persons stranded on Dutch islands. General Ridgeway flew over the area and said: "Its the worst natural disaster I have ever seen."

In Korea today our fighter bombers again attacked enemy bases and front line positions. And both the air force and the Marines, revealed they now are using new jet night fighters. General Taylor, who takes over command of the 8th army from General Van Fleet, visited a South Korean artillery school and told the ROK's to prepare for bigger battles in the North."

In Washington today, House Speaker Martin said he's confident that the President, "working with General MacArthur" can achieve peace in Korea. And Lieut. General Wedemeyer says we should drop atomic bombs on the Chinese mainland and open a ground offensive, with Asiatic troops, if it will help win the war.

The President said today that if we hold to the belief that good government must be based on religious faith, the government cannot help but be preserved. At a Prayer Breakfast in a Washington hotel, the President said: "free government is imbedded in a deeply founded religious faith or it makes no sense."

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today that he favors price supports for farm products. He plans no immediate sweeping changes in agricultural policy.

The government has lifted price controls on second-hand cars built before 1946. And tomorrow price officials are expected to lift price curbs on restaurant meals.

CIO President Reuther, today asked the President to end all wage controls

immediately. He says thousands of workers wages have been frozen, because the Wage Stabilization Board plans no further action on contracts submitted for its approval.

And AFL President Meany says the end of wage controls will cause the immediate reopening of a lot of contracts.

A House committee was told today that Carroll E. Mealey, former alcohol tax chief, spent at least 40-thousand dollars more than his reported income in the five years he served in this job. And Dwight E. Avis, who succeeded Meaney, said "political considerations became an important factor" in making appointments in the tax bureau after Joseph Nunan became tax commissioner in 1944.

A Senate committee was told by John E. Matson, a special agent in the State Department, that his report on a "suspected Communist", employed by the department has disappeared from secret files. Matson said that on several occasions he found documents missing from the files.

Here in New York, striking tugboat crewmen set up picket lines today. AFL Longshoremen refused to cross the lines and as a result 83 of this city's 143 piers were sealed off.

A fire broke out at the Brooklyn Navy yard tonight in a metal building. Five alarms were turned in as flames and smoke shot hundreds of feet into the air. More than 200 city firemen, and two fireboats have joined the Navy yard's fire-fighters.

So long as this nation is threatened by external foes and internal subversion we shall have with us the problem of the loyalty and reliability of people who work for the government. In the past, efforts have been made to determine loyalty and reliability by committees, review boards and by Congressional committees. In the process the public mind has been confused, and personal reputations have been destroyed. The policing of the loyalty and reliability of federal employees cannot be adequately done by committees, without endangering the reputation and the careers of people who may be wholly innocent of any subversive

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limitations of the budget, and their right to fire them. The department head, or his subordinates may fire people for frivolous or capricious reasons - because they drink too much, or talk too much, put their feet on the desk, are not properly respectful, or just because the department head doesn't think they're pulling their weight in the boat, or doesn't like the way they comb their hair. This will be unfortunate for the people who are fired from government service, (just as it is for people who are fired from the service of big corporations.) There will be cases where the friends of the man who is fired will say he got a dirty deal, and it was his boss who really ought to have been fired. (That sort of think happens in big corporations too.) But under this new "basic principle" - if it works - any individual who is dismissed, while he may have been dismissed without adequate cause, will not automatically fall under suspicion as being disloyal or a poor security risk. Maybe he was just "born tired," and has been resting on the government's time. Moreover, if the new administration carries out its announced plan to reduce drastically the number of government employees both at home and abroad, it will be firing so many that they couldn't possibly all be suspected of subversive intent.

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We were talking of loyalty checks on government employees - their need and shortcomings. It would be hard to argue with Publilius Syrus that "no opportunity for security should be let slip. For as Justice Holmes Holmes once remarked: "The word "right" is one of the most deceptive pitfalls. Most rights are qualified." Robert Ingersoll set up a pretty good rule: "Give to every other human being every right that you claim for yourself."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday Feb. 6, 1953

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Some members of Congress said today that Admiral Radford, our Pacific fleet commander, has told them that President Eisenhower is considering a naval blockade of the Communist China mainland. The President is said to be waiting to see how our allies react to his decision to order our 7th fleet not to prevent Nationalist raids on the Communists. White House Secretary Hagerty asked about the possibilities of a naval blockade said:" I have no answer to that question and that does not imply a ..yes.. or a..no."

Chairman Short of the House Armed Services committee..one of two who have heard Admiral Radford testify in secret..says most members of his committee favor a blockade. He quotes Radford as saying; if we blockade the Communist coast his 7th fleet will need more ships to do the job...he doesn't think such a blcokade would result in any grave danager of enlarging the war.

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embarrass the new Administration. He said the Administration cannot telegraph its decision in advance "as was done by the Truman administration."

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The Senate Foreign Relations Committee released some testimony it recently took from General Smith. Among other things he said: he knows of only two Communists who have been in the State Department...he thinks a secret project for Communist China, devised by John Paton Davies, "could very well be productive"...he considers Davies no way sympathetic to Communism.. he fears that because of congressional criticism, some diplomats may decide to play it safe for a while, and temper their diplomatic reports from abroad to eliminate any views which might be "unpalatable."

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Edward R. Murrow: February 6, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Certainly not all, and probably not much of the penetrating comment about our relations with the rest of the world, appears in newspapers or on the radio. // I should like to read you a few sentences from the Antioch Review. They were written by S. Grover Rich, an assistant professor of Political Science, at the University of Utah. / He is writing about the psychological problem that is involved in our foreign policy. He says we are being asked to do something few other people in history have been able to do - prepare for war, and then sue for peace. / A nation's capacity for compromise decreases as its re-armament increases, until the climate of opinion will no longer support give-and-take negotiations. / Mr. Rich contends it is useless to produce tanks and ships, if our people are not prepared to fight. Yet in seeking to create the will to fight, do we not thereby destroy our ability to negotiate. We are reaching a point where negotiation is thought of as appeasement, in the public mind. / Once the public's hatred of Russian Communism has reached a white heat, it will take a very brave Secretary of State to advocate, yet alone try to conduct, a compromise settlement with Russia. / The term ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~X negotiation implies compromise; painful concessions on the part of both parties. But the only

alternative to diplomatic negotiation is eventual war. There is a decided difference between negotiation and dictation. Any attempt to dictate to the Russians could lead to only one conclusion, for big powers of relatively equal strength simply do not dictate to each other - they fight.

Unless the necessity of compromise is made clear to our people we may needlessly cause a war we seek to avoid. There is a very grave danger that Russia will also reach a point where she is unable to negotiate. She may well have reached it already. Russian leaders may be the cool and calculated schemers they are usually pictured to be. On the other hand, they may be merely a handful of desperate men with their backs to the wall, willing to take any step, however drastic, which might save them from destruction.

On practically every major issue on which the United States and Russia are in disagreement effective settlement will involve the most fundamental concessions on the part of both. In every geographic area and upon every principle where there is conflict, neither party can back down without a severe loss of prestige, military and territorial advantage, or both.

Assuming the improbable, if Stalin should announce tomorrow that he is sincerely ready to negotiate a world-wide settlement of our differences, what

could we say? What are we prepared to give up? And if we confess the inability of our own statesmen to compromise on these vital issues, we must also recognize the difficulties facing the Kremlin.

Professor Rich contends that big wars are often started by small countries. And he says that goaded on by Russia or the United States a belligerent Turkish diplomat, or Hungarian Army officer could easily, by some irresponsible act, begin a chain of events which would lead us all into the morass of World War III, if the attack on South Korea has not already done so.

In the matter of armament races, alliance systems and balances of power history is on the side of the sceptic. Professor Rich if not a sceptic is certainly no optimist, but he agrees that a refusal to meet the challenge would be national suicide; would mean not only war but defeat. Our policy is not wrong but only dangerous, far more dangerous than the public has yet realised. He believes that as a nation we are entering a sort of psychological no-man's-land, quite unlike anything we have ever known before. At best we face a twenty-year war of nerves, and the only foreseeable alternative to armed war is an armed stalemate. This situation is unique to Americans, one in which history provides few guide posts. Past experiences leave us totally unprepared to meet the problems we must face, many of them

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mon. 2/9/53

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their war materials elsewhere. He believes this would be "short of war".. as long as we did not "attack" any ships determined to reach China against our wishes. [redacted]

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~~In New Delhi today, the United States and India signed agreements whereby we would provide almost 2-million dollars to irrigation and valley projects and the education of Indian workers.~~

~~And in answer to Soviet charges that we and the British are exploiting Asians, a representative of Pakistan said today: the Russians must recognize that we [illegible] of Asia have come of age and the Russian bogeyman of "monopoly capitalists" cannot easily frighten us."~~

Secretary of State Dulles returned TO WASHINGTON TODAY from his 10-day tour of Europe. ~~today and~~ He told newsmen that he and Mutual Security Administrator Stassen are "encouraged" by what West Europe's leaders told them.

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end we shall reduce taxes. But just how and when it shall be done" must be left for future consideration.

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~~Over the week-end the President announced that he will nominate Clare Boothe Luce to be ambassador to Italy. And today a group called "Protestants and other Americans united for separation of Church and state" demanded to know whether Mrs. Luce also will serve as presidential contact with the Vatican. This group says: "Mrs. Luce should go to Rome only as our ambassador to Italy--or else she should not go at all."~~

~~In Washington, Michael W. Straus left his job as reclamation commissioner saying: "Reclamation pospered as a bi-partisan effort under the Square deal..the new Deal and the Fair Deal..and it is now~~

[redacted]

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[redacted]

~~Not stopping the decline of farm prices.~~

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~~The Federal Communications Commission today~~ approved a merger of the American Broadcasting Company and United Paramount Theaters, Incorporated. A.B.C. asked for the merger to strengthen its financial position and to offer more competition to CBS and NBC.

The army announced today that Lieut. General Eddy, our ~~mmmm~~ army commander in Europe, will retire at the end of March. He has completed more than 35 years service.

The Romanian government today put on trial 23 former employes of British and American firms in the Ploesti ~~mmm~~ oil fields..they were charged with high treason.

The Hungarian government says ot has fired the boss of its powerful state police.

In Tel Aviv, three persons were injured by an explosion in front of the Soviet legation.

Edward R. Murrow: February 9, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Here in New York a 23-year-old young man named Minot Frazier Jelke III, who is due to inherit a lot of money is on trial - a nine-count indictment charging compulsory prostitution, living off the proceeds of vice, and conspiracy. If convicted Mr. Jelke could get penalties amounting to 146 years in prison. This is a sordid and sensational case which has already received considerable publicity. It has not been reported in this program before, and is not likely to be again. Mention is made of it now because Judge Francis Valenti, who is hearing the case, has decided to bar the public and the press from the courtroom. The editors of New York's seven daily newspapers, and the three major press associations have protested the judge's decision, contending that suppression of any testimony would"lead to many rumors, some unfounded and unjustified, and perhaps damaging to innocent persons".

Today Judge Valenti gave his reasons for barring the press and the public. He said: "For weeks I have watched with growing uneasiness the mushrooming public anticipation of lurid and salacious details. Frankly, the reaction of this court to this symptom of social illness is revolting nausea..... We find it competing with the President's message on the State of the Union.... such extensive press coverage as to a case of this kind is catering to vulgar

sensationalism if not actual depravity...the court is led to believe that the testimony in this case will be steeped in filth. The indiscriminate release of the obscene and sordid details can serve no constructive purpose, in fact it might well be a positive disservice to our youth." The judge deemed it his duty "in the interests of justice and good morals to draw the curtain on the offensive obscenity of this already over-publicized trial. Public decency", he said, "compels it."

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In this reporter's opinion there is no question that the XXX judge's

description of the case is accurate; His condemnation of certain sections of the press fully warranted. But he has raised a question that goes rather beyond the future of Mr. Jelke, or the hopes of circulation managers and their desire to profit from the printing of what Judge Valenti called "lurid and salacious details." This is, undoubtedly, a sordid and filthy case. But the question is whether the judge should decide that it is so vulgar, such a ~~XXX~~ symptom of social illness that the trial should not be reported; or whether the city's seven newspapers and the three national press associations should decide what to report and what not to report. The chances are that all ten of these agencies would not report the proceedings in exactly the same fashion. And, as I said a moment ago, the chances are that this program would not report it at all, hoping to find more significant material with which to deal until, perhaps, the verdict was announced. However, it seems to me that the lawyer for the Times was on solid ground when he contended that it is no part of a judge's function to act as a censor in ruling what the public should and should not hear and read from a courtroom. In the absence of any law which gives to a judge that power in a case of this sort, that decision is a function reserved to the editors of newspapers, magazines and radio. Those editors may not be possessed of

impeccable judgment. They may print or utter lurid or salacious details offensive to their readers or listeners. If they do, the individual citizen can refuse to read or listen. The real question here is who shall exercise editorial judgment.

Having no interest in the fate of young Mr. Jelke - having no belief in the infallible good taste of editors, including this one - but believing that in the absence of law to the contrary court proceedings should be open to reporters; it would seem to this one that the judge, revolted as he obviously is by the sordid details of this case, did not produce legal basis for excluding reporters. And the law, historically at least, is more important than the fate of Mr. Jelke, or public decency, or a possible disservice to our youth. The fact that radio and newspapers have in the past, and probably will in the future, be insensitive to some of these considerations cannot be regarded as ample reason for secret judicial proceedings.

Judge Valente, in barring the press and public from the Jelke trial, might well turn to St. Thomas Aquinas who said:"Justice is a certain rectitude of mind, whereby a man does what he ought to do, in the circumstances confronting him." The argument of the press would seem to pretty well follow this observation by Montaigne:"No human judgement is so vigilant, that it does not nod at times."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Judge Valente, in barring the press and public from the Jelke trial,

might well turn to St. Thomas Aquinas who said: "Justice is a certain rectitude of mind whereby a man does what he ought to do in the circumstances confronting him." The argument of the press would seem to pretty well follow this observation by Montaigne: "No human judgment is so vigilant that it does not nod at times."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday Feb. 10 1953

This is the news:

The President has made no decision on a naval blockade of Communist China./ Secretary of State Dulles told Senators today: the Administration has no "immediate plans to blockade China".. bomb Manchuria, or use an atomic bomb in Korea./Its plan is to keep the enemy guessing./The whole situation in the Far East is wide open for any action./Senator ~~Chairman~~ Wiley told reporters that Mr. Dulles, in reporting on his recent European tour, said he thought he had satisfied European leaders about our course in the Far East./Mr. Dulles also said he found them disposed to move ahead with the ratification of the European Defense Community.. but all were reluctant to take the first step./Mr. Dulles is reported to have said if the Europeans do not move along towards unity "we will be faced with a very serious question on what our own future course will be."

I should like to examine the possibilities in a few minutes.

The Senators later heard from General Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. He said the question of a naval blockade of Red China is a "high policy matter" to be determined by the President."/Senators say he reported that aid to the Chinese Nationlists is being "stepped up."/ In answer to questions he said it would need more money and more manpower if we are to adopt any of several "alternative" courses for ending the Korean war. Democratic senators who heard his testimony say the General still holds

that a naval blockade of China would "materially increase" the chances of another world war.

In Korea today, the retiring General Van Fleet, in an interview and statement to his troops, said he is "certain" a general offensive in Korea now would be successful. He feels we twice lost the opportunity for victory; once when the enemy was over-extended in May of 1951. And later that year when we cracked the Communist defense. The General has faith that "President Eisenhower will find a way to bring peace to Korea as well as to the rest of the world." ~~"Authoritative sources" in Korea are quoted as saying that [illegible] for more than a year General Van Fleet could not order a single battalion to attack without the [illegible] Tokyo.~~

There was little fighting in Korea today. And from Koje island comes word of another riot by enemy prisoners of war. One was killed..38 wounded after allied troops used grenade and rifle fire to end the prisoners demonstration. The commander calls it a "deliberate attempt to test our strength and create another incident."

In Indonesia today, a second Asian country praised America and Great Britain for their aid.. and denied Soviet charges that the western

powers are exploiting the countries of Asia. Pakistan defended the West yesterday and today Burma challenged the Soviet propaganda.

And for a second day in Britain, a high official made it clear that the British oppose a blockade of Communist China. The Marquess of Reading told the House of Lords the government would view such an action with "concern."

And in the House of Commons, when Laborites demanded a reduction in Britain's two-year compulsory military service period, Prime Minister Churchill said, "This would spread despondency throughout Europe and make many of our relations with the United States even more difficult than they are."

The British sent their "best wishes" to the new Schuman Plan organization that went into effect today. They are not in it. Jean Monnet, the chief executive of the plan, told the 155-million persons of six countries that they can now build a unified economy, such as that of the United States and Russia. Monnet said this pooling of steel AND coal offers West Europeans, for the first time, an opportunity for true mass production and higher standards of living. He said

this [redacted] is "the beginning of a common European market."

Both the British and Dutch have new flood warnings. Heavy gales hit Britain's west coast with gusts ranging up to 100 miles an hour. The Air Ministry expects the gale to swing around to the flood stricken eastern part of the country. And [redacted] heavy rains hit the Dutch coast and made repair work more difficult. ~~[redacted] All Dutch political parties paid tribute to flood aid received from abroad. Except the Communists, their leader said the government should stop putting money into defense at the expense of maintaining Holland's dikes.~~

West Germany today banned the 2-thousand member Free Corps of Germany and arrested four leaders of the Nazi-like organization. This was the second such group broken up in less than a month. The British arrested seven former high Nazis on January 15. Today's action came as our new high commissioner..Dr Connant.. arrived in Bonn. And my colleague Richard C. Hottelet cables from Bonn [redacted] that the West German government's attack on the Free Corps [redacted] may be regarded as a move to show the British that the Germans have the will and the means to prevent a revival of Nazi-ism.. It may also be part of a plan to discredit extremists in

this German election year, so that voters will rally to moderate parties.

In Isreal, Premier Ben Gurion told his Parliament that a nation-wide manhunt is underway for the terrorists who bombed the Soviet legation in Tel Aviv last night. The wife of the Russian minister and three other Russians were injured. Ben Gurion called the bombing "a senseless crime that profanes the honor of Isreal, and besmirches the good name of the Jewish nation."

In Washington today, responsible congressional sources say the Eisenhower Administration fears it may be unable to balance the budget IN FISCAL 1954 and may have to postpone tax cuts, scheduled to be made in the next 12 months. Nevertheless, Republicans on the House Ways and Means committee are going ahead with their plans to cut personal income taxes by ten per cent, at the end of June.

The President today met with leaders of the American Farm Bureau Federation. They say they advised him against trying to solve farm problems by fixing prices.

Robert C. Sprague of Massachusetts said today that he has declined nomination as undersecrteraty of air, because he is unwilling

to sell his stock in a family concern that has defense contracts.

The Senate Internal Security subcommittee today heard four members of the New York City school system refuse to say whether they have ever been Communists. The witnesses were: Oscar Shaftel...Joseph Bressler... Hyman Gold and Richard Austin. They claimed possible self-incrimination. Chairman Jenner said the committee has evidence of "hundreds of teachers" organized in a secret Communist underground operation.

Here in the East, a settlement has been reached in the ten-day old tugboat strike .

Edward R. Murrow: February 10, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

In all of the current discussion of our foreign policy, our relations with Europe, what to do about Formosa and Korea, we are in some danger of losing sight of what the diplomats like to call "the basic document"; that is the Atlantic Defense Treaty signed in 1949. It was our first major, dangerous peacetime alliance. It was signed, after prolonged public debate, (and no one has claimed that it has any secret clauses or agreements.) In essence it provides that the countries of Western Europe and the United States agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or in North America shall be considered as an attack against them all. That is our promise, and our problem. The member nations agreed to unite their efforts for collective defense, and for the preservation of peace and security. After the treaty has been in force for ten years, or at any time thereafter, any nation can ask for a meeting to review and revise the treaty, but the agreement lasts for twenty years; and under its terms no nation can get out before then.

You will notice that this treaty, this basic document, does not say that we and our European partners are bound always to pursue the same policy in Asia, or in Europe either for that matter. It does not say that there shall be no trade with countries behind the Iron Curtain. The

treaty does not state how much or what kind of aid we are obliged to supply to our allies. It does not say that they must always agree with us, or we with them. The treaty does not say that there must be a unified European Army under a single command. It does not state that we are obliged to approve and applaud every action taken by our allies; and they are, likewise, under no obligation to approve procedures we may suggest or recommend. Nothing in the treaty limits the right of the contracting nations to criticize or condemn each other.

In signing this treaty the nations involved gave up only one basic sovereign right, and that is the right to decide whether they will or will not resist an armed attack against a member nation. # We in this country may, from time to time, "re-think" our foreign policy; the other member nations may do likewise. / We may decide to give more or less aid to the members of the alliance. / We may prod them or try to persuade them toward greater unity or greater efforts toward the common good. But one thing we cannot re-think, re-decide or re-evaluate is that solemn commitment which still has [redacted] 17 years to run. # We may contend that the French aren't doing all they should to bring the Germans into the European Army; that the British aren't contributing all they should to European unity; that the Belgians, the

Dutch or the Norwegians, or any other member nation could do more than they are now doing. But the fact remains that if any of those nations should be attacked, we are automatically at war, whether we like it or not. Our problem, therefore, in our relations with Europe is complicated by this hostage given to the future. We cannot say to them: "Follow our lead in Asia, or else." "Create a European Army, or else"; for the "or else" has already been taken care of. The treaty has been signed. It was signed under the imminent threat of Russian aggression - that threat is still present. When the pressure is relaxed, allies tend to fall to quarreling among themselves. The Russians in recent months have relaxed the pressure, have predicted that the quarreling will increase in intensity, to the point where the Western alliance will come unstuck and we shall find ourselves alone.

I suppose our problem is to see that that doesn't happen, while remembering that the Atlantic Treaty is a mutual defense agreement and contains no pledge of unanimity, except when it comes to fighting. No nation involved in it gave up its right to act independently, to argue, to be stubborn or unwise. And in spite of current bickerings, every condition that caused this country and the nations of Western Europe to enter into this agreement still exists.

The Atlantic Defense Treaty is based upon a single goal: collective security. And while the member nations may have their disagreements, they would all do well to bear in mind Disraeli's advice:"The secret of success is constancy of purpose." For after all, it's much as Oliver Wendell Holmes once said:"The real thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving."

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There was little fighting in Korea today. And from Koje island comes word of another riot by enemy prisoners of war. One was killed, 38 wounded, after allied troops used grenade and rifle fire to end the prisoners demonstration. The commander calls it a "deliberate attempt to test our strength and create another incident."

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And for a second day in Britain, a high official made it clear that the British oppose a blockade of Communist China. The Marquess of Reading told the House of Lords the government would view such an action with "concern."

And in the House of Commons, when Laborites demanded a reduction in Britain's two-year compulsory military service period, Prime Minister Churchill said: "This would spread despondency throughout Europe and make many of our relations with the United States even more difficult than they are."

The British sent their "best wishes" to the new Schuman Plan Organization that went into effect today. They are not in it. Jean Monnet, the chief executive of the plan, told the 155-million persons of six countries that they can now build a unified economy such as that of the United States and Russia. Monnet said this pooling of steel, and coal, offers West Europeans, for the first time, an opportunity for true mass production and higher standards of living. He said this is "the beginning of a common European market."

Both the British and Dutch have new flood warnings. Heavy gales hit Britain's west coast with gusts ranging up to 100 miles an hour. The Air Ministry expects the gale to swing around to the flood stricken eastern part of the country. And heavy rains hit the Dutch coast and made repair work more difficult.

West Germany today banned the 2-thousand member Free Corps of Germany and arrested four leaders of the Nazi-like organization. This was the second such group broken up in less than a month. The British arrested seven former high

Nazis on January 15. Today's action came as our new high commissioner, Dr. Conant, arrived in Bonn. And my colleague Richard C. Hottelet cables from Bonn that the West German government's attack on the Free Corps may be regarded as a move to show the British that the Germans have the will and the means to prevent a revival of Nazi-ism. It may also be part of a plan to discredit extremists in this German election year so that voters will rally to moderate parties. In Israel, Premier Ben Gurion told his Parliament that a nation-wide manhunt is underway for the terrorists who bombed the Soviet legation in Tel Aviv last night. The wife of the Russian minister and three other Russians were injured. Ben Gurion called the bombing "a senseless crime that profanes the honor of Israel and besmirches the good name of the Jewish nation."

In Washington today, responsible congressional sources say the Eisenhower Administration fears it may be unable to balance the budget in fiscal 1954 and may have to postpone tax cuts scheduled to be made in the next 12 months. Nevertheless, Republicans on the House Ways and Means committee are going ahead with their plans to cut personal income taxes by ten per cent at the end of June.

The President today met with leaders of the American Farm Bureau Federation. They say they advised him against trying to solve farm problems by fixing prices.

Robert C. Sprague of Massachusetts said today that he has declined nomination as undersecretary of air because he is unwilling to sell his stock in a family concern that has defense contracts.

The Senate Internal Security subcommittee today heard four members of the New York City school system refuse to say whether they have ever been Communists. The witnesses were: Oscar Shaftel, Joseph Bressler, Hyman Gold and Richard Austin. They claimed possible self-incrimination. Chairman Jenner said the committee has evidence of "hundreds of teachers" organized in a secret Communist underground operation.

Here in the East, a settlement has been reached in the ten-day old tugboat strike.

In all of the current discussion of our foreign policy, our relations with Europe, what to do about Formosa and Korea, we are in some danger of losing sight of what the diplomats like to call "the basic document." that is the Atlantic Defense Treaty signed in 1949. It was our first major, dangerous peace-time alliance. It was signed, after prolonged public debate, and no one has claimed that it has any secret clauses or agreements. In essence it provides that the countries of Western Europe and the United States agree that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or in North America shall be considered as an attack against them all. That is our promise, and our problem. The member nations agreed to unite their efforts for collective defense, and for the preservation of peace and security. After the treaty has been in force for ten years, or at any time thereafter, any nation can ask for a meeting to review and revise the treaty, but the agreement lasts for twenty years; and under its terms no nation can get out before then.

You will notice that this treaty, this basic document, does not say that we and our European partners are bound always to pursue the same policy in Asia, or in Europe either for that matter. It does not say that there shall be no trade with countries behind the Iron Curtain. The treaty does not state how much or what kind of aid we are obliged to supply to our allies. It does not say that they must always agree with us, or we with them. The treaty does not say that there must be a unified European Army under a single command. It does not state that we are obliged to approve and applaud every action taken by our Allies; and they are, likewise, under no obligation to approve procedures we may suggest or recommend. Nothing in the treaty limits the right of the contracting nations to criticize or condemn each other.

In signing this treaty, the nations involved gave up only one basic sovereign right, and that is the right to decide whether they will or will not resist an armed attack against a member nation. We in this country may, from time to time, "re-think" our foreign policy; the other member nations may do likewise. We may decide to give more or less aid to the members of the alliance. We may

prod them or try to persuade them toward greater unity or greater efforts toward the common good. But one thing we cannot re-think, re-decide or re-evaluate is that solemn committment which still has 17 years to run. We may contend that the French aren't doing all they should to bring the Germans into the European Army; that the British aren't contributing all they should to European unity; that the Belgians, the Dutch or the Norwegians, or any other member nation could do more than they are now doing. But the fact remains that if any of those nations should be attacked, we are automatically at war, whether we like it or not. Our problem, therefore, in our relations with Europe is complicated by this hostage given to the future. We cannot say to them: "Follow our lead in Asia, or else." "Create a European Army, or else"; for the "or else" has already been taken care of. The treaty has been signed. It was signed under the imminent threat of Russian aggression - that threat is still present. When the pressure is relaxed, allied tend to fall to quarreling among themselves. The Russians in recent months have relaxed the pressure, have preducted that the quarreling will increase in intensity, to the point where the Western alliance will come unstuck and we shall find ourselves alone.

I suppose our problem is to see that that doesn't happen, while remembering that the Atlantic Treaty is a mutual defense agreement and contains no pledge of unanimity, except when it comes to fighting. No nation involved in it gave up its right to act independently, to argue, to be stubborn or unwise. And in spite of current bickerings, every condition that caused this country and the nations of Western Europe to enter into this agreement still exists.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Atlantic Defense Treaty is based upon a single goal: collective security. And while the member nations may have their disagreements, they would all do well to bear in mind Disraeli's advice: "The secret of success is constancy of purpose." For after all, it's much as Oliver Wendell Holmes once said: "The real thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wed. Feb 11, 1953

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to encourage "uneconomic production leading to big surpluses and subsidies." Secretary Benson says farmers should not be placed in the position of working for government bounty, rather than producing for a free market. He believes relief programs should be operated "as such" and not as an aid to the entire agricultural industry.

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In India, President Prasad told his parliament that India is gravely concerned by President Eisenhower's decision to de-neutralize Formosa. He added: "I trust that any tendency towards extension of the war, which has already brought disaster in its train, will be checked." And the Prime Minister of Pakistan says that "there is every likelihood" that a United Nations blockade of Communist China would lead to an extension of the Korean war. He says Pakistan wants to sell cotton to the Chinese..and any blockade "would create quite a serious problem."

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Lords that Britain "does not intend to depart from international agreements [redacted] awarding the former Japanese territories of Sakhalin and the [redacted] Kurile islands to Russia.. THAT WAS DONE AT YALTA.

Authoritative British sources in London say Britain and Egypt have reached an agreement on the future of the Sudan: Under it, the Sudan would have immediate self-government, leading to self-determination in three years.

In Isreal today, more than 20 persons were injured in Tel Aviv [redacted] fights between Communists and non-Communists. And the Moscow Radio says the recent bombing of the Soviet legation in Tel Aviv was carried out "with the clear connivance" of Isreali police. Moscow says the bombing was preceeded by" a campaign of slander against the Soviet union, with the participation of official personages in Isreal."

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The whole postwar history of relations between this country and the Soviet Union, has been a series of challenges by one side, and responses by another. This is the classic pattern of relations between powerful nations. The Russians challenged, with a civil war in Greece; we responded with the Truman Doctrine and military aid. The Russians challenged again when they took over Czechoslovakia; we responded with the Marshall Plan. They challenged again with the blockade of Berlin; we replied with the Air Lift. They challenged again with the invasion of Korea; and we responded by deciding to fight.

Each challenge and response involved a highly sensitive area, far removed from the centre of power.

LAST WEEK, [redacted], in accordance with the classic pattern we "challenged" the Russians by de-neutralizing Formosa, thereby creating a threat - though a minor one - on the Communist flank. / Today it would appear that the Communists have made their response to that challenge. Again it involves an exposed position, far from Moscow or Washington. It is Berlin again. The Soviet Army newspaper there printed today, an unusually bold and blunt manifesto. It threatens further isolation of Berlin if West Germany

ratifies the European Defense Treaty. It says that the ratification of this treaty by the government in Bonn, will immediately threaten the existence of the population of West Berlin. The Communists say, that trouble can be avoided only if the West is prepared to negotiate with the Russians for the withdrawal of all troops from Berlin, the abolition of all sector boundaries, and the banning of what they call "all terror organisations", (by which they mean all anti-Communist groups.)

The Communists have started erecting new barbed wire barricades. The elevated railroad, which serves all of Berlin, is being supplied with new tracks and switches, which would permit the isolation of the Western sector of the city. Another fifteen hundred refugees crossed over into the Western zone today.

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Distinguished historians, including Britain's Professor Toynbee, contend that the whole history of the rise and fall of civilizations can be told in terms of this process of challenge and response. Future historians will note one thing about the history of the last six years - the interval, the passage of time between the challenge and the response becomes shorter and shorter.

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Goodnight and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday Feb. 12, 1953

This is the news:

The government today ended price controls on eggs, poultry, soap, most fats and oils, tires, and other rubber products. The orders go into effect at midnight. They also end price controls on gasoline and crude oil. And Price Stabilizer Freehill, says crude oil and gasoline prices will probably go up considerably. He also expects an increase in PRICES FOR soaps, cleansers and detergents. The government decided not to lift controls on milk at this time. Freehill says there will be another package of de-control orders, within a few days.

In Cairo today, the British and the Egyptians, reached an agreement on the future of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan: that million square miles of territory, with 8 million people, that the two countries have administered jointly since 1899. The new agreement provides, that within three years, the Sudanese people will have the right to decide whether they want to join Egypt..the British Commonwealth..or become an independent nation. British Foreign Secretary Eden says this is "a reasonable settlement of a question which has long bedevilled British-Egyptian relations." Howard Smith cables from London, that the British now feel chances are much improved for having Egypt join the proposed Allied Middle East Defense

Command. Today's agreement may also lead to a settlement of the dispute over the Suez Canal. Egypt's Premier Naguib says "the door is now wide open for such an understanding.." with the British withdrawing their troops from Suez. Our State Department says the Sudan decision is "an event of great importance...It demonstrates the fruits of moderation, patience and understanding."

There is much less enthusiasm in the western world over Russia's decision to break diplomatic relations with Isreal. Moscow claims this was done because Isreali leaders incited hostile action against the Soviet Union. The Isreali government says the Kremlin's [redacted] real purpose is to intimidate Jewish people in the Soviet Union... "the CULMINATION [redacted] of a campaign of virulent slander and outpsoken hostility against Isreal, the Zionist movement, Jewish organizations and Jews as such."

Western diplomats believe the Russians NOW may also step-up their campaign [redacted] to win friends among the Arab nations.

In West Germany today, Dr. James Conant, our new high commissioner, said the United States and Russia have made no secret agreements covering Germany. To Germans who wondered about the meaning of President Eisenhower's statement that we will repudiate secret agreements,

Dr. Conant said his understanding is that Mr. Eisenhower's statement does not affect Germany.

Tonight, Secretary of State Dulles reports on his recent European trip. He SPEAKS over many of these stations at 10;30 p.m. eastern standard time.

Three Congressional committess today expressed an interest [redacted] QUESTIONING [redacted] General Van Fleet when he returns to this country. They were interested primarily in the General's answer to THIS question: [redacted] "Do you think a general offensive in Korea can be successful at this time?" The retiring 8th army commander answered:"Certainly." But in Honolulu today, on his way home, General Van Fleet said he never said the present United Nations forces in Korea could mount a winning offensive. He feels that would depend on a number of factors and circumstances.

EARLIER, A number of congressmen, in both parties, [redacted] pointed out that Van Fleet's apparent belief, that an offensive now could be successful--with the forces on hand--did not jibe with [redacted] General Bradley's views that such an offensive might need twice the force now available.

Generalissimo Chiank Kai Shek said from Formosa today that his Nationalist forces could invade Red China whenever they want to..without the approval of the United Nations. But, he said, while he feels such an

offensive cannot wait "until we are fully prepared", it will take some time until his forces are "adequately" equipped. He said he needs air and naval weapons, and ammunition. Chiang believes many Chinese on the mainland would rally to his Nationalist forces, should an invasion be undertaken.

In Washington, Democratic Senator Ellender of Louisiana urged the Administration to try to find out whether the Chinese on the mainland want Chiang as their leader--before we undertake to help him in his fight against the Communists.

In Korea today the ground fighing saw a number of small raids, and continued patrol action. Our fighter bombers attacked troop concentrations in the western front.

President Eisenhower today laid a wreath at the base of the statue of Abraham Lincoln.. [redacted].. on this 144th anniversary of [redacted] Lincoln's birth.

In Boston, Commerce Secretary Weeks, in a Lincoln Day speech, said the new Administration has found the "mess" IN WASHINGTON "is worse than the public thought", [redacted] Mr. Weeks says the challenge facing the Eisenhower Administration is "to make a peace economy more profitable, than a cold war production boom." He calls on businessmen to demonstrate

statesmanship.. including recognition that good management-labor relations and reciprocal trade are needed."

The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington today unanimously upheld the appeal of George L. Bowers, a Chicago and Miami gambling figure, against a contempt of congress conviction. One of the questions Bowers refused to answer was whether he knew a certain man. The court held that in a sense, the Senate Crime investigating committee "seems to have accused Bowers of guilt through "casual acquaintance" which is even worse than guilt by association."

In Dallas, 12 men..some of them residents of Mexico..have been indicted on charges of shiping more than 50-thousand dollars worth of arms to Mexico.. in violation of the neutrality act

And here in New York, former Army Sergeant Provoo, convicted of treason, faces a sentence that could be anything from five years in prison to death.

Edward R. Murrow: February 12, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

This is the season of the year for Lincoln and Jefferson-Jackson Day political speeches. There is a lot of evidence about that we have made a great deal of material and physical progress since the days of those politicians, but the quality of the ~~[illegible]~~ speech-making has not improved. Indeed, some of the things said then could not with safety be said now; and it should be remembered that when they were said originally the times were not exactly tranquil. Imagine what would have happened had President Eisenhower in his Inaugural Address said what Mr. Lincoln said: "This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

Mr. Lincoln also gave some counsel that is applicable to the current time. He said: "If there ever could be a proper time for mere catch arguments, that time is surely not now. In times like the present men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity." And in 1861 Mr. Lincoln said: "If we ever have a government on the principles we profess we should remember, while we exercise our opinion, that others have also rights to the exercise of their opinions; and

that we should endeavour to allow those rights and act in such a manner as to create no bad feeling."

Mr. Lincoln kept going back time after time, (and not just at the end of his speeches,) to his God and the constitution of his nation. In speaking of foreigners in this country he said: "If they look back through this history to trace their connection with those days by blood, they find they have none. They cannot carry themselves back into that glorious epoch and make themselves feel that they are part of us. But when they look through that old Declaration of Independence they find that those old men say "that we hold these truths to be self-evident," that all men are created equal." And then they feel that that moral sentiment taught in that day evidences their relation to those men; that it is the father of all moral principle in them; and that they have a right to claim it as though they were blood of the blood and flesh of the flesh of the men who wrote that Declaration. And so they are. That is the electric chord in that Declaration that links the hearts of patriotic and liberty-loving men together; that will link those patriotic hearts as long as the love of freedom exists in the minds of men throughout the world." It may be that Mr. Lincoln had a harsh and abrasive voice, but no one in recent time has

marshalled words and made them march with such grandeur. And he took the Declaration of Independence literally, not as "mere rubbish, old wadding left to rot on the battlefield after the victory is won."

The speakers at Lincoln and Jefferson-Jackson Day dinners do not often quote the words of the men whose memory they honor. That could prove embarrassing to both parties. But still some of what the old-timers said has current significance. Abraham Lincoln held that: "The world has never had a good definition of the word liberty. And the American people just now are much in need of one. We all declare for liberty, but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing. With some the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases, with himself and the product of his labor. While with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men and the product of other men's labor. Here are two, not only different but incompatible things called by the same name - liberty. And it follows that each of the things is by the respective parties called by two different and incompatible names - liberty and tyranny."

And again referring to that phrase, "All men are created equal", Lincoln said: "The men who wrote it meant it to be a stumbling block to all

those who in after times might seek to turn a free people back into the hateful paths of despotism. They knew the proneness of prosperity to breed tyrants. And they meant, when such should reappear in this fair land and commence their vocation, they should find left for them at least one hard nut to crack." They did, too.

We have quoted Lincoln at length ~~-- mainly because what he said made sense~~.. and because we agree with Goethe's observation that:"the best thing that history yields us is the enthusiasm it generates." On the other hand, Longfellow may have been right when he said:"Look not mournfully into the past. Wisely improve the present. It is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy Future, without fear and with a manly heart."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The government today ended price controls on eggs, poultry, soap, most fats, and oils, tire, and other rubber products. The orders go into effect at midnight. They also end price controls on gasoline and crude oil. And Price Stabilizer Freehill says crude oil and gasoline prices will probably go up considerably. He also expects an increase in prices for soaps, cleansers and detergents. The government decided not to lift controls on milk at this time. Freehill says there will be another package of de-control orders within a few days.

In Cairo today, the British and the Egyptians reached an agreement on the future of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan: that million square miles of territory, with 8 million people, that the two countries have administrerd jointly since 1899. The new agreement provides that within three years, the Sudanese people will have the right to decide whether they want to join Egypt, the British Commonwealth, or become an independent nation. British Foreign Secretary Eden says this is "a reasonable settlement of a question which has long bedevilled British-Egyptian relations." Howard Smith cables from London that the British now feel chances are much improved for having Egypt join the proposed Allied Middle East Defense Command. Today's agreement may also lead to a settlement of the dispute over the Suez Canal. Egypt's Premier Naguib says "the door is now wide open for such an understanding" with the British withdrawing their troops from Suez. Our State Department says the Sudan decision is "an event of great importance; it demonstrates the fruits of moderation, patience and understanding."

There is much less enthusiasm in the western world over Russia's decision to break diplomatic relations with Israel. Moscow claims this was done because Israeli government says the Kremlin's real purpose is to intimidate Jewish people in the Soviet Union "the culmination of a campaign of virulent slander and outspoken hostility against Israel, the Zionist movement, Jewish organization, and Jews as such.

Western diplomats believe the Russians now may also step-up their campaign to win friends among the Arab nations.

In West Germany today, Dr. James Conant, our new high commissioner, said the United States and Russia made no secret agreements covering Germany. To Germans who wondered about the meaning of President Eisenhower's statement that we will repudiate secret agreements, Dr. Conant said his understanding is that Mr. Eisenhower's statement does not affect Germany.

Tonight, Secretary of State Dulles reports on his recent European trip. He speaks over many of these stations at 10:30 p.m. eastern standard time.

Three Congressional committees today expresed an interest in questioning General Van Fleet when he returns to this country. They were interested primarily in the General's answer to this question: "Do you think a general offensive in Korea can be successful at this time?" The retiring 8th army commander answered: "Certainly." But in Honolulu today, on his way home, General Van Fleet said he never said the present United Nations forces in Korea could mount a winning offensive. He feels that would depend on a number of factors and circumstances.

Earlier, a number of congressmen, in both parties, pointed out that Van Fleet's apparent belief that an offensive now could be successful, with the forces on hand, did not jobe with General Bradley's views that such an offensive might need twice the force now available.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek said from Formosa today that his Nationalist forces could invade Red China whenever they want to, without the approval of the United Nations. But, he said, while he feels such an offensive cannot wait "until we are fully prepared", it will take some time until his forces are "adequately" equipped. He said he needs air and naval weapons and ammunition. Chiang believes many Chinese on the mainland would rally to his Nationalist forces should an invasion be undertaken.

In Washington, Democratic Senator Ellender of Louisiana urged the Administration to try to find out whether the Chinese on the mainland want Chiang as their leader, before we undertake to help him in his fight against the Communists.

In Korea today the ground fighting saw a number of small raids and continued patrol action. Our fighter bombers attacked troop concentrations in the western front.

President Eisenhower today laid a wreath at the base of the statue of Abraham Lincoln, on this 144th anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

In Boston, Commerce Secretary Weeks in a Lincoln Day speech said the new Administration has found the mess in Washington is worse than the public thought,". Mr. Weeks says the challenge facing the Eisenhower Administration is "to make a peace economy more profitable than a cold war production boom." He calls on businessmen to demonstrate statesmanship, including recognition that good management-labor relations and reciprocal trade are needed."

The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington today unanimously upheld the appeal of George L. Bowers, a Chicago and Miami gambling figure, against a contempt of congress conviction. One of the questions Bowers refused to answer was whether he knew a certain man. The court held that in a sense, the Senate Crime investigating committee "seems to have accused Bowers of guilt through "casual acquaintance," which is even worse than guilt by association."

In Dallas, 12 men, some of them residents of Mexico, have been indicted on charges of shipping more than 50-thousand dollars worth of arms to Mexico - in violation of the neutrality Act.

And here in New York, former Army Sergeant Provoo, convicted of treason, faces a sentence that could be anything from five years in prison to death.

This is the season of the year for Lincoln and Jefferson-Jackson Day political speeches. There is a lot of evidence about that we have made a great deal of material and physical progress since the days of those politicians, but the quality of the speech-making has not improved. Indeed, some of the things said then, could not with safety be said now; and it should be remembered that when they were said originally, the times were not exactly tranquil. Imagine what would have happened had President Eisenhower in his Inaugural Address said what Mr. Lincoln said: "This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit

it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

Mr. Lincoln also gave some counsel that is applicable to the current time. He said: "If there ever could be a proper time for mere catch arguments, that time is surely now now. In times like the present men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity." And in 1861 Mr. Lincoln said: "If we ever have a government on the principles we profess we should remember, while we exercise our opinion, that others have also rights to the exercise of their opinions; and that we should endeavor to allow those rights and act in such a manner as to create no bad feeling."

Mr. Lincoln kept going back time after time, (and not just at the end of his speeches,) to his God and the constitution of his nation. In speaking of foreigners in this country he said: "If they look back through this history to trace their connection with those days by blood, they find they have none. They cannot carry themselves back into that glorious epoch, and make themselves feel that they are part of us. But when they look through that old Declaration of Independence they find that those old men say "that we hold these truths to be self-eviden," that all men are created equal." And then they feel that that moral sentiment taught in that day, evidences their relation to those men; that it is the father of all moral principle in them; and that they have a right to claim it as though they were blood of the blood and flesh of the flesh of the men who wrote that Declaration. And so they are. That is the electric chord in that Declaration that links the hearts of patriotic and liberty-loving men together; that will link those patriotic hearts as long as the love of freedom exists in the minds of men throughout the world." It may be that Mr. Lincoln had a harsh and abrasive voice, but no one in recent time has marshalled words and made them march with such grandeur. And he took the Declaration of Independence literally, not as "mere rubbish, old wadding left to rot on the battlefield after the victory is won."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We have quoted at length because we agree with Goethe's observation that: "the best thing that history yields us, is the enthusiasm it generates." On the other hand, Longfellow may have been right when he said: "Look not mournfully into the past. Wisely improve the present. It is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy Future, without fear and with a manly heart."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday, Feb. 13, 1953

This is the news:

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general impression in many countries is that it might lead to a worsening of the situation."

At the United Nations, the 15 nation Asian-African bloc that has worked towards mediation of the Korean war, met today and decided that the President's new Formosa policy has put an entirely "new light" on the Korean issue. They said: "It must be looked upon as part of a larger picture encompassing the whole far East..with larger dimensions and greater importance."

British Prime Minister Churchill and French Premier Mayer agreed in London today to work together to prevent an extension of the war in the Far East. But after two days of conferences the two premiers announced they have failed to agree on a French plan to link the British with the European Defense Community "as closely as possible." A decision has been postponed. A communique issued after today's meeting said the British proposals to back a European army are considered "insufficient" by the French. It was this European army project that Secretary of State Dulles encouraged in his recent European tour.

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Odessa University. And the Moscow radio says Lev Mekhlis, 64, one of the two Jewish members of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist party, has died. Moscow says death occurred after what's called "a long and serious illness."

Isreal's ambassador to the United States, Abba Eban, has called on the United States and other democracies to aid Isreal in "its hour of peril." He said Russia's breaking off diplomatic relations with Isreal was "a dark event for us." [redacted]

The Polish radio announced today that its communist government has taken over control of the Polish Roman Catholic church. Hereafter, all church appointments and all transfers must be approved in advance by the government. All officials of the church in Poland must take an oath of loyalty to the government. Vatican sources says this is another step in a Communist drive to bring the church under complete government control.

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IN WASHINGTON,

The government today relaxed controls on steel, copper and aluminum. Hereafter when top priorities have been met, mills may sell these basic metals to manufacturers on a "free market" basis. Government spokesmen say this means that the production ceilings on automobiles are now ended. An automobile maker MAY turn out as many cars as he can with the extra metals he can buy.

Senate Democrats today opened an attack on the recent speech by Agriculture Secretary Benson. Senator Gillette of Iowa said it was "UNFORTUNATE" that the Secretary had referred to the agriculture program as "disaster insurance." The Senator said the price support law was passed "to protect the farmers from disaster" not "to pay them insurance after disaster has occured." ~~And Senator Eastland of Mississippi accused the Administration of adopting a "do-nothing attitude" toward falling farm prices. He said gloom prevails in the nation's farm areas. Another~~ A number of Democratic senators spoke along similar lines. There was no reply from the Republicans.

Here in New York today, Senator Mc Carthy charged that "certain people" in the State Department's Voice of America program, ARE doing "a fairly good job of sabotaging Dulles' and Eisenhower's foreign policy

program." The Senator said there are "some very questionable people" and a "vast number of good Americans" in the Voice of America program. [redacted]

And Mc Carthy told reporters:

"The fact that a person has been accused by someone else is, of course, no reason to assume that he is guilty."

The government's parole board today turned down the parole applications of Frank Costello, who is doing time for contempt of Congress, and two of the top eleven Communist leaders: Irving Potash and Benjamin Davis. [redacted]

In Mexico City, William O'Dwyer, the former ambassador and former mayor of New York, announced that he has become a Mexican immigrant. He will permently settle in that country and work as an adviser to a law firm. O'Dwyer says he is "flat broke" and is [redacted] "very happy to be able to remain" in [redacted] Mexico.

Edward R. Murrow: February 13, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

The execution date for the condemned atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, will be set on Monday. Federal Judge Irving Kaufman said today he didn't believe anything can be accomplished in too long a delay, "except bringing upon the prisoners mental anguish, by instilling false hopes in them." Counsel for the Rosenbergs asked that the executions be delayed for a month or two. The Judge said he had been harrassed more than ever by various groups, since the President denied the Rosenbergs' appeal for clemency. He said: "It is as if a signal had been given. I have received many telephone calls, and telegrams, and letters."

It was revealed in Rome today that last December Pope Pius XII intervened in the Rosenberg case. No details of how the Pope's intervention had been carried out were divulged by the Vatican newspaper. The White House spokesman said the President had not received any request from the Pope; neither had the State Department. (Former President Truman had no comment.) Later in the day the ~~APXXXX~~ Apostolic Delegation in Washington stated, that last December, it had communicated to the Department of Justice, the fact that the Holy Father had received numerous and urgent appeals for intervention in the case; and without being able to enter into the merits of the case, His Holiness felt it appropriate to bring the matter to

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In France the Communist papers of course followed suit, but the conservative and non-communist papers were also highly critical. One said:

"The correctness of Eisenhower's decision may not be questioned; but its wisdom is something else again. We had all hoped for clemency that would demonstrate democratic justice tempered by mercy." Another highly influential non-communist French paper, Le Monde, front-pages an editorial saying: "A measure of clemency would not have endangered American security. The execution will not frighten Communist fanatics, who consider they have a holy mission to perform. It will only give them an extra theme of propaganda to exploit." The same paper headlines a story from its Washington correspondent: "Wave of Nationalism Made Clemency Difficult."

Judge Kaufman was obviously correct; a signal has been given; totalitarian states, whether Communist or Fascist, know how to create and make use of martyrs. The Russians are using the Rosenbergs as expendable weapons of political warfare. And the Rosenbergs, who have refused to talk, are apparently still willing instruments of the conspiracy they once served. There has been no responsible claim here that the two defendants have not received every consideration and every opportunity provided under American law. No new evidence has been produced since their conviction.

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday Feb. 16 1953

This is the news:

The House Ways and Means Committee today approved a bill to cut personal income taxes on June 30. The bill calls for a 10 per cent cut on income taxes for the last half of the year. It was approved by a vote of 21 to 4. But almost immediately, Chairman Allen of the Rules Committee said nothing will happen to this bill at least until May first. [President Eisenhower has made it clear that he wants NO reduction of taxes until steps are taken to balance the budget.]

The House Appropriations Committee today voted to cut 60 per cent of the funds requested by the Truman Administration from a supplemental appropriation bill. The biggest reduction was one billion 200-million, to keep the Defense Department running until the end of June. Defense and other departments were told to trasnfer money they have on hand to cover the additional needs. Democrats suggest that this may be more of a book-keeping operation than an economy move.. because it will be necessary later to approve funds to replace the money TRANSFERRED now.

Democratic Representative McClelland of Arkansas says he feels the seven point six billions requested by the Truman administration for foreign aid, can be cut in half.

The White House announced today that C.D. Jackson, the publisher of Fortune magazine, has been named TO assist the President "with special reponsibilities in the cold war planning of the Administration." [Mr. Jackson was deputy chief of psychological warfare under General Eisenhower in the North African and European campaigns of the last war.]

The President and other Administration leaders today met [redacted] with officials of the atomic energy program, for a general briefing.

And in a meeting with congressional leaders, the President started work on a plan to make Oveta Culp Hobby, the federal security administrator, a member of the cabinet.

This group also discussed a resolution to cancel any INTERNATIONAL [redacted] agreements made in the past that might be construed [redacted]--as Senator Taft put it--" "to limit the freedom of people for self-determination." Senator Taft said Yalta was not the only agreement discussed; the resolution would apply to parts of other agreements. The Senator said he is not aware of any secret agreements that have not been made public.

In Great Britain, Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons

that he has made it clear to Washington that the British object to any plan to scrap parts of the Yalta agreement. He said a one-sided repudiation of an international agreement would not be a good thing; it would set a bad precedent which Russia might copy, particularly in Berlin. And Mr. Eden said again that Washington knows London must be consulted before any major war policy changes are made.

In Korea today, our Sabrejets shot down 3 Migs and damaged 7 others. And 200-fighter-bombers attacked a Communist troop supply area near Pyongyang. Our pilots say 96 buildings were destroyed.

On the ground--with the temperature below zero--there were more small raids and patrol clashes.

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~~The South Korean government today proclaimed a state of emergency as a result of a very big hike in prices. The government has announced a new currency reform program.~~

The army today denied that General Van Fleet HAS urged a United Nations offensive in Korea now. The Army also says the General has not urged the use of atomic artillery in Korea.

In India, Prime Minister Nehru says the failure to recognize Communist China is "a fundamental breach of the spirit of the United Nations charter." He feels that to act as if Red China does not exist, and instead "to regard some small island off the coast of China as the real thing" is an extraordinary act.

~~In Indo China, former French political leader Reynaud said today Indo-china needs more native troops, and not more Frenchmen, to fight the Communist-led enemy. He said: "The main burden of the war must be fought by the Viet Nam because the war is being fought for them.~~

In Berlin, the U.S. high commissioner's office says it has "reliable reports" that the Communist have taken steps to complete the isolation of west Berlin from the surrounding Soviet occupation zone.

And in Denmark there are reports of a number of protests by Danish troops who do not want their draft service extended from 12 to 18 months.

Isreal's premier Ben-Gurion says his country is not going to take

Russia's "slanders" of Jewish people lying down. He says Moscow's reasons for breaking off diplomatic relations with Isreal lack any "basis in fact."

~~Democratic Senator Murray of Montana has asked the Senate to denounce Soviet propaganda of lies.~~

IN WASHINGTON,

Senator Mc Carthy charged today that a witness before his committee has been demoted because of testimony he gave. The Senator says John E. Matson, a State Department security officer, has been assigned to a less important job. But Samuel J. Boykin, Matson's superior, and ACTING head of the department's security Bureau, says Matson was not demoted. He told the committee: "Foreign service personnel are scared to death. They are afraid of Senator Mc Carthy, of the committee staff.. They are worried. They are afraid of Matson. They couldn't do their jobs." Senator Mc Carthy says the action against Mr. Matson is a REPRISAL [redacted].. he has called on Secretary of State Dulles for displinary action against Mr. Boykin.

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these lands from the Interior Department to the navy department.

Here in New York, Federal Judge Kaufman set the week of March ninth as the period for the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the convicted atomic spies.

Edward R. Murrow: February 16, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

There are times when the business of diplomacy becomes transparent - when relations between nations can be followed as easily as the play on the football field. What has happened in the last few weeks in the relations between us and our allies is that we have caught our own punt, or if you prefer, we are now in a position to kick again after a double lateral pass from our Secretary of State Dulles to the French Foreign Minister Bidault, to the British Foreign Secretary Eden and then back to Mr. Dulles. Mr. Dulles first passed the ball, or the buck to the French Foreign Minister Bidault, when he told him he couldn't ask our Congress for continued and massive aid to Europe if the French failed to ratify the treaty creating a European Army. On Saturday Monsieur Bidault threw a long pass across the English Channel to Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden. To the ball or the buck he attached a note telling Mr. Eden that he might get the French Parliament to agree to the treaty, if the British would guarantee to maintain troops on the Continent as long as might be necessary. Mr. Bidault added that this was a reasonable request, since the French are being asked to re-arm "those dangerous Germans," and since a fellow team mate of Mr. Eden's, by name of Winston Churchill, had originated the idea of a European Army.

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The Russians are finding new heroes from the past (because it's pretty easy to pin any sort of label on a dead man.) Samuel Johnson once remarked: "Nothing can be of less importance, than the fortune of those who have been long lost in the grave, and from whom nothing can be feared." It would be difficult for the Russians to understand Robert Bland's observation:"Speak only what is true of the living, and honorable of the dead."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The House Ways and Means Committee today approved a bill to cut personal income taxes on June 30. The bill calls for a 10 per cent cut on income taxes for the last half of the year. It was approved by a vote of 21 to 4. But almost immediately, Chairman Allen of the Rules Committee said nothing will happen to this bill at least until May first. President Eisenhower has made it clear that he wants no reduction of taxes until steps are taken to balance the budget.

The House Appropriations Committee today voted to cut 60 per cent of the funds requested by the Truman Administration from a supplemental appropriation bill. The biggest reduction was one billion 200-million, to keep the Defense Department running until the end of June. Defense and other departments were told to transfer money they have on hand to cover the additional needs. Democrats suggest that this may be more of a book-keeping operation than an economy move, because it will be necessary later to approve funds to replace the money transferred now.

Democratic Representative McClelland of Arkansas says he feels the seven point six billions requested by the Truman Administration for foreign aid, can be cut in half.

The White House announced today that C.F. Jackson, the publisher of Fortune Magazine, has been named to assist the President "with special responsibilities in the cold war planning of the Administration." Mr. Jackson was deputy chief of psychological warfare under General Eisenhower in the North African and European campaigns of the last war.

The President and other Administration leaders today met with officials of the atomic energy program for a general briefing.

And at a meeting with congressional leaders the President started work on a plan to make Oveta Culp Hobby, the federal security administrator, a member

of the cabinet. This group also discussed a resulution to cancel any international agreements made in the past that might be construed as Senator Taft put it, "to limit the freedom of people for self-determination." Senator Taft said Yalta was not the only agreement discussed; the resolution would apply to parts of other agreements. The Senator said he is not aware of any secret agreements that have not been made public.

In Great Britain, Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons that he has made it clear to Washington that the British object to any plan to scrap parts of the Yalta agreement. He said a one-sided repudiation of an international agreement would not be a good thing; it would set a bad precedent which Russia might copy, particularly in Berlin. And Mr. Eden said again that Washington knows London must be consulted, before any major war policy changes are made.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russians are finding new heroes from the past (because it's pretty easy to pin any sort of label on a dead man.) Samuel Johnson once remarked:

Tuesday Feb. 17, 1953

This is the news:

President Eisenhower held his first presidential news conference today, and told reporters he is opposed to any tax cut now. The President had a number of things he wanted to get on the record, and answered a number of questions. Bill Costello, our White House correspondent, covered this first news conference for us. Bill..how did it go?

(5 mins ending: "and that, ed, is how the president's first news conference went today)

After meeting with reporters, the President had 20 members of the Congress into the White House for lunch. With them was Adlai Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson spent part of the morning at the State Department, "talking over old times" with Secretary of State Dulles. The former guernor of Illinois was offered all the facilities of the department, on the six months world tour he starts next month. After the White House luncheon, Mr. Stevenson said the President was very cordial, offered him any assistance he needs. [Stevenson said he was somewhat reassured to learn that the the President, Like himself, had some moments during the recent political campaign, when he felt he couldn't get through another day of campaigning.]

Secretary Dulles told the House Foreign Affairs committee today that he did not issue any ultimatum to our European allies during his recent tour of Europe. Mr. Dulles also said that during this trip "no concrete promises or pledges were given or received".

Mutual Security Administrator Harold Stassen says the President's attitude toward our allies in the free world "will be neither unilateral bullying nor multilateral milquetoast in nature." He said the Administration's policy will be "constructive and courageous..thoughtful and thorough."

The President's candidate to be ambassador to ITALY ..Mrs. Clare Booth Luce..told the Senate Foreign Relations committee today that as ambassador she could have no relations with the Vatican..."formal or informal, open or secret." Mrs. Luce, a convert to Catholicism, told the Senators:"I will follow state department directives. And I will report back as precisely and objectively and I can."

Democratic Senator Mc Clelland of Arkansas says the management of the Voice of America program is "rotten on the face of it." The Senator raises the question whether the Voice's overseas propaganda broadcasts have been "sabotaged."

The State Department revealed today that we are building a 20-million dollar rent-free housing project for American employes in west Germany. Representative Miller, New York Republican, says these quarters.. with seperate maids' rooms in each apartment..make Washington living conditions "uncivilized" by comparison.

Here in New York, Federal Judge Noonan today sentenced John D. Provoo to spend the rest of his life in prison. Provoo, a former army srgeant, was recently found guilty of wartime treason. (He told the court today that he loves this country.)

And the United States Appeals court, in this city, today stayed the execution of Atomic Spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg until at least the end of March. [They had been scheduled to die in the electric chair the week of March 9th.] The three-man court ordered the stay, to give the attorney for the Rosenbergs, time to appeal to the Supreme Court to review the case for a third time. The court said it could not, in good conscience, deny the Rosenbergs a final appeal to the Supreme Court.

In Chicago today, Henry Ford the second, called on this country to lead the free world toward freer trade, by eliminating all tariffs, and other import barriers. Mr. Ford said: American businessmen constantly

applaud competition and private enterprise."So," he said," let's practise what we preach, where it will do us and our allies some real good. Lets give our friends a fair crack at the American market."

W. Rogers Herod, the president of the International General Electric Company, said in New York: "it would be a mistake to open the doors of our markets on an unselective basis to all products competing with our own, from countries having anything from one-third to one-fifth of the wage rates we have here."

In Korea today, allied forces stopped nine small Communist attacks along the front. Our Sabrejets report that they shot down another Mig. And President Rhee of South Korea says he does not want Nationalist Chinese soldiers fighting in Korea. He says:"The Chinese should try to save themselves before trying to save us. We don't want the Chinese civil war to be fought on Korean soil."

The Chinese Communist radio says 48 American planes attacked Chinese territory above the Yalu river on Sunday. There is no comment from our air force.

The Moscow Radio says Prime Minister Stalin met for a half hour

today with the Indian ambassador to Moscow. An Indian spokesman says the meeting was friendly." Presumably, the Indian ambassador brought up the question of an armistice in Korea. Last fall, Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky rejected a compromise Indian truce proposal at the United Nations General Assembly.

The British and Egyptian governments disagree on the interpretation of their recent agreement on the future of the Sudan. Last night, Egyptian Premier Naguib said the Sudanese, after three years, can chose independence, or unity with Egypt. He said "any attempt to make the Sudan a Commonwealth, will make the agreement void." But Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons today that the Sudanese can request membership in the Commonwealth, if they want to.

Moscow's "Literary gazette" today accused Isreal of practising racial discrimination against Arabs: establishing a ghetto for them, and subjecting them to "intolerable conditions."

And in Washington, diplomats from seven Arab countries conferred with Undersecretary of State Smith, and then told reporters: they believe that if the United States gives Isreal any more help "of any sort" it might endanger the security of the Middle East. The Isreal government

recently appealed to Washington for moral and material aid--because the Russians have broken diplomatic relations with Isreal. But a spokesman for the Arab nations says any such aid would "amount to throwing oil on a smoldering fire." He accused the Isreali government of "exploiting" the diplomatic break with Moscow to try to get more aid from America.

Here in New York, the state supreme court ruled that it has no power to decide whether a lower court judge was correct or incorrect in ordering the public and reporters banned from the Jelke trial. The Supreme Court said the proper place to decide the issue is in the Appeals Court..the highest court in New York state.

A news conference gives the reporter an opportunity to distinguish between fact and fiction. Julian Huxley once put it this way:"To speculate without facts is to attempt to enter a house of which one has not the key, by wandering aimlessly around and around, searching the wall and now and then peeping through the windows. Facts are the key." For, as Emerson said:" A little fact is worth a whole limbo of dreams."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Tuesday, February 17, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Bill Costello, our White House correspondent, covered this first news conference for us. Bill, how did it go?

COSTELLO: President Eisenhower ran off his first news conference this morning, Ed, with the adroitness of a circus ring master. While avoiding all the more obvious political pitfalls, he, nevertheless, dealt firmly with such tricky domestic issues as taxes, farm prices, price controls and with such sensitive foreign issues as atom bombs, Korea, a Chinese embargo, and secret agreements. He had a lot to say. And he said it with no more evasiveness than is considered proper for the office of the presidency.

When he entered the old treaty room, there was a two minute interval while flash bulbs twinkled furiously. And heused this interval to size up his audience, with quick, roving glances of appraisal; leaning forward with an air of alert expectancy. Then he took command of the conference.

He said he had another appointment in half an hour. Casually dismissed speculation that he had ever felt any antagonism toward the press. And announced that he had four subjects of immediate concern which could stand a bit of discussion.

There had been a faintly perceptible air of tension when he started. But all that evaporated in the next eighteen minutes as the President outlined his ideas and the reporters raced to take notes. What he had to say then and in a ten minute question period, which brought the conference to a crisp climax, boils down to something likethis: President Eisenhower said he personally has never promised a reduction in taxes; what he has said is that tax reduction is a very necessary objective in government but that it must come in the proper order, and that it hinges on a balanced budget.

In explaining the theory behind that policy, the President said we cannot have a stable currency while we have deficits; and without a stable currency, the result would be catastrophe.

He went even further and indicated that if the excess profits tax is eliminated in June, he would want a substitute of some kind to make up the lost revenue. And he admitted without quibbling that his administration is already thinking along those lines.

On the subject of farm prices, he stood firmly behindthe views expressed, last week, by Secretary of Agriculture Benson. Expressing sympathy for the farmer who has suffered from recent price declines, he argued that the removal of price and grading controls has already helped cattle men. And he revealed he has asked the Armed Services to support the market now by maximum purchases.

In what may be a hint of forthcoming decisions on export policy, he pointed out that surpluses on the farms today would have an even more depressing effect on the market if it were not for our subsidy of the international wheat pool and our food shipments in foreign aid programs.

On a third/domestic economic subject, price controls, he once again expressed confidence in the natural workings of economic law; said that with the gradual removal of controls, the situation will take care of itself and revealed that he will not ask for emergency stand-by controls, but at the same time will not hesitate to ask Congress for new powers if the decontrol program works badly.

In general, he reiterated his faith that business, labor and others will not try to take advantage of an uncontrolled economy to gouge or do anything unreasonable which would require action by Congress. But he did leave the implied threat that if his faith is disappointed, he will not hesitate either to try new remedies.

When he turned to a discussion of foreign issues, President Eisenhower tried to clear up a couple of misunderstandings. He touched

briefly on Soviet Russia's possession of the atom bomb, and endorsed a recent statement of the Atomic Energy Commission saying there is no doubt Russia has a supply of atomic weapons.

On the subject of secret agreements, his attempt to clarify was not wholly successful. He said that personally he has discovered no secret agreements. At the same time he said some agreements were necessarily secret at the time of their adoption, and the only aspect of secrecy now lies in the fact that they were never submitted to the Senate for ratification as treaties. He definitely would not repudiate everything that was agreed upon, but he feels that some pronouncement must be made to assert that this government never agreed to the enslavement of any people.

Finally, Ed, the President hoisted a 'go slow' signal on the Far East. He said he is not officially considering any blockade or embargo of the Red China coast, although others in government may be. And in no case will he take action without consulting congressional leaders.

In Korea - the President said United Nations troops will not be removed while the situation remains dangerous. The South Koreans will take over the front lines when they can be armed, organized and provided with leaders, but that the timing of any such changeswill have to be decided by the military authority.

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(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

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nor multilateral milquetoast in nature." He said the Administration's policy will be "constructive and courageous, thoughtful and thorough."

The President's candidate to be ambassador to Italy, Mrs. Clare Booth Luce told the Senate Foreign Relations committee today that as ambassador she could have no relations with the Vatican "formal or informal, open or secret." Mrs. Luce, a convert to Catholicism, told the Senators: "I will follow state department directives. And I will report back as precisely and objectively as I can."

Democratic Senator McClelland of Arkansas says the management of the Voice of America program is "rotten on the face of it." The Senator raises the question whether the Voice's overseas propaganda broadcasts have been "sabotaged."

The State Department revealed today that we are building a 20-million dollar rent-free housing project for American employees in West Germany. Representative Miller, New York Republican, says these quarters, with separate maids' rooms in each apartment, make Washington living conditions "uncivilized" by comparison.

Here in New York, Federal Judge Noonan today sentenced John D. Provoo to spend the rest of his life in prison. Provoo, a former army Sergeant, was recently found guilty of wartime treason. He told the court today that he loves this country.

And the United States Appeals court, in this city, today stayed the execution of atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg until at least the end of March. They had been scheduled to die in the electric chair the week of March 9th. The three-man court ordered the stay to give the attorney for the Rosenbergs time to appeal to the Supreme Court to review the case for a third time. The court said it could not, in good conscience, deny the Rosenbergs a final appeal to the Supreme Court.

In Chicago today, Henry Ford the second, called on this country to lead the free world toward freer trade by eliminating all tariffs and other import barriers. Mr. Ford said: American businessmen constantly applaud competition and private enterprise. "So," he said, "let's practice what we preach, where it will do us and our allies some real good. Let's give our friends a fair crack at

the American market."

W. Rogers Herod, the president of the International General Electric Company, said in New York: "It would be a mistake to open the doors of our markets on an unselective basis to all products competing with our own, from countries having anything from one-third to one-fifth of the wage rates we have here."

In Korea today, allied forces stopped nine small Communist attacks along the front. Our Sabrejets report that they shot down another Mig. And President Rhee of South Korea says he does not want Nationalist Chinese soldiers fighting in Korea. He says: "The Chinese should try to save themselves before trying to save us. We don't want the Chinese civil war to be fought on Korean soil."

The Chinese Communist radio says 48 American planes attacked Chinese territory above the Yalu river on Sunday. There is no comment from our air force.

The Moscow Radio says Prime Minister Stalin met for a half hour today with the Indian ambassador to Moscow. An Indian spokesman says "the meeting was friendly." Presumably, the Indian ambassador brought up the question of an armistice in Korea. Last fall, Soviet Foreign Minister Vishinsky rejected a compromise Indian truce proposal at the United Nations General Assembly.

The British and Egyptian governments disagree on the interpretation of their recent agreement on the future of the Sudan. Last night, Egyptian Premier Naguib said the Sudanese, after three years, can chose independence, or unity with Egypt. He said "any attempt to make the Sudan a Commonwealth will made the agreement void." But Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons today that the Sudanese can request membership in the Commonwealth if they want to.

Moscow's "Literary gazette" today accused Israel of practicing racial discrimination against Arabs: establishing a ghetto for them and subjecting them to "intolerable conditions."

And in Washington, diplomats from seven Arab countries conferred with Undersecretary of State Smith and then told reporters: they believe that if the United States gives Israel any more help "of any sort" it might endanger the security of the Middle East. The Israel government recently appealed to Washington

for moral and material aid, because the Russians have broken diplomatic relations with Israel. But a spokesman for the Arab nations, says any such aid would "amount to throwing oil on a smoldering fire." He accused the Israeli government of "exploiting"the diplomatic break with Moscow to try to get more aid from America.

Here in New York, the state supreme court ruled that it has no power to decide whether a lower court judge was correct or incorrect, in ordering the public and reporters banned from the Jelke trial. The Supreme Court said the proper place to decide the issue is in the Appeals Court, the highest court in New York State.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: A news conference gives the reporter an opportunity to distinguish between fact and fiction. Julian Huxley once put it this way: "To speculate without facts is to attempt to enter a house of which one has not the key, by wandering aimlessly around and around, searching the wall and now and then peeping through the windows. Facts are the key." For, as Emerson said: "A little fact is worth a whole limbo of dreams."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday, February 18

This is the news:

The government today ended price controls on milk, butter, ice cream and other dairy products. In its third de-control order, the government said price controls will also be dropped on drugs, cosmetics, coal, lumber, farm machinery AND a number of other items, ranging from toothpaste to locomotives.

Secretary of State Dulles said today that his department is studying all possible moves, to bring pressure on the Chinese Communists. This includes a naval blockade.. action to cut the flow of strategic materials to Communist China.. and an embargo on all trade with this enemy. Mr. Dulles says the problem of cutting off war materials bound for China has been studied in the department ever since the Korean war began. ~~And he told reporters that what the President wants to do by way of repudiating certain agreements made in the past is to dramatically register a protest against Russia's breaches of agreements in the past. The administration also wants a dramatic expression of American hopes for the liberation of enslaved peoples. Mr. Dulles says he hopes that when the resolution finally comes before Congress it will receive almost unanimous approval.~~

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Representative Rayburn of Texas, former speaker of the House.. today called on the Administration to submit its own budget. He said the Truman budget has been "kicked and scuffed about." Republican Representative Halleck of Indiana said its not fair to demand a detailed budget of the administration that took office on January 20th.

And in the Senate, Senator Taft said the Democrats have nerve to criticize the Republicans because of falling farm prices - WHEN THEY'VE [redacted] been falling for two years..under the Truman administration. Democratic Senator Fulbright noted that Republican senators, too, are complaining about recent statements by Agriculture Secretary Benson. Republican Senator Aiken of Vermont said Mr. Benson is "honest as the sun..and he's going to win out in spite of well-organized attacks against him."

The House Ways and Means Committee today reported its tax cutting bill to the House and insisted a tax reduction must be the first order of business in Congress..despite the President's arguments that the budget should be balanced first.

~~Mr. Eisenhower has asked the Tariff Commission to make a further study of import duties in low priced brier pipes. The Commission had recommended that the duties be raised. But the President, noting that this case is typical of the whole tariff problem, told Congress we must preserve our economic strength while being helpful to others.~~

Secretary of State Dulles today accepted the resignation of Dr. Wilson Compton, the state department official responsible for the Voice of America. Mr. Dulles says Dr. Compton offered his resignation on the first of the year..he's being replaced in line with the Administration's desire to get new people. The resignation was announced as Senator Mc Carthy's committee..studying Voice of America operations.. heard Howard Fast, the author, refuse to say whether he is or has been a Communist. Senator Mc Carthy said Mrs. Roosevelt once helped circulate some of Fast's writings. Mrs. Roosevelt, in Ohio, says she has no idea what Mc Carthy is talking about.

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C.I.O. President Reuther told the American Association of School Administrators today that "the plight of our schools has deteriorated from a national scandal to a national tragedy." He said if we can afford billions for defense, we can afford an adequate school system.

In Berlin today, Dr. Conant, our new high commissioner for western Germany warned the Russians: we will never abandon Berlin.. we will maintain our rights there.. and we will oppose any move to close the east-west border inside Berlin. [redacted]

Edward R. Murrow: February 18, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Last November six European countries, France, Belgium, Holland, West Germany, Italy and Luxembourg, were to have ratified a treaty. It was called the European Defense Community, a mutual defense project which would have brought about a half-million West Germans into a single European Army under a single command. To date none of the six nations has ratified the treaty. This is our chosen instrument for the defense of Western Europe. This is the treaty that Mr. Dulles has been prodding, threatening and cajoling the European nations to get on with. (Tonight the prospects are a little worse than they have been during recent weeks.

Well-informed members of the French Parliament say they "probably" won't get around to the treaty before June. The French want some changes made before they agree to the treaty. The Germans contend that the French are trying to change the whole meaning and design of the treaty. The changes the French propose have not yet been published officially, but they are known, and the Germans don't like them. The French are demanding that their armaments industry and their troops remain under French national control. (That wasn't the original idea.) The French also demand that their occupation troops in Germany retain certain of their special privileges.

The French want permission to withdraw their troops from Europe, if they should be needed in Indo-China or North Africa. The Germans are prepared to go part way in meeting this request. / But the French also want an economic union with the Saar before they will ratify the treaty. The French are either putting forward maximum demands for trading purposes, or they are misjudging the political climate in Germany.

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West German Chancellor Adenauer faces a general election next September, and if he were to accept the French proposals, it might amount to political suicide. / Most of the French proposals are unacceptable to the German politicians of all Parties; and most of the German press finds these proposals presumptuous and capricious. / Chancellor Adenauer's opposition is berating him for having pursued a policy of concessions to the French, which led only to demands for more concessions. / And if Chancellor Adenauer should be unseated in the next election, West Germany would be ruled by an administration that is opposed to the whole concept of the Western Alliance.

The Germans are increasingly of the opinion that the French are trying to torpedo the whole European Army plan, while putting the blame for the sinking on the Germans. This plan was and is the basis of our European policy.

The Germans are no longer a cowering, defeated and desperate people. West Germany is again the power house of Europe, increasingly aware of its bargaining position. Chancellor Adenauer is still determined to follow the policy of European integration on a basis of equality. If he fails, as a result of this revival of French-German suspicion and mistrust, his successors in Germany will certainly demand a higher price before agreeing to join the West. And we shall have to cast about in an effort to find another policy and another program.

Western Europe has made more progress toward unity in the last five years than in the last five hundred. But neither history nor hatreds can be wiped out with dollars or exhortation. I remember riding up to the Maginot Line in 1939 with a young French captain. He pointed to a ridge line behind a small church, and he said: "My grandfather was killed on one side of that church; my father was killed on the other, both by Germans." The young captain was, I think, also killed, not far

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There are many obstacles to be overcome in making a united Western Europe a reality. For as Samuel Butler once remarked:"Actions are not always true sons of great and mighty resolutions." A half century ago, George Gissing put it another way:"It is because nations tend to stupidity and baseness that mankind moves so slowly; it is because individuals have a capacity for better things that it moves at all."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are many obstacles to be overcome in making a united Western Europe a reality. For as Samuel Butler once remarked: "Actions are not always true sons of great and mighty resolutions." A half century ago, George Gissing put it another way: "It is because nations tend to stupidity and baseness that mankind moves so slowly; it is because individuals have a capacity for better things that it moves at all."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday, Feb. 19, 1953

This is the news:

Twnety-five top Democrats and Republicans were briefed on the world situation at the White House today. Later most agreed: "the picture is grim." After a 90-minute conference, and discussions led by General Bradley, and Budget director Dodge, Senator Bridges of New Hampshire said: "It was a pretty grim picture. We must face up to the grim facts of life." House Speaker Martin said: "The outlook is grim. I feel we'll make out all right, over the long pull." Senator Millikan of Colorado said: "It didn't make you feel any better." Republican House Floor Leader Halleck said: "Everybody knows its a grim picture. Its a burden on the economy." The Democrats who attended the meeting had no comment. ~~But all seemed agreed that there no new or startling facts were presented. [illegible] unidentified representative at the conference [illegible] "You might say we're in shell of a fix."~~

The House today over-rode its appropriations committee, and agreed to provide 20 and a half million dollars to aid schools in defense areas. The President had requested these funds. The House went along with a committee decision, to cut more than a billion dollars from an additional request by the Defense department.

Defense Secretary Wilson today named a 7-man committee to recommend ways to streamline the defense department and cut down on military spending. Nelson Rockefeller will head the committee. And former Defense Secretary Lovett will be one of its members. The committee is to report to Mr. Wilson by May first.

Mutual Security Administrator Stassen told a House committee today that we must step up our military expenditures in Europe.. so that the West European nations can make more of the" hardware", we will need for the combined defense program.

And in Paris, Lord Ismay, the secretary general of the North Atlantic Treaty organization, says the NATO council has now agreed to give General Ridgeway a little more than the 428-million dollars he had asked for a construction program: air bases, jet fuel pipelines, communications and headquarters installations. Last December, the NATO council cut the Ridgeway request in half, suggesting that the emphasis be put on quality rather than quantity in building Europe's defenses. Now, Lord Ismay says the Council has approved 448-millions. But no decision has been made on who contributes how much. Ismay says:"We are trying to avoid the sordid business of bargaining around the table."

The British announced today that they plan to spend four and a half billion dollars in the next budget year for their defenses. .. a new high for a peacetime defense program. They hope to get 392 million dollars worth of defense aid from us. At the same time Defense Minister Lord Alexander says it will take Britain five years to complete her present arms program. It was originally supposed to be finished by 1954.

British sources say they have cleared up a misunderstanding with Egypt on the future of the Sudan. The British say Egypt now agrees, that if the Sudanese want to join the Commonwealth in three years.. they may do so.

Queen Elizabeth today awarded the George medal to American Airman Reis Leming of Washington state, who rescued 27 persons during the recent flood. The George medal, one of Britain's highest civilian decorations, has never before been given to a foreigner in peacetime.

Here in New York today, Ambassador Lodge told our allies about diplomatic steps we are planning to deal with the Korean war. He insisted this be kept secret, and told reporters:"actions will speak louder than words."

In Korea, our planes again attacked the enemy tank repair and troop center near Pyongyang. A Fifth air force spokesman says that aside from railroad and road supply lines there is now "a scarcity of lucrative air targets in North Korea."

In Moscow the Indian ambassador denies that he discussed Korea in his recent meeting with Stalin.

In Washington, Senator Mc Carthy's committee investigating the Voice of America produced a document..said to be a confession by a Chinese Communist spy. This spy charged that the policy chief of the Voice of America..W. Bradley Connors..leaked secrets to the Communists during his postwar service in China. Mr. Connors testified: there is no truth to the charge..he has never been a Communist or a fellow traveller... he never favored the Communist regime in China.

The State Department has ordered a ban on the use over the Voice of material by "any controversial authors, communists or fellow travellers."

Attorney General Brownell says the Justice Department will stop the practise of delaying prosecution in criminal tax fraud cases just because the defendent pleads ill-health. Mr. Brownell says

the courts will be asked to decide whether defendents are in good enough shape to stand trial.

A Senate committee charged today that it found "a sordid pattern of racketeering, coercion, payroll padding and other types of vice" at a New Jersey loading terminal used to ship supplies to overseas air base projects. The committee says the Claremont Terminal in Jersey City was used as a dumping ground for criminals.

A ~~grand jury in Jersey City today indicted two longshoremen on charges of accepting money from a stevedoring company to prevent strikes.~~

And New York's Democratic Congressmen Powell told the House of Representatives today that gambling and protitution are rampant in this city and top police officials may be getting a pay-off. Powell charged that Police Commissioner Monaghan is involved in a criminal conspiracy to keep the F.B.I. from investigating brutality by New York policemen,

The White House announces that Val Peterson, the former governor of Nebraska, recently named a White House assistant, will now be nominated to head the federal civil defense administration.

Chairman Velde of the House un-American activities committee said today he made "an honest mistake" when he accused Mrs. Agnes E. Myers of Washington of writing a pro-Russian letter to Pravda. He blamed it on difficulties in translating the Russian language.

Edward R. Murrow: February 19, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

That is probably the end of the news of national significance. As happens so frequently these days, it was again a recitation of rather dreary doings reflecting a ~~rather~~ somewhat ominous undertone of apprehension. # There are times when a reporter wearies of recording these little bits of history as they occur. Apparently certain listeners share this view, for upon occasion they write and say: "Can you not find something agreeable, encouraging and hopeful to report?" We can but try.

Last week a little village in Iran, called Turud - mostly mud huts - was knocked flat by an earthquake. The precise number of casualties is not yet known; but the next day an American Navy plane was over what was left of the village, flying at about 150 feet. It was dropping bread - 23 sacks of bread weighing about 100 pounds each - hot out of ovens in Teheran. As the sacks of bread went down, the "bomb line" had to be extended in order that this "manna" should not bombard the survivors who rushed out to collect it. It was a small gift from the United States.

The story was written by an old friend of mine, E.C. Daniel, for the New York Times. # Having watched high explosives and napalm and rockets and men go down from aircraft, I envied him the opportunity to write the story. What a wonderful thing it would be to see bread, instead of men or bombs,

going out the door or through the bomb bay.

There's been another good story this week, too - also in the ~~XXXXX~~ Times. It has to do with a little place in Jordan, in the Middle East, ~~which this reporter had never heard of~~ - called Amman. The story of 100 acres of grass, right in the middle of a desert; country that has been wasteland for centuries. Some of our Point Four technical people, did it as a demonstration. A man by the name of Norman French, from Caspar, Wyoming, was in charge of the project. The grass is about eight inches tall and it's still growing. This grass was grown by a system that is called "water spreading". Earth dykes that hold back the run-off from cloud bursts, long enough for the water to soak into the ground. This has been practised in Montana and Wyoming for years. # Dry areas generally get one or two cloud bursts a year. The water penetrates only an inch or two, and the rest of it runs off into the gullies. But small earthen dykes can hold the water long enough, so that it soaks into the soil. Our Point Four people figure that the dykes would last thirty to forty years in the desert, and there green grass is more important than service stations in this country.

The neighboring Arab states are studying this system, hoping that it

will help them reclaim the desert wasteland. (This is a minor miracle in the desert.) Arab tribesmen visit this 100 acres of grass by the score. The Government of Jordan has placed troops around the plot, to prevent grazing.

This is a small green oasis in a dry, brown land. But it worked, thanks to a man from Caspar, Wyoming, and the imagination and vision behind the Point Four Program. This one small demonstration has aroused a certain amount of hope in the Arab world, that their barren soil can be made to produce.

The atomic scientists tell us that there is at least a hope, that through the use of tracers, it may be possible to discover ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ the cause of disease in plants, and to eliminate the disease. # If this should happen, the simple and staggering result, would be that there wouldn't be any more hungry people in the world. #

This is, in all truth, a sombre and serious world. There is no guarantee that humans, having devised a method of destroying humanity, will not proceed to use it. The preparations for ultimate collision with the Soviet Union go on apace. The weight of history is on the side of the prophets of disaster. It may be that the mind of man cannot devise

and carry through peaceful solutions that will ~~lead~~ Leave this complex and mechanised civilisation intact. We do not know; it is an experiment. But whatever happens, we shall need bread and grass. And that is why these two stories - one humanitarian and the other technical - seemed to come under the heading of good news.

This surely is not the best of all possible worlds in ~~which we live.~~ And it is all too infrequent that we have something encouraging to report...like the news from Iran and Jordan. There's a line from the Old Testament that sums up the picture:"As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country." For the moment, at least, Cervantes was right when he said: "There is still sunshine on the wall."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Twenty-five top Democrats and Republicans were briefed on the world situation at the White House today. Later most agreed: "the picture is grim." After a 90-minute conference, and discussions led by General Bradley, and Budget director Dodge, Senator Bridges of New Hampshire said: "It was a pretty grim picture. We must face up to the grim facts of life." House Speaker Martin said: "The outlook is grim. I feel we'll make out all right, over the long pull." Senator Millikan of Colorado said: "It didn't make you feel any better. Republican House Floor Leader Halleck said: "Everybody knows its a grim picture. Its a burden on the economy." The Democrats who attended the meeting had no comment.

The House today over-rode its appropriations committee and agreed to provide 20 and a half million dollats to aid schools in defense areas. The President had requested these funds. The House went along with a committee decision to cut more than a billion dollars from an additional request by the Defense Department.

Defense Secretary Wilson today named a 7-man committee to recommend ways to streamline the defense department and cut down on military spending. Nelson Rockefeller will head the committee. And former Defense Secretary Lovett will be one of its members. The committee is to report to Mr. Wilson by May first.

Mutual Security Administrator Stassen told a House committee today that we must step up our military expenditures in Europe, so that the West European nations can make more of the "hardware", we will need for the combined defense program.

And in Paris, Lord Ismay, the secretary general of the North Atlantic Treaty organization, says the NATO council has now agreed to give General Ridgeway a little more than the 428-million dollars he had asked, for a construction pro-

gram: air bases, jet fuel pipelines, communications and headquarters installations. Last December, the NATO council cut the Ridgeway request in half, suggesting that the emphasis be put on quality rather than quantity in building Europe's defenses. Now, Lord Ismay says the Council has approved 448-millions. But no decision has been made on who contributes how much. Ismay says: "We are trying to avoid the sordid business of bargaining around the table."

The British announced today that they plan to spend four and a half billion dollars in the next budget year for their defenses, a new high for a peacetime defense program. They hope to get 392 million dollars worth of defense aid from us. At the same time Defense Minister Lord Alexander says it will take Britain five years to complete her present arms program. It was originally supposed to be finished by 1954.

British sources say they have cleared up a misunderstanding with Egypt on the future of the Sudan. The British say Egypt now agrees that if the Sudanese want to join the Commonwealth in three years, they may do so.

Queen Elizabeth today awarded the George medal to American Airman Reis Leming of Washington state who rescued 27 persons during the recent flood. The George medal, one of Britain's highest civilian decorations, has never before been given to a foreigner in peacetime.

Here in New York today, Ambassador Lodge told our allies about diplomatic steps we are planning to deal with the Korean war. He insisted this be kept secret and told reporters: "actions will speak louder than words."

In Korea, our planes again attacked the enemy tank repair and troop center near Pyongyang. A Fifth air force spokesman says that aside from railroad and road supply lines there is now "a scarcity of lucrative air targets in North Korea."

In Moscow the Indian ambassador denies that he discussed Korea in his recent meeting with Stalin.

In Washington, Senator McCarthy's committee investigating the Voice of America produced a document, said to be a confession by a Chinese Communist spy.

This spy charged that the policy chief of the Voice of America, W. Bradley Connors, leaked secrets to the Communists during his postwar service in China. Mr. Connors testified: there is no truth to the charge, he has never been a Communist or a fellow traveller, he never favored the Communist regime in China.

The State Department has ordered a ban on the use over the "Voice" of material by "any controversial authors, communists or fellow travellers."

Attorney General Brownell says the Justice Department will stop the practice of delaying prosecution in criminal tax fraud cases, just because the defendent pleads ill-health. Mr. Brownell says the courts will be asked to decide whether defendents are in good enough shape to stand trial.

A Senate committee charged today that it found "a sordid pattern of racketeering, coercion, payroll padding and other types of vice" at a New Jersey loading terminal used to ship supplies to overseas air base projects. The committee says the Claremont Terminal in Jersey City was used as a dumping ground for criminals.

And New York's Democratic Congressmen Powell told the House of Representatives today that gambling and prostitution are rampant in this city and top police officials may be getting a payoff. Powell charged that Police Commissioner Monaghan is involved in a criminal conspiracy to keep the FBI from investigating brutality by New York policemen.

The White House announces that Val Peterson, the former governor of Nebraska, recently named a White House assistant, will not be nominated to head the federal civil defense administration.

Chairman Velde of the House un-American activities committee said today he made "an honest mistake" when he accused Mrs. Agnes E. Myers of Washington of writing a pro-Russian letter to Pravda. He blamed it on difficulties in translating the Russian language.

That is probably the end of the news of "national significance." As happens so frequently these days, it was again a recitation of rather dreary doings reflecting a womewhat onomous undertone of apprehension. There are times

when a reporter wearies of recording these little bits of history as they occur. Apparently certain listeners share this view, for upon occasion they write and say: "Can you not find something agreeable, encouraging and hopeful to report?" We can but try.

Last week a little village in Iran, called Turud - mostly mud huts - was knocked flat by an earthquake. The precise number of casualties is not yet known; but the next day an American Navy plane was over what was left of the village, flying at about 150 feet. It was dropping bread - 23 sacks of bread weighing about 100 pounds each - hot out of ovens in Teheran. As the sacks of bread went down, the "bomb line" had to be extended in order that this "manna" should not bombard the survivors who rushed out to collect it. It was a small gift from the United States.

The story was written by an old friend of mine, E.C. Daniel, for the New York Times. Having watched high explosives and napalm and rockets and men go down from aircraft, I envied him the opportunity to write the story. What a wonderful thing it would be to see bread, instead of men or bombs, going out the door or through the bomb bay.

There's been another good story this week, too - also in the Times. It has to do with a little place in Jordan, in the Middle East, called Amman. The story of 100 acres of grass, right in the middle of a desert; country that has been wasteland for centuries. Some of our Point Four technical people did it as a demonstration. A man by the name of Norman French, from Gaspar, Wyoming, was in charge of the project. The grass is about eight inches tall and it's still growing. This grass was grown by a system that is called "water spreading." Earth dykes that hold back the run-off from cloud bursts long enough for the water to soak into the ground. This has been practiced in Montana and Wyoming for years. Dry areas generally get one or two cloud bursts a year. The water penetrates only an inch or two, and the rest of it runs off into the gullies. But small earthen dykes can hold the water long enough so that it soaks into the soil. Our Point Four people figure that the dykes would last thirty to forty years in the desert, and

there green grass is more important than service stations in this country.

The neighboring Arab states are studying this system, hoping that it will help them reclaim the desert wasteland. This is a minor miracle in the desert. Arab tribesmen visit this 100 acres of grass by the score. The Government of Jordan has placed troops around the plot, to prevent grazing.

This is a small green oasis in a dry-brown land. But it worked, thanks to a man from Caspar, Wyoming, and the imagination and vision behind the Point Four Program. This one small demonstration has aroused a certain amount of hope in the Arab world, that their barren soil can be made to produce.

The atomic scientists tell us that there is at least a hope that through the use of tracers it may be possible to discover the cause of disease in plants, and to eliminate the disease. If this should happen, the simple and staggering result would be that there wouldn't be any more hungry people in the world.

This is, in all truth, a sombre and serious world. There is no guarantee that humans, having devised a method of destroying humanity, will not proceed to use it. The preparations for ultimate collision with the Soviet Union go on apace. The weight of history is on the side of the prophets of disaster. It may be that the mind of man cannot devise and carry through peaceful solutions that will leave this complex and mechanized civilization intact. We do not know; it is an experiment. But whatever happens, we shall need bread and grass. And that is why these two stories - one humanitarian and the other technical - seemed to come under the heading of good news.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob DIXON.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: This surely is not the best of all possible worlds. And it is all too infrequent that we have something encouraging to report - like the news from Iran and Jordan. There's a line from the Old Testament that sums up the picture: "As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country." For the moment, at least, Cervantes was right when he said: "There is still sunshine on the wall."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday, Feb. 20, 1953

This is the news:

The President today asked Congress to join him in repudiating any international agreements "which have been perverted to bring about the subjugation of free people." In the proposed resolution, (promised in his State of the Union message.) President Eisenhower mentioned no specific treaty..although some Republicans have long been calling for repudiation of the Yalta agreement, which recognized Russia's right to islands off Japan. The President's resolution says in part, that he hopes Congress will join him, in declaring that we reject any interpretation, or application, of any World War two international agreements or understandings, if such agreements have been "perverted to bring about the subjugation of free people." The President also hopes Congress will join him in expressing the "hope" that captives of Soviet despotism shall again enjoy the right to determine their own kind of government, in accordance with the pledge of the Atlantic charter.

In Britain today a very high source told reporters, that the British hear a "rumbling" in the Kremlin.. a fight for power among possible successors to Stalin, when he dies. This British source says the British are puzzled about what is really happening, but

they feel all is not going well in Moscow. Therefore, the British think it is particularly important that the United States take no precipitate action in the Far East, that might increase the danger of another world war. This British source also says that his country has warned the French, that they are making unacceptable demands on Germany, which might wreck the whole plan for a European army.

In Korea today our fighter-bombers again attacked enemy supply areas and roads. And the 8th army acknowledged that planes "presumed to be allied" mistakenly bombed allied troops behind their own lines. There were eight casualties.

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The House Ways and Means Committee..which recently approved a tax bill, against the President's desire.. today rejected the President's request for quick action on expanding the coverage for old age insurance.

The committee named a subcommittee to make a broad "deep-digging" study of the whole social security set-up.

The Federal Reserve Bank tonight reduced the margin requirements on stock market transactions from 75 per cent to 50 per cent. It goes into effect immediately. This means that if you buy stock you have to post only half its value with your broker or bank..instead of 75 per cent of the value.

Senator Taft said today we should follow the example of Canada.. which is cutting income taxes by 11 per cent..by cutting government expenses in order to pave the way for an American tax reduction.

And the Senator said he objects to a proposal by Republican Senator Ives of New York to eliminate the injunction provision from the Taft-Hartley law. Taft says he "certainly would not abandon" this. But Senator Ives proposes that the law be amended so that if [redacted] a strike that affects the national welfare cannot be settled, the President eventually would come to Congress and request an emergency law to deal with the situation.

A House committee recommended to Agriculture Secretary Benson that his Department buy beef and DONATE [redacted] it to the school lunch program--

in order to help support cattle prices. The committee also wants the military to step-up its beef buying program. AND IT wants a law to strengthen the credit available to cattlemen.

The Justice Department says it is reviewing all OF its files relating to civil rights cases in the New York city area. There have been charges that the Department and New York police had a special agreement on how to handle cases growing out of police brutality charges.

The Justice Department also says that a deportation warrant will be issued against Gambler Joe Adonis. He claims he's an American-born citizen. The government charges he is an unnaturalized Italian. Adonis is now doing two to three years in prison for gambling.

In Trenton, New Jersey, the five-year-old "Trenton Six" murder case came to an end TODAY when one of the six Negroes accused of murdering a second-hand dealer pleaded no defense...said he was in the store the night of the crime and identified the other five defendents as having been with him. Four of the others have been acquitted. One died in prison. Today, the last defendent, Ralph Cooper, was sentenced to six to 10 years in prison. He could be paroled in less than a year.

In St. Louis, August A. Busch, owner of the Anheuser-Busch brewery, today bought the St. Louis Cardinals baseball team for three and three-quarter million dollars. The sale was announced by Fred Sigh, the former owner who has been sentenced to prison for [redacted] tax evasion.

In West Germany today the upper house of Parliament approved an agreement to pay Israel the equivalent of 822 million dollars as a form of restitution to Jews persecuted by the Nazis. And in Berlin, Soviet border guards today fired at refugees as they fled from the Communist sector to West Berlin. This could be part of a Soviet plan to "shoot to kill" any Germans who try to reach freedom in the west.

The three western high commissioners today made public a letter to Chancellor Adenauer saying the allies expect Germany to continue paying occupation costs after June 30th.

Edward R. Murrow: February 20, 1953. 7.45. p.m.

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Senator McCarthy's committee is investigating alleged waste and mismanagement in the Voice of America. / Probably few citizens will doubt that this is a legitimate area for enquiry by a Senate Committee, for the Voice of America is the principal instrument, through which we tell our side of the story to the rest of the world. / It speaks not only for Senators, but for all citizens. And it would undoubtedly be useful if more of us knew more of what the Voice is saying, and how it is being run. # But the evidence produced so far is not very illuminating, and certainly not conclusive. / One employee asserts that his scripts were "watered down" by three employees whom he "believed to be friendly to the Communist cause." Another employee of the Voice of America, who was dismissed, says that in her opinion the anti-Communist broadcasts aimed at France, were as detrimental as could be to the welfare of our country. Another employee in the French section says, "It should be called the Voice of Moscow." Many broadcasts tended to discredit the United States, and to favor the Communist cause. One employee alleged that her boss had asked her to join some sort of "free love, collectivist, Marixist group".

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that employees of the Voice of America were not to testify, unless in the presence of a Senator. Senator McCarthy said this would make his task ten times more difficult, and expensive. But this afternoon, after a ~~XXXXXXXX~~ fifty-minute closed session with Senator McCarthy, Under Secretary of State General Bedell Smith promised full cooperation in the investigation.

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It would seem to this reporter that the important thing about any broadcasting operation, is what comes out of the loudspeaker. If that reflects disloyalty, or subversive intent, then it should be relatively easy to identify the individuals responsible for that content.

I am not suggesting that there are or are not disloyal persons, either now or in the past employed by the Voice of America. I do not know; and the evidence produced by the committee so far is insufficient to warrant any conclusions on this score. And the evidence, by its very nature, may in the end leave the individual citizen confused and in doubt as to the reliability and effectiveness of the Voice of America. The important thing is the end product - what comes out of the loudspeaker. The personal relationships, natural or otherwise, the private behavior or beliefs of the individuals producing the programs are of secondary importance. If some of the allegations made are true, it should be easy to document them with scripts or records. Our legitimate and primary concern should be with what is being said in our name. The arguments, the personal jealousies, the differences in news judgment that are inevitably involved in the preparation of any broadcast are of secondary importance.

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Good Nite and Good Luck.

Monday, Feb. 23, 1953

This is the news:

Senator Taft said today that there is no present solution for the war in Korea "except to maintain a very strong position, in the situation where it is almost impossible to win." In a speech at Ohio Wesyleyan university, Senator Taft said he does not think the Russians are going to start another world war. He feels they are now in a position, "where they can make some gains without fighting. If they risk all in another world war, they may find their brand of communism wiped out."

Over the week-end, the Senator said in Chicago, that he would be against firing a Communist professor, unless he was sure the teacher was successfully peddling Communism to his students.

In Washington today, Chairman Jenner of a committee that's investigation communism in colleges, called Senator Taft's remarks "naive." He said: "In other words the evidence, when we complete our hearings, will be a complete answer."

Senator Mc Carthy..head of a committee investigating the Voice of America..charged today that those he called "left wing writers and commentators" are trying to make it appear that his investigation is an attack on the new Administration. Senator McCarthy said this is not so....

He said Secretary of State Dulles has done a fine job of house-cleaning in the State Department so far. McCarthy feels the trouble comes from keye aides left behind by former Secretary Acheson. He feels his committee's work is "doing Dulles a great service."

Mr. Dulles today asked Robert L. Johnson, the president of Temple University in Philadelphia, to take over the direction of the Voice of America and other State Department information activities. [redacted] Johnson made no final decision.

The White House announces that the President will nominate Charles Bohlen to succeed George F. Kennan as ambassador to Russia. And Francis White, [redacted] an assistant secretary of state when he left the department in 1933, will be named Ambassador to Mexico succeeding William O'Dwyer who resigned. No new assignment was announced for Mr. Kennan who recently returned to this country after the Russians said he was unacceptable as ambassador.

~~The President used the holiday to get in another round of golf and in both houses of Congress there was the traditional reading of George Washington's farewell address.~~

Chairman Bridges of the Senate Appropriations Committee told

his colleagues TODAY that the President now wants money to keep a Council of Economic Advisors in existence. Last week the House voted to drop these funds, after Representative Taber said the President had no objection.

Chairman Hope of the House Agriculture Committee says he thinks beef prices are going to drop again. He feels additional credit facilities should be provided for cattlemen. But Republian Senator Aiken of Vermont feels "the peril point has been passed on farm prices." Agricultural experts say the Department of agriculture is considering an emergency beef buying program for the school lunch program. The Department is also considering trying to develop more foreign outlets for American farm commodities.

Interior Secretary Mc Kay today urged Congress to grant Hawaii statehood immediately. He said: the people of Hawaii want it.. they have served a long apprenticeship as a territory... a just regard for the basic right of self-government calls for prompt action.. and such action would help us to win friends among the peoples of the Far East and other areas where the idea of colonialism is bitterly resented.

~~Democratic Senator Hill of Alabama urged the Senate Interior Committee to divide among all the states the revenue from off shore oil. Both the C.I.O. and Americans for Democratic Action said Kennedy~~

~~Oil interests are trying to get the lands for their states. Senator Hill wants the revenue to be used for educational purposes. [illegible] Republican Senator Kuchel of California says the Library of Congress estimates that only 2 million dollars a year could be realized from the known petroleum reserves for the nation's schools.~~

House Speaker Martin said today he expects the House to approve the President's resolution attacking Russia's violation of world war two agreements. Speaker Martin expects no changes.

The Chinese Nationalist government today repudiated its 1945 treaty with the Soviet Union. American officials say this is largely a gesture for purposes of morale and for the diplomatic record.

In Korea today, our fighter bombers attacked the enemy's front-line positions. And the 8th army beat back three small Communist probing attacks on the central front.

The new chief of staff of Russia's armed forces--Marshal Sokolovsky--said today that "American imperialists, possessed by the mania of world domination, are striving to organize a new brigand attack on Russia and her allies." Sokolovsky made his statement in a Pravda article on the 35th anniversary of the organization of the Red Army.

Soviet Ambassador Gromyko called on Prime Minister Churchill in London today. Gromyko was invited to receive Mr. Churchill's thanks for a 252-thousand dollar contribution the Russians made for the relief of victims of the recent flood. Western diplomats noted that AS part of a new "friendship campaign" the Russians [redacted] recently contributed cash for flood sufferers in Holland and victims of an earthquake in Iran.

Mr. Churchill also announced that in celebration of the coronoation of Queen Elizabeth the government was granting a general amnesty for all world war two DEGERTERS. [redacted]

In Egypt today, Colonel Nasser, the acting army chief of staff, said in a radio broadcast that the British must either pull out of the Suez Canal area or "fight for their lives." He added: "We will fight [redacted] to the death in every possible field if our sacred rights are denied us."

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Final results from yesterday's general election in Austria show

that the small Communist party lost ground.. and the Austraian Socialists rolled up their first popular vote plurality since 1930.

In Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito charges that the Soviet Union and the Vatican are trying to split the world into two hostile camps.

In Washington, Democratic Senator Russell of Georgia predicts that the Administration will have difficulty in cutting spending by more than a half billion dollars. He says the Administration could cut 10-billions from military spending but he doesn't know how much defense we'd have after that.

Edward R. Murrow: February 23, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Well —
That's the News —

This is a holiday in honor of George Washington. / For a nation that prides itself on its efficiency, we have allowed our holiday situation to fall into a deplorable ~~state.~~ mess. Different holidays in different states; no consistency, no efficiency; (and no holidays at all for people in the news business.) / In spite of this chaotic condition, we should like to propose, half seriously, and in a holiday mood, yet another holiday. / This would be a holiday - (it could be either in winter or summer) - which would be very appropriate in these times, when we don't know where we're going. For This holiday would be designed to remind us where we've been - of what the "good old days", were like. There being nothing small about this project it would, of course, be a national holiday. The provisional working title for this holiday would be: "Let's Leave Each Other Alone". / On this one day no one would work, except firemen, and skeleton hospital staffs. There would be no electric light, no hot and cold running water. All trains would stand on the sidings; all aircraft would be grounded. No newspapers would be published; radio transmitters would be silent; television screens would be dark. For 24 hours all the telephone exchanges would close down. No mail would be delivered. It would be impossible to buy

gasoline, or cigarettes, or soap. Street cars, buses, taxis would be immobilised. As a matter of fact the whole country would be immobilised.

If a Senator made a speech, only those within the sound of his voice could hear him. If the Russians made a threatening gesture we wouldn't know about it till the next day. Important news, such as marriages, divorces, and who was seen dining with whom at what night club would just have to wait for 24 hours, by which time who might have been dining with some other whom wouldn't be news any more.

As a nation we are inclined to take everything for granted - from electric lights, telephones and automobiles to the absolute necessity of having ice cubes with holes in them.

We do not pretend to know what would happen during this "Let's Leave Each Other Alone" holiday; but we would guess that the average citizen could catch up with national and international affairs without much trouble once normal facilities were restored. And in the meantime there would have been that 24 hours of silence, immobility and perhaps contemplation. A few families might have become acquainted again. Some letters might have been written, with attention to style and detail. Parents might have remembered stories to tell their children. Some conversation might have

grown where there had been no conversation for years. There might have developed an increased appreciation of the wonders of light and movement, and drugstores. A few people would have discovered a good book, even by candlelight. Others would have discovered that they can walk a few blocks, or climb a few stairs - the postman and the electrician, the taxi driver, the pilot and the engineer would be held in new regard. In the eyes of the younger generation the men and the industries that created these marvels that we take for granted would increase in stature.

This could be a day for the taking of a personal mental and spiritual audit, when the individual could take counsel with his conscience, his family and his neighbors. The secondary and superficial distractions would not be there. There would be enough hardship and inconvenience to send him back the next day into this civilisation of steam, scurry and scamper, with an improved appreciation of the mechanical aids available to him for either use or abuse. It would be a time for remembrance, for the counting of blessings, and for the making of resolutions which would probably be forgotten when the light and the water and the television and the radio came on again. For some the waiting time would be hard; but probably the strongest argument against our proposal for a holiday called,

"Let's Leave Each Other Alone" is that too many people might come to like it, and be reluctant, as is the case with all holidays, to see it end.

Pending the adoption of our proposal, we hope that you all had a most agreeable Washington's Birthday.

We have suggested a new national holiday which would permit us not only to take stock of ourselves, but also of this bountiful land in which we live. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow seemed to have something similar in mind when he wrote:"The holiest of all holidays are those kept by ourselves,in silence and apart." If we followed this suggestion, we might be able to raise what Thomas Gray called "that still small voice of gratitude."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Senator Taft said today that there is no present solution for the war in Korea "except to maintain a very strong position in the situation where it is almost impossible to win." In a speech at Ohio Wesleyan University, Senator Taft said he dows not think the Russians are going to start another world war. He feels they are now in a position "where they can make some gains without fighting. If they risk all in another world war, they may find their brand of communism wiped out."

Over the week-end, the Senator said in Chicago that he would be against firing a Communist professor unless he was sure the teacher was successfully peddling Communism to his students.

In Washington today, Chairman Jenner of a committee that's investigating communism in colleges called Senator Taft's remarks "naive." He said: "In other words the evidence, when we complete our hearings, will be a complete answer."

Senator McCarthy, head of a committee investigating the Voice of America, charged today that those he called "left wing writers and commentators" are trying to make it appear that his investigation is an attack on the new Administration. Senator McCarthy said this is not so He said Secretary of State Dulles has done a fine job of house-cleaning in the State Department so far. McCarthy feels the trouble comes from key aides left behind by former Secretary Acheson. He feels his committee's work is "doing Dulles a great service."

Mr. Dulles today asked Robert L. Johnson, the president of Temple Universit in Philadelphia, to take over the Direction of the Voice of America and other State Department information activities. Johnson made no final decision.

The White House announces that the President will nominate Charles Bohlen to succeed George F. Kennan as ambassador to Russia. And Francis White, an assistant secretary of state when he left the department in 1933, will be named

Ambassador to Mexico succeeding William O'Dwyer who resigned. No new assignment was announced for Mr. Kennan who recently returned to this country after the Russians said he was unacceptable as ambassador.

Chairman Bridges of the Senate Appropriations Committee told his colleagues today that the President now wants money to keep a Council of Economic Advisors in existence. Last week the House voted to drop these funds after Representative Taber said the President had no objection.

Chairman Hope of the House Agriculture Committee says he thinks beef prices are going to drop again. He feels additional credit facilities should be provided for cattlemen. But Republican Senator Aiken of Vermont feels "the peril point has been passed on farm prices." Agricultural experts say the Department of agriculture is considering an emergency beef buying program for the school lunch program. The Department is also considering trying to develop more foreign outlets for American farm commodities.

Interior Secretary McKay today urged Congress to grant Hawaii statehood immediately. He said: the people of Hawaii want it; they have served a long apprenticeship as a territory, a just regard for the basic right of self-government calls for prompt action, and such action would help us to win friends among the peoples of the Far East and other areas where the idea of colonialism is bitterly resented.

House Speaker Martin said today he expects the House to approve the President's resolution attacking Russia's violation of world war two agreements. Speaker Martin expects no changes.

The Chinese Nationalist government today repudiated its 1945 treaty with the Soviet Union. American officials say this is largely a gesture for purposes of morale and for the diplomatic record.

In Korea today, our fighter bombers attacked the enemy's front-line positions. And the 8th army beat back three small Communist probing attacks on the central front.

The new chief of staff of Russia's armed forces, Marshal Sokolovsky, said today that "American imperialists, possessed by the mania of world domination, are striving to organize a new brigand attack on Russia and her allies." Sokolovsky made his statement in a Pravda article on the 35th anniversary of the organization of the Red Army.

Soviet Ambassador Gromyko called on Prime Minister Churchill in London today. Gromyko was invited to receive Mr. Churchill's thanks for a 252-thousand dollar contribution the Russians made for the relief of victims of the recent flood. Western diplomats noted that as part of a new "friendship campaign" the Russians recently contributed cash for flood sufferers in Holland and victims of an earthquake in Iran.

Mr. Churchill also announced that in celebration of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth the government was granting a general amnesty for all world war two deserters.

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Pending the adoption of our proposal, we hope that you all had a most agreeable Washington's Birthday.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We have suggested a new national holiday which would permit us not only to take stock of ourselves, but also of this bountiful land in which we live. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow seemed to have something similar in mind when he wrote: "The holiest of all holidays are those kept by ourselves, in silence and apart." If we followed this suggestion, we might be able to raise what Thomas Gray called "that still small voice of gratitude."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday Feb. 24, 1953.

This is the news:

President Eisenhower told United Nations delegates today that they have a "great opportunity to advance the cause of peace." In a message read to the opening session of the Assembly by President Pearson, Mr. Eisenhower said: "The U.N. already has accomplished much. I hope it will grow in strength and become increasingly effective as an instrument of peace." He told the delegates the world will watch their deliberations with deep interest and high hopes."

The President's message made no specific reference to Korea where the battlefields were comparatively quiet today after allied tank and infantry raiders broke out of a Communist trap. Our force was surrounded by the enemy for five hours before it managed to break free on the western front.

In Tokyo, General Mark Clark charged that the enemy's latest stories about U.N. germ warfare are "fantastic and utterly false charges." And the General accused the enemy of forcing captured Americans to make "confessions" about germ warfare.

The head of our military assistance program [redacted]

said today that the Chinese Nationlists on Formosa will get their first shipment of jet airplanes this summer. MAJOR General Olmstead, just back from a visit to Formosa, says the Chinese now have 2-thousand good pilots, and 40 of them are in this country learning how to fly jets. The General says the Nationalist army on Formosa consists of 21 divisions.. with a total strength of 225-thousand men in uniform. He says more than three of these 21 divisions are in good fighting trim. As for the Chinese navy.. the General says its "small but responsive to training.

The British announced today that with the help of American military aid they are making their infantrymen one of the hardest-hitting forces in the world. War Minister Antony Head told the House of Commons: infantry batallaions are being equipped with an American rocket launcher, that is now being mass produced in Great Britain. [redacted] The infantry will also be supplied with a powerful anti-tank gun and a small grenade-launcher which can punch holes in big tanks.

British General Sir Richard Dale said in Germany today that American experts are now training British, Belgian and Dutch troops in both defensive and offensive atomic warfare. The General says a "certain quantity of atomic

weapons will be available" to these forces in the North Atlantic army.

In Rome today, the French told the foreign ministers of five other nations that they want no basic changes in the proposed European army treaty.. just some "clarifying protocols." And West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer told the ministers they must create a European army--with a half million German troops--without delay. He said the world situation has "become worse."

Germany's Field Marshal Von Rundstedt died in Hannover today. He was 77.. and during the last war directed many of Hitler's major military campaigns.

In Washington, the Senate Banking committee was told today that the Administration hopes the international situation will not require bigger government spending in the next year. Secretary of State Dulles is reported to have told the Senators: that because of world tensions it will not be possible to make any drastic cut-backs in defense or foreign aid spending. Senator Capehart says Mr. Dulles made it clear that "the fiscal situation is not pleasant.. we have tremendous committments."

Interior Secretary McKay today urged congress to "restore" to the

coastal states the title to the disputed off-shore submerged lands. In most states these lands go out for three miles.. although it runs to about 10 miles off Texas and the west coast of Florida. As for the submerged lands from there on out [redacted] to the edge of the continental shelf.. Mr. McKay would have Congress declare this to be the property of the government. The states would be entitled to oil royalties from their off-shore lands.. the federal government to the lands beyond that.

The House today approved a 300-thousand dollar appropriation for its Un-American activities committee. The vote, [redacted] 315 to two , came after committee members promised that their investigation of communism in colleges will not be a "witch hunt."

A Senate committee investigating communism in colleges was told today that Communist teachers do their worst damage outside classrooms. Dr. William Withers of Queens College, New York, said he knows at least 20 young Americans whose lives have been ruined by Communist teachers..two are under the care of psychiatrists. Two Brooklyn College instructors--Elton Gustafson and Murray Young--refused to tell the Senators whether they have ever been Communists.

Methodist Bishop G. Promley Oxnam said today the committees investigating communism in education are using methods that are deplorable .. he called them a threat not only to freedom of educational instiutions but to the freedom of the church as well. ~~He said educators are disturbed because they feel they are "about to be subjected to attacks by men who have sought political advantage in an hour of hysteria, by capitalizing upon fear and, in the name of Americanism, by attacking our institutions, discrediting our leaders and dividing our people."~~

The White House says the President will leave Washington Thursday afternoon for a long week-end of golf at Augusta, Georgia. He returns to the White House late Sunday.

In Washington today, former Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Junior, of Wisconsin, committed suicide by shooting himself in the HEAD AT HIS home. He left no notes.

The White House says Dr. Robert L. Johnson, president of Temple University, has been named acting chief of the State Department's overseas information service..which includes the Voice of America.

Edward R. Murrow: February 24, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

The PRESENT ACTING head of the Voice of America, Alfred H. Morton, has been suspended. His suspension is said to be temporary, pending the results of an investigation. Mr. Morton is not accused of doing or thinking anything subversive. Apparently what happened was that Mr. Morton sent a memorandum to other officials of the Voice of America, saying that he disagreed with a directive from the State Department forbidding the use of any material from Communist or fellow-traveller sources. This directive, if literally applied, would mean that the Voice of America in its broadcasts abroad could not refute allegations made by Vishinsky at the United Nations, could not contradict articles published in Moscow claiming that we are employing germ warfare in Korea. For in order to refute it is necessary to quote, and the Department's directive forbids that.

The Voice of America is our primary instrument for reaching the peoples behind the Iron Curtain. It is not perfect; some exaggerated claims have been made about its effectiveness. (It is frequently the habit of broadcasters to over-estimate the size of their audience.) But the Russians consider this effort serious enough so that they devote about a thousand transmitters and the efforts of more than ten thousand men to jamming it.

In tomorrow's New York Herald Tribune Ed Barrett, who was engaged in Psychological Warfare at General Eisenhower's Headquarters during the war, and who later spent two years as assistant Secretary of State, in charge, among other things, of the Voice of America, has an interesting article. He says that a weapon such as the Voice of America cannot be constructed, or reconstructed overnight. Skilled personnel cannot be developed on short notice. "The constructive course is hardly that of a daily televised procession of hand-picked witnesses, consisting almost entirely of disgruntled persons who have been fired, demoted or passed over; (the kind of malcontents to be found in any large organization). Mr. Barrett contends that "an enquiry, devoted solely to the lurid testimony of the disgruntled, would make any agency or private business seem disgraceful. He does not contend that the organization is perfect; and he thinks he knows the source of most of the trouble - the inability to hire enough first-rate executives and engineers, because of their fear of being slandered, and because of low pay - the complexities and frictions that inevitably exist in any organisation which is broadcasting daily in 46 languages. Also the regulations and red tape that impede the recruiting of personnel and the general administration. Mr. Barrett feels that another difficulty is the fact that Voice of America

officials have always been forced to spend more time combatting irresponsible charges of non-existent faults than they could give to the correction of real faults.

Mr. Barrett believes that a responsible investigation should examine whether there are ways to improve the effectiveness of the broadcasts; whether the transmitters are properly placed; whether effective broadcasts to Communist audiences must persistently and stridently denounce all communists; or whether it is childish to antagonise at the outset those one seeks to win over.

It seems to this reporter that the current investigation fails to concern itself with the final product, namely what is actually being broadcast. The Russians apparently regard it as a serious threat. Most reasonable men would agree that the product could be improved. Maybe the whole operation should be taken out of the hands of the State Department. But the current investigation is not concerned with the product. These broadcasts are either effective or they aren't. They are either subversive or they aren't. They are accurate or inaccurate. There are simple methods of reaching conclusions on these matters. But it does not appear that the Committee is interested in this type of information upon

which informed judgment could be based.

This business of transmitting information across oceans is not simple. For example a French tax expert told government officials in Paris today that our system of withholding income taxes is "taxation with joy". He explained that the employer withholds weekly a little more than the taxpayer would normally have to pay; then at the year end the Company balances the figures and sends him a check. Thus instead of making the taxpayer fork over a big sum each year, which makes him very unhappy, we make all our taxpayers happy by paying them back a little bit of what has been withheld. Just a natural misunderstanding, no doubt.

With all of our modern methods of communication there is still nothing to compensate for the human factor of understanding...or misunderstanding - as in the case of the French tax story. The English Novelist We-da once observed:"Stories run on wheels, and every hand oils the wheels as they run." All the world would possibly be better off if it followed the advice of the New Testament:"Be swift to hear,slow to speak, slow to wrath."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1953.

This is the news:

Ambassador Lodge told the United Nations today: Russia started the Korean war.. Russia is continuing it.. and the Russians can end it, any time they want to. [I'd like to review the Ambassador's speech to the political committee, in a few minutes.]

General Van Fleet, the former 8th army commander, returned from Korea to San Fransisco today. After a parade through packed streets he said: "If Korea is lost, Japan and the rest of Asia would follow suit, and the Pacific ocean would become a Communist highway." The General called on all American to trust the leadership of "our new and greatest president.. General Eisenhower."

[redacted]

In Korea, our fighter-bombers again attacked an enemy factory area near Manchuria. And our jets shot down two enemy Migs. The Pentagon reports that we suffered another 228 casualties in Korea last week: 40 killed in action.. 192 wounded.. the rest missing.

The President held his second news conference today and described Korea as "a fairly major war". He said he didn't see how we could start a universal military training program on top of the draft program

we now have to get men for Korean service.

The President also said, in answer to questions, that he would be willing to meet Stalin if: it would further the cause of peace.. be consistent with what Americans expected of their President and if any agreements the two men reached were self-enforcing.. that is, if they held safeguards against possible violations. The President also made it clear that we would be in an "awkward" position if we tried to repudiate all the secret war-time agreements. Some Republicans in Congress have been talking along these lines.

Mr. Eisenhower told the reporters its going to be "terrifically" hard to balance next year's budget. Or else--he said--it would have been done long ago.

And he said he is opposed to allowing Communists to be employed as teachers. The President said Congress must fix the rules for its own investigations. Its dangerous to limit this power. But he cautioned the Congress to use self-restraint to protect American liberties.

The Ford Foundation today made a 15-million-dollar grant to the Fund for the Republic. The money is to be used to determine whether our civil liberties are threatened by the present methods of combatting Communism.

Paul Hoffman, the former president of the Ford Foundation, is chairman of the Fund for the Republic.. [redacted] The Fund's board of directors says it will study: restrictions and assaults on academic freedom.. due process of law and the equal protection of laws.. the protection of minority rights.. censorship, boycotts and blacklisting by private groups.. and the principles of guilt by association and its application in this country today.

The State Department today named Robert McLeod, a former F.B.I. agent, to head its security program.. to find and punish disloyal or dangerous employes of the department.

And the Senate Rules committee recommends a loyalty check of each of the 18-hundred employes of the Senate.

The House un-American activities Committee today heard Robert G. DAVIS, [redacted] professor of English at Smith College, say that he was a Communist from 1937 to 1939. He says he joined during the depression when he felt it was "inolerable that men should be unemployed and food destroyed while people were hungry." He says he left the party because he soured on it. Professor Davis feels the Communist influence among teachers

today is very slight. He gave the committee the names of 21 persons he said were Communists when he was a member at Harvard 15 years ago.

The North Carolina state supreme court today over-ruled the conviction of a Negro share-cropper on a charge of "assault by leer." A Lower court found him guilty of frightening a white girl by "leering" at her from his car. The supreme court held today that a person cannot be convicted of a criminal offense "solely for what may have been on his [redacted] mind. Human law does not reach that far."

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[redacted]t.

The State Department today reinstated Alfred H. Morton, the chief of the Voice of America. He was suspended yesterday. Undersecretary of State Bedell Smith says he is convinced Morton did not deliberately intend to disobey an order, saying that the Voice could not use the writings of Communists, even if such writings might be helpful to our propaganda. Mr. Smith has reprimanded Mr. Morton for what's called "lack of administrative control."

The government today ended price controls on cigarets, almost all groceries, copper, aluminum, and a number of other items. Some c[redacted] cigaret manufacturers immediately announced a price increase, which will come to a penny a pack. The nation's two largest copper producers also said their prices are going up.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved a resolution accusing the Soviet Union, and its satellites, of conducting "viscious and inhauman campaigns" ~~and~~ against religious and other minorities.

Six west European foreign ministers concluded a two-day meeting in Rome today, agreeing in principle that they will urge their governments to hurry the approval of a European army treaty. The ministers made it clear that French-Germany differences still exist and need "further study." Secretary of State Dulles recently urged the ministers to make some definite progress by the first of April. Italian Premier De Gasperi says: "if all goes well, the six nations may ratify the treaty before summer."

But in France today, General De Gaulle spoke up against the whole proposal. He told a news conference: "A European army treaty would be an instrument of American global policy.. it would not be a European army... but a force under the direction of the American government and under the command of an American general...(the supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty organization, presently is General Ridgeway) De Gaulle urged the French to reject any such army..to "refuse to serve under a foreign power"..meaning the United States.

This creates a new problem for the French government..inasmuch as the vote of deGaullists in the French parliament was necessary to confirm Rene Mayer as premier. French Socialists insist they will oppose

the army plan unless the British join or pledge the closest association with the other powers.

In Czechoslovakia today, Communist leaders marked the 5th anniversary of the day when they seized power with new attacks on Edward Benes, one of the founders of the Czah republic. Communist Premier Gottwald accused the late Mr. Benes of once having tried to liquidate the Communist party.

And in Greece, the Greeks, Turkey and Yugoslavia initalied a "little balkans treaty".. for defense of their area of the Mediterranean.

Edward R. Murrow: February 25, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, in his first speech before the United Nations, said there isn't much use in trying to draw up new truce proposals in Korea, so long as the Soviet Union is determined to continue the war. Russia's Foreign Minister Vishinsky wanted the U.N. to invite the North Koreans here to argue about the war, but his proposal was voted down. Lodge contended that the rulers of the Soviet Union can "stop the war whenever they want to", and he said Mr. Vishinsky knows it.

The Lodge indictment of the Soviet Union was contained in ten points. He said the Russians planned the original aggression, and then maintained it, with aircraft, artillery, tanks and automatic weapons - after the North Korean forces were virtually destroyed they were screened by the Chinese Communists, and later returned to the battlefield, equipped with weapons made in Russia - the flow of Soviet equipment is constant and steady, and accounts for the increase of combat effectiveness of the enemy, over the past year. The Chinese started the fight with light equipment, and are now using heavy gear, supplied by the Russians. We have picked up a lot of mines and others have been washed ashore, all made in Russia. The aircraft we encounter over North Korea are of Russian make. The Chinese and North Korean Air Force now number some twenty-five hundred

aircraft, all of them Russian. We figure that the Russians have supplied more than four thousand four hundred aircraft to fight against the U.N. in Korea. The ack-ack guns, many of them radar controlled, were made in Russia.

Mr. Vishinsky reserved his reply until he has had a chance to study the text of the Lodge speech. Nothing that happened at the U.N. today is likely to shorten the war in Korea. At one point Mr. Lodge said: "Apparently the Soviet Union, with its own special brand of magnanimity and generosity, is determined to carry on the war to the last Chinese." If Mr. Lodge is right it will be a long war, for the U.N. forces in Korea aren't killing very many Chinese. If anyone at the United Nations has any hope of solid accomplishment at this session, he is remaining silent.

Occasionally, and generally from Alex Kendrick in Vienna, we receive small but revealing stories of what's happening behind the Iron Curtain. For example, in Prague, to commemmorate the fifth anniversary of the Communist seizure of that country, there is being erected a gigantic statue of Stalin that will dominate the whole city. Stalin is in slightly pink granite. He will be surrounded by a peasant, a factory worker, a soldier and, according to the official announcement, a policeman with machine pistol

and faithful police dog." This is probably the first time a police state will be so frankly, accurately and permanently portrayed in sculpture. The buttons on Stalin's military uniform will be the size of a loaf of bread. The whole monument will be a hundred feet high, will weigh eighteen thousand tons. Stalin's boots will be five-and-a-half feet high.

And the word from Hungary is that great success has been scored in a dancing vigilance campaign, by the abolition of what is called "Jampac". This is the Hungarian term for jitterbugging. Jampac is officially described as "a sly method of disseminating concealed American opium by way of the dance." So jitterbugging is really the opium of the people. Originally Jampac in Hungarian meant only "to shuffle along", but now it means "Surrender to the West".

These two stories from behind the Iron Curtain aren't of any real importance. But they do serve to indicate the mentality of the men who now rule those two proud countries.

Now that the United Nations is again in session, we will undoubtedly be hearing considerable oratory. Thomas Carlyle contended that "talk that does not end in any kind of action is better suppressed altogether." But Oliver Wendell Holmes took a more moderate view when he said:"Talking is like playing on the harp; there is as much in laying the hands on the strings to stop their vibration as in twanging them to bring out their music."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Ambassador Lodge told the United Nations today: Russia started the Korean war, Russia is continuing it, and the Russians can end it any time they want to. I'd like to review the Ambassador's speech to the political committee in a few minutes.

General Van Fleet, the former 8th army commander, returned from Korea to San Francisco today. After a parade through packed streets he said: "If Korea is lost, Japan and the rest of Asia would follow suit, and the Pacific ocean would become a Communist highway." The General called on all America to trust the leadership of "our new and greatest president, General Eisenhower."

In Korea, our fighter-bombers again attacked an enemy factory area near Manchuria. And our jets shot down two enemy Migs. The Pentagon reports that we suffered another 228 casualties in Korea last week: 40 killed in action, 192 wounded, the rest missing.

The President held his second news conference today and described Korea as "a fairly major war." He said he didn't see how we could start a universal military training program on top of the draft program we now have to get men for Korean service.

The President also said, in answer to questions, that he would be willing to meet Stalin if: it would further the cause of peace, be consistent with what Americans expected of their President and if any agreements the two men reached were self-enforcing; that is, if they held safeguards against possible violations. The President also made it clear that we would be in an "ackward" position if we tried to repudiate all the secret war-time agreements. Some Republicans in Congress have been talking along these lines.

Mr. Eisenhower told the reporters its going to be "terrifically" hard to

balance next year's budget. Or else, he said, it would have been done long ago.

And he said he is opposed to allowing Communists to be employed as teachers. The President said Congress must fix the rules for its own investigations. It's dangerous to limit this power. But he cautioned the Congress to use self-restraint to protect American liberties.

The Ford Foundation today made a 15-million-dollar grant to the "Fund for the Republic." The money is to be used to determine whether our civil liberties are threatened by the present methods of combatting Communism, at home. Paul Hoffman, the former president of the Ford Foundation, is chairman of the Fund for the Republic. The Fund's board of directors says it will study: restrictions and assaults on academic freedom, due process of law and the equal protection of laws, the protection of minority rights, censorship, boycotts and blacklisting by private groups, and the principles of guilt by association and its application in this country today.

The State Department today named Robert McLeod, a former F.B.I. agent, to head its security program, to find and punish disloyal or dangerous employees of the department. And the Senate Rules Committee recommends a loyalty check of each of the 18-hundred employees of the Senate.

The House Un-American activities Committee today heard Robert G. Davis, professor of English at Smith College, say that he was a Communist from 1937 to 1939. He says he joined during the depression when he felt it was "intolerable that men should be unemployed and food destroyed while people were hungry." He says he left the party because he soured on it. Professor Davis feels the Communist influence among teachers today is very slight. He gave the committee the names of 21 persons he said were Communists when he was a member at Harvard 15 years ago.

The North Carolina state supreme court today over-ruled the conviction of a Negro share-cropper on a charge of "assault by leer." A Lower court found him guilty of frightening a white girl by "leering" at her from his car. The Supreme Court held today that a person cannot be convicted of a criminal offense "solely for what may have been on his mind. Human law does not reach that far."

The State Department today reinstated Alfred H. Morton, the chief of the Voice of America. He was suspended yesterday. Undersecretary of State Bedell Smith says he is convinced Morton did not deliberately intend to disobey an order saying that the Voice could not use the writings of Communists (even if such writings might be helpful to our propaganda.) Mr. Smith has reprimanded Mr. Morton for what's called "lack of administrative control."

The government today ended price controls on cigarrets, almost all groceries, copper, aluminim and a number of other items. Some cigarette manufacturers immediately announced a price increase which will come to a penny a pack. The nation's two largest copper producers also said their prices are going up.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved a resolution accusing the Soviet Union and its satellites of conducting "viscious and inhuman campaigns" against religious and other minorities.

Six West European foreign ministers concluded a two-day meeting in Rome today agreeing in principle that they will urge their governments to hurry the approval of a European army treaty. The ministers made it clear that French-Germany differences still exist and need "further study." Secretary of State Dulles recently urged the ministers to make some definite progress by the first of April. Italian Premier DeGasperi says: "If all goes well, the six nations may ratify the treaty before summer."

But in France today, General DeGaulle spoke up against the whole proposal. He told a news conference: a European army treaty would be an instrument of American global policy, it would not be a European army, but a force under the direction of the American government and under the command of an American general, (the supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty organization, presently is General Ridgeway) DeGaulle urged the French to reject any such army to "refuse to serve under a foreign power" - meaning the United States.

This creates a new problem for the French government, inasmuch as the vote of deGaullists in the French parliament was necessary to confirm Rene Mayer

as premier. French Socialists insist they will oppose the army plan unless the British join or pledge the closest association with the other powers.

In Czechoslovakia today Communist leaders marked the 5th anniversary of the day when they seized power with new attacks on Edward Benes, one of the founders of the Czech republic. Communist Premier Gottwald accused the late Mr. Benes of once having tried to liquidate the Communist party.

And in Greece, the Greeks, Turkey and Yugoslavia initalied a "little balkans treaty" for defense of their area of the Mediterranean.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge in his first speech before the United Nations, said there isn't much use in trying to draw up new truce proposals in Korea so long as the Soviet Union is determined to continue the war. Russia's Foreign Minister Vishinsky wanted the U.N. to invite the North Koreans here to argue about the war, but his proposal was voted down. Lodge contended that the rulers of the Soviet Union can "stop the war whenever they want to," and he said Mr. Vishinsky knows it.

The Lodge indictment of the Soviet Union was contained in ten points. He said the Russians planned the original aggression, and then maintained it with aircraft, artillery, tanks and automatic weapons - after the North Korean forces were virtually destroyed they were screened by the Chinese Communists, and later returned to the battlefield equipped with weapons made in Russia. The flow of Soviet equipment is constant and steady, and accounts for the increase of combat effectiveness of the enemy over the past year. The Chinese started the fight with light equipment, and are now using heavy gear supplied by the Russians. We have picked up a lot of mines and others have been washed ashore, all made in Russia. The aircraft we encounter over North Korea are of Russian make. The Chinese and North Korean Air Force now number some twenty-five hundred aircraft, all of them Russian. We figure that the Russians have supplied more than four thousand four hundred aircraft to fight against the U.N. in Korea. The ack-ack guns, many of them radar controlled, were made in Russia.

Mr. Vishinsky reserved his reply until he has had a chance to study the text of the Lodge speech. Nothing that happened at the U.N. today is likely to shorten the war in Korea. At one point Mr. Lodge said: "Apparently the Soviet Union, with its own special brand of magnanimity and generosity, is determined to carry on the war to the last Chinese." If Mr. Lodge is right it will be a long war, for the U.N. forces in Korea aren't killing very many Chinese. If anyone at the United Nations has any hope of solid accomplishment at this session, he is remaining silent.

Occasionally, and generally from Alex Kendrick in Vienna, we receive small but revealing stories of what's happening behind the Iron Curtain. For example, in Prague, to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the Communist seizure of that country, there is being erected a gigantic statue of Stalin that will dominate the whole city. Stalin is in slightly pink granite. He will be surrounded by a peasant, a factory worker, a soldier and, according to the official announcement, a policeman with machine pistol and faithful police dog." This is probably the first time a police state will be so frankly, accurately and permanently portrayed in sculpture. The buttons on Stalin's military uniform will be the size of a loaf of bread. The whole monument will be hundred feet high, will weigh eighteen thousand tons. Stalin's boots will be five-and-a-half feet high.

And the word from Hungary is that great success has been scored in a dancing vigilance campaign, by the abolition of what is called "Janmpac." This is the Hungarian term for jitterbugging. Janmpac is officially described as "a sly method of disseminating concealed American opium by way of the dance." So jitterbugging is really the opium of the people. Originally Janmpac in Hungarian meant only "to shuffle along," but now it means "Surrender to the West."

These two stories from behind the Iron Curtain aren't of any real importance But they do serve to indicate the mentality of the men who now rule those two proud countries.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Now that the United Nations is again in session, we will undoubtedly be hearing considerable oratory. Thomas Carlyle contended that "talk that does not end in any kind of action, is better suppressed altogether." But Oliver Wendell Holmes took a more moderate view when he said: "Talking is like playing on the harp; there is as much in laying the hands on the strings to stop their vibration as in twanging them to bring out their music."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday Feb. 26, 1953

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles today asked Congress to approve the President's resolution condemning Russia's violations of war-time agreements. (I'd like to review his appeal in a few minutes.) And Mr. Dulles also said an Eisenhower-Stalin meeting is "entirely in the realm of conjecture."

~~While Mr. Dulles was explaining his views on a possible Eisenhower-Stalin meeting, both the British and the French made it clear that should such a meeting eventually take place they believe they should be represented. And the~~ Russian censors TODAY permitted American correspondents in Moscow to cable home stories saying "foreign observers" in Moscow believe the Russians [redacted] welcome the President's willingness to discuss peace with the Soviet boss. These dispatches also speculate that "Berlin" could be the meeting place.

~~The K[redacted]sky what he is to say in reply to an attack on the Soviet Union made by Ambassador Lodge yesterday. Mr. Lodge told the United Nations the Russians started the Korean war and they can end it. Today,~~ At the United Nations today, Australia's delegate, Sir Percy Spender, told the Russians the world is sick and tired of propaganda speeches .. the world wants from Russia a real and constructive approach to Korea. Then the U.N. postponed the Korean debate until Monday because most of the delegates preferred not to speak until Mr. Vishinsky speaks.

Ambassador Lodge told another U.N. group today that the

Administration will honor a pledge of almost 15 million dollars, made last year, for United Nations technical assistance. The pledge was made by the Truman administration.

In Korea today, allied raiders moved almost up to the main Communist line on the western front. They killed an estimated 200 Chinese. And again our fighter bombers attacked enemy supply and troop areas.

~~On Formosa, Chinese officials who are described as having access to Chiang Kai Shek's secret briefings, told American reporters~~ that the ~~Communists on the mainland are not shifting troops from Korea to the Chinese coast. Instead, they are bringing up troops from the interior and generally reinforcing their coastal defenses.~~

~~In Europe today, West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer and~~ French ~~Foreign Minister~~ Bidault spent 75 minutes discussing the future ~~of the Saar. The German leader is said to have suggested that France give up her economic rights in the Saar and permit all six Schuman plan nations to share in the products of the rich industrial valley.~~

~~The State Department says that we are going to sign an agreement with the West Germans tomorrow under which they will pay~~

~~and three quarter billion dollars to the Treasury and to private American holders of defaulted German bonds. This is supposed to help restore Germany to a place in the financial community of nations and help her increase world trade.~~

In Washington today, Senator Taft predicted that Congress will make a deep cut in military spending. And Defense Secretary Wilson told a Senate committee he thinks the military budget can be cut "without diminishing the striking power of the armed services."

The President met today with Congressional leaders and some state governors, to consider ways of eliminating the duplication and waste in taxation, and other fields, now shared by both the federal and state governments. The President will set up a commission to work out changes in the law. This afternoon, Mr. Eisenhower flew to Augusta, Georgia, for a week-end golfing holiday. His four-engined plane, the Columbine, took two hours and 16 minutes for the trip.

~~Secretary of Agriculture Benson says the government is considering everything it can possibly do to help stabilize falling beef prices without using what he called "government gratuity." Mr. Benson says the cattle industry does not want controls or price supports.~~

The House-UNAmerican Activities Committee today heard Daniel J. Boorstin, a university of Chicago history professor, testify that he was a Communist before 1939. And Granville Hicks, a freelance writer, said he was a party member from 1934 until 1939. Wendell H. FURRY, [redacted], a Harvard physics professor, refused to tell the committee whether he has ever been a communist. Later he issued a statement saying he is not a member of the party and has no personal knowledge whether there is or is not any Communist party activity at Harvard or anywhere else.

~~And a report in the files of the clerk of the House of Representatives shows that Dana C. Smith, a California lawyer, collected 25-thousand dollars in campaign funds to help Vice President Nixon win the election. Mr. Smith handled the controversial 18-thousand dollar expense account that figured in the Nixon campaign. In a report to the House, Smith said he turned over most of the 25-thousand dollars he collected to Republican political committees.~~

In Los Angeles tonight, Adlai Stevenson attacks Republican leaders who [redacted] want to extend the Korean war to the Chinese Communist mainland. And he warns Democrats against trying to goad the Eisenhower administration into "quick miracles and dazzling successes." Mr. Stevenson said again: "there are no quick and easy solutions in Korea." And he TOLD DEMOCRATS: [redacted]: "Let us never sow division when it is so important to harvest unity."

Edward R. Murrow: February 26, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had a busy day. He was trying to persuade Congress to pass, as is, the administration's resolution asserting that this country "rejects any interpretations or implications of any international agreements or understandings which have been perverted to bring about the subjugation of free peoples." The resolution also "hopes" that the people who have been subjected to captivity ~~of~~ and Soviet despotism shall again enjoy the right of self-determination.

Mr. Dulles also told the Congressmen that he did not "have any great faith" in the word of the present rulers of Soviet Russia. Any possibility of a meeting between Eisenhower and Stalin is "entirely in the realm of conjecture. Nothing whatsoever has been set up."

The Secretary of State was pressing for unanimous action on the resolution, saying that a close vote would be "worse than useless." We have recorded for you the essence of Secretary Dulles' appeal.

TAPE: (RUNS 2:33) RETURN CUE:"...LET US NOT ON THIS OCCASION DEBATE THE PAST;LET'S UNITEDLY MOVE ON TO MOLD THE FUTURE"

Mr Dulles and Pres Eisenhower both write speeches

Both President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles are urging Congress not to re-write this resolution, in an effort to blame such agreements as Yalta and Potsdam on previous Democratic administrations. Some Republicans have been pressing for this; but the President and his Secretary of State have taken the position that they don't want to rake up the dead ashes of the past. They want to avoid controversy over whether the Roosevelt and Truman administrations were guided by short-term expediency, exceeded their power, or did not act in accordance with proper constitutional procedure. If these charges were written into the resolution Many Democrats would vote against it, and the impression would be created abroad that only part of the Congress, and by a narrow majority, desired freedom for the enslaved peoples.

This resolution provides for nothing more than was agreed to in the Atlantic Charter. It costs neither men nor weapons; and its effect on the Russians and on the satellite peoples will not be immediate or considerable. Mr. Dulles warned the Congressmen not to expect "immediate tangible results from the resolution;" but he thinks it will "over the coming years revive XXXX the inherent longing for freedom which persists within the captive peoples, so that that longing becomes a mounting spiritual

power which will eventually overcome the material power of Soviet dictatorship to rule what it has or to subjugate more."

This is an interesting thesis. It could happen; but in similar circumstances in history it has never happened. It would be rather difficult to imagine those men and women willing to die for freedom in Poland and Czechoslovakia, debating with any urgency the fate of this resolution before the Congress. # This administration is committed to the proposition that the people of the satellite countries must be liberated without war. Mr. Dulles believes that the longing for freedom and the spiritual power of the enslaved people will eventually overthrow the material power of the Soviet dictatorship. (Such an achievement would certainly be a remarkable victory for the free world.)

Today's testimony by Mr. Dulles differed in language but not in objective from the position previously taken by Mr. Truman and Mr. Acheson. Mr. Acheson held that in the satellite states the desire for freedom, perpetual mobilization and the frictions of the police state would ultimately have a "significant effect" on Russian power. Mr. Dulles thinks these factors will eventually overcome Russian dictatorship. Mr. Acheson thought these factors might bring about a change in the Soviet system; Mr. Dulles

thinks they will.

This resolution is essentially a denunciation of Russia for breaking agreements, and a proclamation of hope -(that is the word used)- hope - that the captive peoples shall "have all their sovereign rights of self-government restored to them, all in accordance with the Atlantic Charter." The Atlantic Charter, you will remember, was signed at sea, before this country entered the late war. When it was announced in London, where the nights were rather noisy, a tired British journalist, with a great knowledge of history said: "It reads like a report from our yachting correspondent." Resolutions do not weigh heavily in the balance of power.

We were speaking of the administration's approach to the peoples locked behind the iron curtain. Part of our policy, it would seem, is based on Thomas Fuller's contention that "hope is as cheap as despair." Fortunately, as Homer wrote in the Illiad: "The fates have given man an enduring soul." But Thomas Reed summed up the whole problem when he said: "The only justification of rebellion is success."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

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Thursday, February 26, 1953
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, had a very busy day. He was trying to persuade the Congress to pass, as is, the Administration's resolution, the resolution asserting that this country rejects any interpretations or implications of any international agreements or understandings which have been perverted to bring about the subjugation of free peoples. This resolution also hopes that the people who have been subjected to captivity and Soviet despotism shall again enjoy the right of self-determination. Mr. Dulles also told the congressmen that he did not have any great faith in the word of the present rulers of Soviet Russia and he said any possibility of a meeting between Eisenhower and Stalin is entirely in the realm of conjecture, nothing whatsoever has been set up. The Secretary of State was pressing for unanimous action on the resolution, saying that a close vote would be worse than useless. We have recorded for you the essence of Secretary Dulles' appeal.

DULLES: The captive peoples feel that they have no choice but to be passive victims, allowing themselves to be made the tools of further aggression. If we want to maintain and stimulate the spirit of freedom, which eventually will peacefully frustrate the oppressive designs of Soviet despotism and disintegrate that over-extend despotism, the first and indispensable step is to make clear on the highest authority of the President and the Congress, that, one, the United States does not countenance the violations by which Soviet leadership has perverted past agreements and understandings of the chains of bondage. (?-original recording defective) That is a result which the American people never intended and which they will never accept. Two - the United States will never be a party to any international deal or trade confirming the rule of Soviet despotism over the alien peoples it dominates in Europe and Asia. Three - the United States seeks as one of its peaceful goals that these enslaved national groups of Europe and Asia shall recover genuine independence. That is the purpose of the resolution

now before you. This resolution is no call to bloody and senseless revolution. On the other hand, it is no idle gesture. It is an act of great historical importance and many consequences will stem from it. As its purposes become more and more widely understood, it will over the coming years revive the inherent longing for freedom which persists within the captive peoples so that that longing becomes a mounting spiritual power which will eventually overcome the material power of Soviet dictatorship to rule what it has and to subjugate more. What the President seeks is a solemn act of dedication for the future. It is an act which needs, and deserves, the support of both great Parties. It will provide the indispensable foundation upon which future foreign policies can again build a structure of peace, justice, and freedom, therefore, I beg, let us not on this occasion divis (sic) the ... debate the past. Let us unitedly move on to mold the future.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday - Feb. 27, 1953

This is the news:

The Department of Agriculture reports that prices received by farmers, dropped one and a half per cent during the month ending February 15th. #

This was the sixth consecutive month in which farm prices dropped. And they're now at the lowest level in more than 11 years. The latest drop resulted principally because of lower cattle, potato, wheat, corn, milk and egg prices. Today, Secretary of Agriculture Benson said the department will continue for another year, to support the prices of dairy products at 90 per cent of parity.. a price designed to be fair to farmers in relation to the prices they must pay. In the past this program has required heavy government buying of butter and cheese. Since late November--for example--the government has bought 88 million pounds of butter, and 27 million pounds of cheese. Secretary Benson says he made the decision to support dairy products, at 90 per cent of parity, after he was assured by the dairy industry, that during the year it will work out a program requiring less government aid.

Republican Senator Bridges of New Hampshire said today that he is against new legislation that would require "compulsory price supports for certain commodities." He said it would be a disservice to the

[redacted] country, to force the Secretary of agriculture to support additional commodities. Presumably he was refering to some suggestions that beef prices be supported by the government.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that the cost of living index dropped two tenths of one per cent in the month ending in the middle of January. The lower cost of food and clothing prices were responsible for the drop in the new index.

Republican Senator Carlson of Kansas, a close friend of the President, said today that taxes can be cut this year because he feels spending can be cut by [redacted] eight billion dollars or more. The Senator told his colleagues: "the people expect a tax cut of us." # The President is opposed to any tax reduction until he is sure the budget can be balanced. And Chairman Allen of the House Rules Committee says he isn't sure taxes can be cut this year.. first, he wants "positive proof that OUR [redacted] financial house is in order."

On the floor of the Senate, Republican Senator Williams of Delaware charged today that the internal revenue bureau has settled tax claims for more than 5 million dollars for about ten cents on the dollr.

The Senator said these settlements...all arising out of alcohol tax claims.. are "perfectly ridiculous and unjustified..if ~~they~~ The Taxes were valid in the first place."

The House un-American activities committee today voted unanimously to cite Professor Barrows Dunham for contempt. Dunham appeared before the committee in a secret session and is reported to have refused to answer any questions except his name and address. He teaches philosophy at Temple University in Philadelphia. And the president of Temple-- Dr. Robert L. Johnson, the new State Department information director--says the school is "vitally concerned" over Professor Dunham's position. Dunham is the author of "Man against myth."

Attorney General Brownell today ordered all new United States attorneys, and their assistants, to give up their outside law practises as soon as they take the oath of office. The President today named new U.S. attorneys for southern New York..Massachusetts and Minnesota.

Democratic Senator Kefauver said today that if the Congress gives coastal states the right to off-shore submerged oil lands, other states can claim title to FEDERAL national parks within their borders. He says

the tidelands oil bill is a "step toward a policy of giving away our national resources."

The House Foreign Affairs Committee today unanimously approved the President's resolution condemning Russia's subjugation of free people by violating war time agreements. No changes were made..[redacted]

The Senate today approved by a vote of 79 to nothing a resolution condemning Russia's viscious attacks on Jews..Roman Catholic priests.. Greek Orthodox congregations.. and some Protestant denominations and Moslem communities. This resolution has no legal effect..does not require House or presidential approval.

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In Augusta, Georgia, President Eisenhower played 18 holes of golf. His news secretary says:"The President did not shoot under 90."

Edward R. Murrow: February 27, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Senator McCarthy said today that "the morale of really good Americans in the State Department was at an all-time high. / He said he was referring to those "who have been opposed to Soviet Russia, and the Acheson policies." "The only people whose morale is low are those who have something to fear, and who don't want to see the light approaching their dark corner."

At his news conference today Secretary of State Dulles said the policies of his Department were not being dictated by Senator McCarthy, or other Congressional investigators. / Mr. Dulles welcomed any disclosures which would make his Department "more competent, loyal and secure." He thinks the State Department, with about 42 thousand employees at home and abroad, is overstaffed; some of its methods are cumbersome. / He thinks it will take six months or more before he gets things in satisfactory shape, but he's confident he can do it. / Mr. Dulles had no evidence of low morale or disloyalty, but said his personal contact so far had been limited to a dozen or so top officials. / Speaking of Congressional investigations Mr. Dulles said the responsibility for government personnel rests squarely upon the executive branch. / He will defend what he knows to be sound and defensible, but he is not prepared blindly to defend a situation which was created by his predecessors. Mr. Dulles made it clear

that he intends to co-operate with Congressional investigating committees.

Asked whether he thought Senator McCarthy was encroaching upon the executive responsibility, Mr. Dulles said he was not in his job to give lessons to Congress. Congress has broad powers to investigate, which must be respected; and so far as Mr. Dulles is concerned they will be respected.

Under our system, conflict between the White House and the executive departments on the one hand, and the Congress on the other, has become traditional. President Eisenhower, through frequent meetings with Congressional leaders, is attempting to avoid this conflict, trying to act as a "Chairman of the Board," a function which he has exercised with great skill in the past. His Cabinet officers are leaning over backwards to display their willingness to work with Congress. Historically, the Congress has generally been eager to push those who lean over backwards. (That may or may not happen in this case; it's much too early to tell.) So far as Senator McCarthy's investigations are concerned, the record so far merely indicates that neither President Eisenhower nor Secretary Dulles are prepared to criticize or condemn, either his objectives or his tactics.

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times when a strong President has dominated the Congress. President Eisenhower is trying to avoid, through tact, persuasion and compromise, an open conflict between the two branches of the government. The President and Mr. Dulles are also avoiding open conflict with Senator McCarthy. This may be wise or unwise, permanent or temporary. It is merely what the record reveals so far.

Today the official organ of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party revealed for the first time an open revolt by Czech workers against the government's labor discipline. It is revealed that on December 28th of last year, the workers in eighteen factories in one district, and in several factories in other districts refused to report for work, although they were ordered to do so by local government authorities. The fact that eighteen factories in a single district could act so concertedly indicates a growing organisation and strength of opposition against the Communist regime. The Czech Government has re-activated the armed workers' militia in the factories. President Gottwald has been named their Commander-in-Chief. This is an admission that industrial rebellion is so threatening that the security police and the Czech military forces must be augmented by the armed workers' militia to cope with unrest in individual factories.

The workers militia represented the chief instrument used by the Communists when they seized power in Prague in February of '48. Since then they have been kept in the background. Now they have been re-activated, to take over what is called the job of "vigilance and defense." This information, which reaches us from Alex Kendrick in Vienna, must be regarded as a confession of widespread disaffection and rebellion, by factory workers in Czechoslovakia. #The Czechs and Slovaks, from decades of bitter experience, know how to make ~~XXXXXXX~~ trouble for their oppressors; but their factories still work for the Soviet Union.

The most effective government rests on a good working relationship between the President and the Congress. A certain amount of compromise is essential. But as James Russell Lowell once remarked:"Compromise is a temporary expedient, often wise in party politics, almost sure to be unwise in statesmanship." But perhaps Walter Landor came closer to the point when he said:"We talk on principle, but we act on interest."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS:
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Department of Agriculture reports that prices received by farmers, dropped one and a half per cent during the month ending February 15th. This was the sixth consecutive month in which farm prices dropped. And they're now at the lowest level in more than 11 years. The latest drop resulted principally because of lower cattle, potato, wheat, corn, milk and egg prices. Today, Secretary of Agriculture Benson said the department will continue for another year to support the prices of dairy products at 90 per cent of parity, a price designed to be fair to farmers in relation to the prices they must pay. In the past this program has required heavy government buying of butter and cheese. Since late November, for example, the government has bought 88 million pounds of butter and 27 million pounds of cheese. Secretary Benson says he made the decision to support dairy products at 90 percent of parity after he was assured by the dairy industry that during the year it will work out a program requiring less government aid.

Republican Senator Bridges of New Hampshire said today that he is against new legislation that would "require compulsory price supports for certain commodities." He said it would be a disservice to the country to force the Secretary of agriculture to support additional commodities. Presumable he was referring to some suggestions that beef prices be supported by the government.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that the cost of living index dropped two tenths of one per cent in the month ending in the middle of January. The lower cost of food and clothing prices were responsible for the drop in the new index.

Republican Senator Carlson of Kansas, a close friend of the President, said today that taxes can be cut this year because he feels spending can be cut by eight billion dollars or more. The Senator told his colleagues: "the people expect a tax cut of us." The President is opposed to any tax reduction until he

is sure the budget can be balanced. And Chairman Allen of the House Rules Committee says he isn't sure taxes can be cut this year; first, he wants "positive proof that our financial house is in order."

On the floor of the Senate, Republican Williams of Delaware charged today that the internal revenue bureau has settled tax claims for more than 5 million dollars for about ten cents on the dollar. The Senator said these settlements, all arising out of alcohol tax claims, are "perfectly ridiculous and unjustified if the taxes were valid in the first place."

The House un-American activities committee today voted unanimously to cite Professor Barrows Dunham for contempt. Dunham appeared before the committee in a secret session and is reported to have refused to answer any questions except his name and address. He teaches philosophy at Temple University in Philadelphia. And the President of Temple, Dr. Robert L. Johnson, the new State Department information director, says the school is "vitally concerned" over Professor Dunham's position. Dunham is the author of "Man against Myth."

Attorney General Brownell today ordered all new United States Attorneys, and their assistants, to give up their outside law practices as soon as they take the oath of office. The President today named new U.S. attorneys for Southern New York, Massachusetts and Minnesota.

Democratic Senator Kefauver said today that if the Congress gives coastal states the right to off-shore submerged oil lands, other states can claim title to federal national parks within their borders. He says the tidelands oil bill is a "step toward a policy of giving away our national resources."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The most effective government rests on a good working relationship between the President and the Congress. A certain amount of compromise is essential. But as James Russell Lowell once remarked: "Compromise is a temporary expedient, often wise in party politics, almost sure to be unwise in statesmanship." But perhaps Walter Landor came closer to the point when he said: "We talk on principle, but we act on interest."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday March 2, 1953

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Vishinsky's main line was that the United States, under its new Administration wants to expand the Korean war and is planning to do just that. He paid brief mention to what he called "the Truman-Acheson type of government" and then took out after Republicans. He said the Republican party is not for peace but for war..he sees "clear evidence" that the UNITED STATES [redacted] wants to expand the war... [redacted] Vishinsky said American "merchants of death" want Asians to fight Asians..they believe it will be cheaper in the long run. He says we are raising blocs of troops in Japan, the Philippines, Burma for attacks on Communist China. Vishinsky charged that the basis of American foreign policy is to make cannoon fodder of Asian boys." It was to this part of Vishinsky's speech that Mr. Lodge quickly replied. He said that by supplying arms for the enemy in Korea and by not using any Russian soldiers in Korea..the Russians are actually using Chinese and North Koreans as cannon fodder. Vishinsky said Russia is sending arms to Communist China in return for raw materials--

under the terms of a treaty between the two countries. Mr. Lodge said Vishinsky thereby admits that his country is supporting those whom the U.N. has labelled the aggressor in Korea. Vishinsky summed up his speech, by saying that as long as American boys are to be replaced by Asian boys "there can be no peaceful program" in Korea.

General Bradley, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, today outlined the military courses of action that are open to us in Korea. I'd like to summarize his views in a few minutes.

Lieutenant General Taylor, the new 8th army commander, said in Seoul today, that his troops are in the strongest entrenched positions of any army since World War one. He feels the Communists will tire "sooner or later". Right now, he said, allied forces are "sitting, waiting, and it may take a long time, to win."

Today, Chinese forces tried to crack our main line at Little Gibraltar on the western front. But they RETREATED after one-third of their attacking force was killed or wounded.

Mutual Security Administrator Stassen said today that the Administration has a new program to choke off strategic shipments to all Communist nations.

~~"Capitalists [illegible] of carrying on underground trade with Communists [illegible] profit, Mr. Stassen has named General William Donovan, as his special consultant. Donovan was the wartime chief of the Office of Strategic Services.~~

In Japan today, the House of Representatoves voted to censure Prime Minister Yoshida, who yesterday called a member of parliament a "stupid idiot." Yoshida quickly apologized...said it was just a slip of the tongue. But today, with his own party splitting its vote, the ~~prime minister~~ Japanese House voted to censure its prime minister.

~~In London, Prime Minister Churchill said he would be willing to meet with the President and Stalin at any time, under the terms recently laid down by Mr. Eisenhower: that he would agree to such a meeting only if our allies knew about it and the resultant agreements were self-enforcing.~~

In Iran today, premier Mossadegh broadcast a message to his people, urging them to end ~~[illegible]~~ what he called their "general holiday" of the last two days. Mossadegh referred to street fighting between his own and the Shah's supporters. He told his people that if the need comes he will call on them for help. Today's demonstrations saw ~~[illegible]~~ SHOUTING Communist mobs calling for "Yankees to go home."

In Washington, President Eisenhower received the foreign minister of Saudi Arabia and then issued a statement expressing [redacted] concern over what he called some evidence of "a deterioration in relations between the Arab nations and the United States." He hopes to restore a spirit of confidence and trust [redacted] with the Arabs.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today heard Charles E. Bohlen testify that the Yalta agreement had little effect on the map of Eastern Europe.. and did not help the Russians take over control of Poland. Bohlen, nominated to be ambassador to Moscow, was the interpreter at Yalta and other war-time conferences. He said the trouble with the Yalta agreement was not the interpretation of it, but Russia's violations of it.

Attorney General Brownell told another Senate committee he is opposed to giving states "blanket" title to their offshore lands. He wants the federal government to keep control of defense, navigation and foreign affairs matters. But he would give the states "such authority as required" to "administer and develop" natural resources of the so-called tidelands.

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Edward R. Murrow: March 2, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, made a speech in Palm Beach this afternoon. This thoughtful and lucid soldier feels that "the war by satellite technique which Communism has adopted, is the most irritating, frustrating method it could use. It causes the free nations of the world to expend lives and resources without getting to the real cause of trouble, the fundamental source of communist power."

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We dare not forget that there is nothing man can invent with his science, nothing man can devise from his knowledge, nothing man can create by his genius, that war, if it comes, cannot destroy. / The nation with strength, is the nation with the power of persuasion, the power of purchase, and the power to bargain. / We must recognise that it is even more difficult to avert wars, than to win them. / The achievement of peace in this shattered world is a task requiring greater intellect, more daring, and perhaps even a sterner sacrifice, than we showed in helping to win World War II."

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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Tuesday, March 3, 1953

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Senate Republicans and Democrats appear to be heading for their first showdown, under the new Administration./The battle concerns the President's request for a resolution, condemning Russia's perversion of war-time treaties, and Russia's enslavement of free peoples./Secretary of State Dulles had asked the Congress to accept the resolution as is..he warned against any changes, that would stir up political battles in this country. He warned too, that a close vote, on the resolution, would be "worse than useless."/The House Foreign Affairs committee approved it unanimously./But today the Senate Foreign Relations committee decided to amend it..adding a sentence saying that approval of the resolution would not express any opinion as to the validity, or invalidity of war-time agreements. (.some 40 in all.) The vote in comittee was 8 to 6..(Democratic Senator Gillette of IOWA voting with the Republican majority.) Democrats who oppose the amendment, charge that it would make the whole resolution meaningless./They SAY THAT IN one breath WE WOULD BE accusing the Russians of violating agreements and at the same time we would say we are not passing on the validity. (But Republican Senator Smith of New Jersey acknowledged that many Republicans had campaigned against the Yalta and Potsdam agreements.. and they don't want to appear,now,

as favoring the agreements worked out by former Democratic Presidents Roosevelt and Truman. After the committee vote, the Senate Republican Policy committee unanimously approved the revision. And Chairman Knowland of California said it was a reasonable approach.. should get support from both Democrats and Republicans.. [redacted] But a contrary suggestion came quickly from Senate Democratic Leader Johnson of Texas. He said: "All Americans should be able to rally behind the President on this issue without introducing partisan considerations that can only serve to divide us in the face of the enemy." Senator Johnson says he'll oppose any "partisan amendments."

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Edward R. Murrow: March 3, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Ten thousand East German refugees have fled into West Berlin since Sunday morning. / The three commercial airlines flying from Berlin to the Western zone of Germany, cannot handle the traffic. / The West German Government has asked the allies for military transport - planes to help lift these refugees, / About seventy thousand of them have come across, in Berlin alone, since the first of the year. / There are now some eighty-five refugee camps in West Berlin. Most of these refugees appear to feel that they must get out now, before it is too late.

The Communists are doing nothing to stop this flood, although they could quite easily seal the frontier. / The West German Government is doing what it can to meet the social and economic threat posed by this rising tide of refugees. / The West Germans are also beginning to wonder, whether this may represent a Communist Trojan horse. / As reported here earlier, barracks that had been earmarked for German troops as part of the European Army are already being occupied by refugees. # With such numbers, it is impossible to set up a security check to determine how many of them are real refugees, and how many may be Communist agents.

The Communists had started a rumor that they would clamp down on the frontier on March 1st, but they didn't. The flow of refugees in the last

three days has assumed the character of an immigration rather than an escape. The Communists could stop it by closing down on the subway traffic in Berlin, and by establishing road blocks on the border between east and west Berlin. But they have not done so. # Dick Hottelet cables me from Bonn that the West German Government wonders increasingly why this is not done. Those who come across represent largely young men, workers and farmers; three classes of citizens vital for the industry, re-armament and food supply of the Soviet zone. The Communists cannot regard their loss with equanimity. The loss of thousands of good farmers threatens serious consequences for the next harvest. Young men who escape will not carry guns in the Communist army now building in the East. Still the Communists do nothing to hinder the flow.

West German officials are now considering the possibility that the Communists are tolerating this exodus as a deliberate act of policy - wondering increasingly whether many of the so-called refugees are being sent over for subversion and the creation of unrest. The West German Minister of Labor reported today that one sizeable group of refugees had refused to work unless they were given the same scale of wages prevailing in the Communist zone of Germany. This could have been the result of their

ignorance, but it could also have been an act of provocation.

The way the refugees are piling up in hastily improvised reception centers in Berlin also suggests the possibility of another danger. A very high percentage of the refugees are young men. It is conceivable that they might act, at a given signal, to start riots in these refugee centers, similar to what was undertaken by North Korean and Chinese prisoners of war on Kojee Island. It would be infinitely more difficult to put down such demonstrations in ~~XXXXXX~~ Berlin, which is surrounded by Communist territory. The West German authorities consider it a foregone conclusion that the Communists have inserted trained agents in the refugee stream, in order to enlarge their network in Western Germany. The West Germans are considering ways and means of establishing a secondary screening process, and the isolation of suspicious characters.

But entirely apart from the dangers of conspiracy and subversion, the West German authorities must cope with the problem of sheer human mass. Before the current flood began West Germany had absorbed more than ten million refugees. They have their own political parties, their own newspapers, and they will be a significant factor in the next national German election. Many of these earlier refugees cannot be said to have

settled. For example, out of a quarter of a million farmers, only about fifty thousand are working on the land. This new flood multiplies the existing difficulties, and adds to the political and social strains and tensions in West Germany.

No one can be sure whether this is a direct act of policy on the part of the Russians. No one would wish to cast doubt, without evidence, upon the motives of those men and women who leave everything behind them, and flee to the West. But the fact remains that this movement of peoples - ten thousand in three days - could easily be stopped by the Communist authorities, and they have made no effort to stop it. The Communist borders with the West, except for Berlin, are pretty well sealed; but they are permitting refugees to pour through into Berlin at an increasing rate. (Their reasons for doing so are not likely to be humanitarian.) But their real objective in permitting this human flood to flow so freely, remains obscure.

No one can be certain how many - Russian agents are among the refugees fleeing into western Germany. Perhaps, at the moment, it's as Samuel Johnson once said:"We are inclined to believe those whom we do not know because they have never deceived us." But La Rochefoucauld took a sterner view, we would do well to keep in mind:"The surest way to be deceived is to think one's self more clever than others."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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once said: "We are inclined to believe those whom we do not know because they have never deceived us." But La Rochefoucauld took a sterner view, we would do well to keep in mind: "The surest way to be deceived is to think one's self more clever than others."

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But all over the allied world there is speculation on a successor: will it be the party secretary Malenkov...secret police chief Beria... deputy premier Molotov. General Bedell Smith, former ambassador to Moscow, NOW UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, has in the past expressed his view that with Stalin's death power will be divided among all three of these men.

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Edward R. Murrow: March 4, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

At the end of a day of diligent endeavor, study and consultation, we have decided that one of three results may be expected from Stalin's present condition, whatever that may be. Things will either get better, or they will grow worse, or they will remain substantially the same. In short, this reporter is unable to contribute anything substantial to the current confusion. However, it is to be noted that the Russians, as is their custom, are presenting the world with a "production." They are telling us what they want us to know, when they want us to know it, and there are no independent sources of information or evidence. Presumably they will continue to follow that policy.

In such a situation, where the future is completely obscure, the past may offer sound counsel. Nations pursue policies because of their history, their folklore, their mythology, as well as for reasons of geography and economics. The passing of Stalin alters none of these factors so far as Russia is concerned. It removes no divisions from the Red Army; alters no fact of geography or economics; and may well be used to fortify and strengthen the mythology and folklore of the Soviet Union. There is no reason whatever to expect that the removal of Stalin will alter the basic objectives of Soviet Russia. It would be dangerous delusion for us to

expect that a nation so recently tested in the fire of battle, will tear itself apart for our convenience, in a struggle for the succession. We must expect a steady diet of rumor and speculation. But those who expect blood in the streets, and mass uprisings in the satellite countries, will probably be disappointed. And those who anticipate that the new rulers of Russia will engage in reckless and fatal adventures abroad are also probably wrong.

The control of a police state, even in the satellite countries, is too tight, to permit of fighting on the barricades. And a great nation does not deny its doctrine and its dogma - reverse its basic policy overnight, because of the death or incapacitation of one man. Stalin, even in ~~HHX~~ death, will remain the major prophet of Communist colonialism. He has charted the course. Much of that course is consistent with Russian aims and ambitions, that existed long before the Communists came to power. There may be jockeying for positions of supreme power amongst the top hierarchy in Moscow. That has happened before. Stalin himself emerged supreme as a result of such maneuvering. But There is now a powerful Red Army, and a secret police, and experience in suppression, that did not exist at the time of Lenin's death. It would be agreeable to contemplate the prospect of the

vast Russian empire disintegrating in a quarrel over the succession. But there is little reason to expect this to happen. It is unlikely that the Soviet Union will alter its policies drastically or immediately. It is impossible for the satellite countries to free themselves, except in the process of a general war.

It is true that the Communist high command faces a serious problem in connection with the orderly transfer of power to another man, or men. But it is equally true that until and unless we have hard evidence to the contrary, the position of the free world in relation to the Soviet Union remains exactly what it was.

We actually know ~~little~~ nothing of what is going on inside Russia other than what the Russians want us to know. And under these circumstances, Montaigne was right when he said:"All wholesale judgements are loose and imperfect." The Greek,Hal-i-kar-nas-us, once remarked:"Most men judge the acts of others by what they would have done themselves." This is something we would do well to avoid.

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And British Foreign Secretary Eden arrived in Washington today saying he was "asking for nothing."

At the end of a day of diligent endeavor, study and consultation we have decided that one of three results may be expected from Stalin's present condition, whatever that may be. Things will either get better, or they will grow worse, or they will remain substantially the same. In short, this reporter is unable to contribute anything substantial to the current confusion. However, it is to be noted that the Russians, as is their custom, are presenting the world with a "production." They are telling us what they want us to know, when they want us to know it, and there are no independent sources of information or evidence. Presumably they will continue to follow that policy.

In such a situation, where the future is completely obscure, the past may offer sound counsel. Nations pursue policies because of their history, their folklore, their mythology, as well as for reasons of geography and economics. The passing of Stalin alters none of these factors so far as Russia is concerned. It removes no divisions from the Red Army; alters no fact of geography or economics; and may well be used to fortify and strengthen the mythology and

folklore of the Soviet Union. There is no reason whatever to expect that the removal of Stalin will alter the basic objectives of Soviet Russia. It would be dangerous delusion for us to expect that a nation so recently tested in the fire of battle will tear itself apart for our convenience in a struggle for the succession. We must expect a steady diet of rumor and speculation. But those who expect blood in the streets and mass uprisings in the satellite countries will probably be disappointed. And those who anticipate that the new rulers of Russia will engage in reckless and fatal adventures abroad are also probably wrong.

The control of a police state, even in the satellite countries, is too tight to permit of fighting on the barricades. And a great nation does not deny its doctrine and its dogma - reverse its basic policy overnight, because of the death or incapacitation of one man. Stalin, even in death, will remain the major prophet of Communist colonialism. He has charted the course. Much of that course is consistent with Russian aims and ambitions that existed long before the Communists came to power. There may be jockeying for positions of supreme power amongst the top hierarchy in Moscow. That has happened before. Stalin himself emerged supreme as a result of such maneuvering. But there is now a powerful Red Army and a secret police, and experience in suppression that did not exist at the time of Lenin's death. It would be agreeable to contemplate the prospect of the vast Russian empire disintegrating in a quarrel over the succession. But there is little reason to expect this to happen. It is unlikely that the Soviet Union will alter its policies drastically or immediately. It is impossible for the satellite countries to free themselves, except in the process of a general war.

It is true that the Communist high command faces a serious problem in connection with the orderly transfer of power to another man, or men. But it is equally true that until and unless we have hard evidence to the contrary, the position of the free world in relation to the Soviet Union remains exactly what it was.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We actually know nothing of what is going on inside Russia other than what the Russians want us to know. And under these circumstances, Montaigne was right when he said: "All wholesale judgments are loose and imperfect." The Greek, Halikarnasus, once remarked: "Most men judge the acts of others by what they would have done themselves." This is something we would do well to avoid.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday March 5, 1953

This is the news:

Stalin's condition is "exceedingly grave." Twelve hours ago we had the third report on his condition from Moscow..nothing since. The last report from his ten doctors said: he is now suffering from a failing heart...he is still unconcious..in a deep coma...He has trouble breathing.. his blood condition is not good.. and his general condition, since he suffered a brain hemorrhage Sunday night, is deteriorating. Some [redacted] American and British doctors who have studied the detailed reports from the Kremlin conclude that Stalin must die soon..he has little if any chance of recovery. Today in Moscow, as churches were again crowded with those come to pray for their leader, the newspaper Pravda [redacted] printed an editorial calling for unity, solidarity, firmness, vigilance, and double energy to build Communism in the Soviet Union. The newspaper mentioned Stalin's name.. and the name of Lenin.. and the name of Malenkov (once.) It referred to Malenkov's October speech in which he said the Communist party's plans must be based on Stalin's economic and social principles.

[redacted]

Here in New York today, the Russian delegation to the United Nations announced that Andrie Vishinsky is returning to Moscow..by boat..tomorrow. He will report to the Kremlin and then return to the United Nations. Apparently he dislikes air travel because of a heart ailment.

The President said today that he would gladly go half way around the world to meet Stalin's successor..in the interest of promoting peace. He told reporters: he has no private information on Stalin's condition.. knows only what we all know. He is discussing future possibilities with his advisors but cannot predict what will happen. The President said his position is one of "very definite watchfulness."

~~Undersecretary of State Smith, a former ambassador to Moscow, gave Senators his views behind closed doors. Senator Taft then reported: "we were given personal opinions rather than facts, nobody has the faintest idea of what will happen" in Moscow.~~

Secretary of State Dulles has asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to act promptly on the nomination of Charles Bohlen to be our ambassador to Moscow. Chairman Wiley says it will be considered Tuesday.

British Foreign Secretary Eden told reporters in Washington today

Stalin's illness is a grave event.. we must not change our determination "to seek an enduring understanding with all nations." He does not know how events in Moscow will affect the future course of world events.

The world awaits more news from the Kremlin.

The President today announced he is drafting an executive order to oust several hundred or more "holdover" employes from their government jobs. Many Eisenhower cabinet and agency heads have found it difficult to surround themselves with their own policy-making executives.

~~The White House says the new order "will provide the heads of agencies with greater freedom" who should occupy such jobs, many of which are now under civil service protection. News Secretary Hagerty says such an order will make it possible to fire several hundred persons.~~

At his news conference today, the President said he opposes General Van Fleet's proposal to extend the two-year draft to 30 or 36 months. (I'd like to review General Van Fleet's testimony before a Senate committee--in a few minutes.)

The President also told reporters: American business is to be complemented for admirable restraint since price controls were removed. He said there has been no "discernable evidence" of any gouging of consumers.

He made it clear that he feels a close vote on a resolution condemning Russia's enslavement of free people would not be good. But the President feels its entirely up to Congress to decide how to word the resolution.

~~"He does not feel that Stalin's illness should delay action on it. Nevertheless, the House leaders have decided to delay action, and Democratic Senator George says he may not have a this resolution again.~~

In answer to another question, the President said that if Senator Mc Carthy's investigation of the Voice of America should get into an area which might produce damage or misunderstanding, it would be up to the President to try to improve it. Mr. Eisenhower said he will try to avoid such a situation.

Today, Alexander Barmine, the head of the Voice of America's Russian desk, told the Mc Carthy committee, that the State Department's information administration, refused to permit him to use Stalin's illness for propaganda purpose... He wanted to SPECULATE ON the possibilities of what might happen when Stalin dies. State Department officials say they have decided to play the Stalin story "straight"... broadcasting only "balanced speculation" from the press and radio about a successor.

In Korea today our fighter-bombers hit industrial targets 140 miles from Vladivostok. Other planes hit enemy positions along the quiet

front.

And in Denmark, allied officials had their first look at an undamaged enemy Mig.. when a Polish air force lieutenant..flew it to the Baltic island of Bornholm. He said he didn't want to live any longer under Poland's present Communist regime. Danish and British air force of ficials are already taking the plane apart. The Polish minister insists it be returned to Poland without delay.

Britain's House of Commons today approved the government's defense program, after Prime Minister Churchill called for a record peace-time defense budget: four and a half billion dollars. Mr. Churchill said of the cold war: "What we are faced with is not a violent jerk, but a prolonged pull." He said Britain's defense effort is the maximum "of which we are capable."

In Washington, the government has ended price controls on bread, new cars, household appliances, laundry and dry cleaning.

~~The Civil Defense Administration reveals we are now making atomic bombs that are only three-fourths as powerful as the ones used at Hiroshima and Nagasaki...presumably for tactical warfare.~~

Dr. Joseph Weinberg..frequently referred to as Scientists X--

has been acquitted of falsely swearing that he never was a Communist party member. Federal Judge Holtzoff said he does not agree with the jury's verdict.

And a House committee heard three F.B.I. agents say that New York City Police Commissioner Monaghan prevented them from investigating alleged police brutality in this city.

Edward R. Murrow: March 5, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

General Van Fleet testified today before a closed door session of the Senate Armed Services Committee. / He is reliably reported to have told the Senators that our forces in Korea have been ~~XXXXXXXX~~ handicapped by a serious shortage of ammunition, even including hand grenades - that this shortage had been continuous since he took command. / General Van Fleet said he lacked sufficient men and supplies to win a victory in Korea. / The 8th Army is only at 89 percent of full battle strength, and in some cases has only thirty percent of the required skills, such as tank commanders. / Van Fleet contends that anything short of a total allied victory in Korea would be a defeat; and he is sure the American people will never accept defeat. "If they are properly aroused they will put into the war what it takes to win." [The General thinks we haven't been doing that in Korea.] We must win a military victory to maintain our prestige, honor and influence in world affairs. He thinks the fact that we are stopped is somewhat of an admission we can't do better.

Van Fleet's testimony today, if he is being accurately quoted by the Senators who heard him, is at considerable variance with his public testimony of yesterday, when he said the 8th Army was the best equipped, best fed, best clothed, best housed and best cared for of any army the United States

had ever produced. Yesterday he said there were no serious shortages. His statement about shortage of ammunition today caused Senator Byrd of Virginia to send an urgent message to Defense Secretary Wilson. Senator Byrd said that in "all his twenty years in the Senate he had never been more shocked than he was by Van Fleet's testimony." He wants the Pentagon to punish the officials responsible for what he called "this criminal inefficiency." The Senator wants Wilson to make a thorough examination. And Mr. Wilson's office says the situation has been receiving urgent attention since Mr. Wilson took office. A Factual Reply will be sent to the Senator.

General Van Fleet is an officer who sees no reason in fighting a war, unless you're going to win it. And like all other generals throughout history, he is never satisfied with the men or metal available for his purposes. It may be that his testimony today was somewhat garbled in transmission, and that the discrepancies between what he said yesterday, and today, may be ironed out. # On the matter of ammunition there has been testimony from Generals Bradley, Collins and Ridgway that during 1952 we were firing an average of about 62 thousand rounds per day, while the Communists were expending about 64 hundred rounds per day. In other words we were outshooting them about ten to one; even at times when the communists

undertook an offensive with heavy artillery preparation, the rate of fire was almost six to one in our favor.

This whole question of ammunition goes back to ordnance factories that were idling and deteriorating, after the end of the late war. We relied upon our reserve stocks of ammunition, and the expenditure of artillery ammunition has been greater than was anticipated. We have fired almost three times as much in Korea as we did during the late war in Europe. This is part of the price of positional warfare as contrasted to a war of movement. There was a time when our ordnance factories switched over from brass to steel casings, and the attendant technical difficulties resulted in reduced output.

The question raised by General Van Fleet, which has now been placed on Mr. Wilson's doorstep, is not the simple one of whether we are producing enough ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ shells to feed the guns in Korea. We are doing that now. The question is one of pace - whether additional ordinance plants should be reactivated, existing ones put on a two-shift basis, and a huge stockpile of ammunition be built up both here at home, and in the NATO countries overseas. This would mean substantial interference with our domestic economy, additional expense, and a prospect that expanded plant facilities

might fall idle once the stockpiling targets had been reached. The alternative is to continue the gradual development,not only of production but of XXXXX standby and readily convertible facilities. In part it's an alternative between the quick spurt of production or the long haul approach, both having built-in dangers. This is the sort of problem that only the President, Mr. Wilson and their advisors can solve - the kind of problem that hinges,not upon our capacity to produce ammunition but rather upon the toughest kind of estimate, which is how much of it we'll need a year from now, or two years from now.

It would seem, on the basis of the information made available, that General Van Fleet has not been completely consistent in his evaluation of the Korean situation. Ambrose Bierce once noted that "to be positive is sometimes like being mistaken at the top of one's voice." This could be the case. But then, as Jeremy Bentham concluded:"The rarest of all human qualities is consistency."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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the Communists undertook an offensive with heavy artillery preparation the rate of fire was almost six to one in our favor.

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem, on the basis of the information made available, that General Van Fleet has not been completely consistent in his evaluation of the Korean situation. Ambrose Bierce once noted that "to be positive is sometimes like being mistaken at the top of one's voice." This could be the case. But then, as Jeremy Bentham concluded: "The rarest of all human qualities is consistency."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday March 6, 1953

This is the news:

Georgi Malenkov is the new leader of the Soviet Union. He succeeds Josef Stalin, who died last night. While millions of Russians converged on Moscow for the four-day mounring period, set aside for Stalin, Russia's top men announced their new government. The deputy prime ministers to Prime Minister Malenkov will be Beria.. the secret police chief, who now combines security and internal affairs under him...Molotov who goes back as foreign minister, (the job he held for 10 years).. Marshal Bulganin, who becomes war minister, and Kaganovitch. These five men make up the sort of "cabinet" of the government. Andrie Vishinsky, the former foreign minister, now becomes deputy foreign minister, and permanent Soviet representative to the United Nations. He sailed for home by boat today. ~~apparently unaware of the news from Moscow.~~ Jacob Malik will also continue as a deputy foreign minister. Andrie Gromyko, the ambassador to London, is flying to New York to sit in at the U.N. until Vishinsky returns. In the war department, Marshal Zhukov comes out of "retirement" [redacted] to become a deputy war minister. And Marshal Voroshilov becomes the president of the Soviet Union... (a figure-heads job in the past.) The Moscow announcement mentions no replacement for Stalin

as secretary-general of the ruling Communist Party. But Malenkov's name heads the list of new members... a list that includes Molotov, Beria, Voroshilov amd [redacted] BULGANIN among others.

The White House has no comment on these changes in the leadership of the Soviet Union. I'd like to discuss the Moscow announcement in a few minutes.

In Korea today, South Korean soldiers beat off five attacks by Communist troops against a [redacted] hill on the central front. And in Tokyo, General Mark Clark, commenting on Washington testimony by General Van Fleet, said: "Ammunition has been rationed in Korea but there was always enough, whenever we needed to shoot it..in any quantity." General Clark says we have enough ammunition in Korea now to stop any enemy offensive. (And Defense Secretary Wilson, in Washington, repeated that to Senators tonight). But during the day General Van Fleet said again there is a serious shortage of ammunition in Korea. Chairman Saltonstall of the Armed Services Committee has summoned Army Chief of Staff Collins to testify on this next week.

British Foreign Secretary Eden conferred with the President today and said it was "very valuable and instructive" to him. [redacted]

The Senate today voted to have an F.B.I. check made on its 1800 employes. But the Senate shouted down a proposal by Independent Senator Morse of Oregon that the F.B.I. be asked to check the Senators. Morse argued: "The times are so serious, that we should not take a chance even on Senators."

~~Chairman McCarthy of the Senate committee investigating the Voice of America said the group is looking into a note that is said to have been written by Raymond Kaplan of New York. Kaplan, an engineer for the Voice, committed suicide in Massachusetts Wednesday night. The note says he fears he would be the scapegoat for the mistakes made in planning Voice transmissions. It adds: "Once the dogs are set on you, everything you have done since the beginning of time is suspect."~~

A new labor advisory committee , studying the Taft-Hartley law, collapsed today. This group--with five members each from industry, labor and the public--was named by Secretary of Labor Durkin to work out different views on revising the law. The Industry members refused to be "bound" on any changes.

Acting Defense Mobilizer Fleming has called on Democrats in the government who hold "policy-making" or "confidential" positions..to resign. He says those employes who are emotionally or intellectually attached to the last Administration will hurt themselves and the new ADMINISTRATION if they stay on their jobs.

The President today named General George C. Marshal to be his personal representative at the Coronation of Britain's Queen Elizabeth...

Edward R. Murrow: March 6, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

The Russians have moved with extraordinary speed to fill the vacuum created by Stalin's death. According to their own announcement, the most important task of the Party and the Government is to "insure uninterrupted and correct direction of the entire life of the country." And the communique says: "This in turn involves the greatest cohesion of leadership, and prevention of any effort of diversion and panic, in order to insure the realization of policy drawn up by our Party and Government, as regards our internal and external affairs."

The top man is Georgi Malenkov. Like most Russian leaders, little is known about him. He is 51 years old; overweight; wax-faced; a man of great drive; can get along without much sleep - a grim and aloof individual, sparing of speech. He's a moderate drinker, a big eater, (fond of pastry and expensive cigarettes.) In recent years he has travelled in an armored car with an escort. Malenkov has been married twice. No one has ever accused him of being an intellectual. He is said to be fond of duck-hunting, and of foul language. Malenkov has never travelled outside the Russian orbit never attended an international conference. Born in the southern Urals he joined the Bolshevik Army in 1917. He became a party member at the age of 18; later became a political commissar; studied mechanical

engineering. He became Stalin's secretary, and his trusted stool-pigeon and hatchet man. As Stalin's power increased Malenkov went up with him. Part of Malenkov's job was to run a security check or a loyalty check on Party members. During the late war he was in charge of plane and tank production, and is reported to have done a good job. He is on the record, not once but several times, as believing that the Third World War will become the grave of world capitalism."

Malenkov's appointment is no guarantee that a prolonged struggle for power will not ensue; but it is certainly an effort to prevent it. Malenkov has always operated in Stalin's shadow; but in 1952 he made a few speeches. He said "the United States has decided to wreck the peace - the ruling circles of the United States are determined to dominate the world. The United States has decided to break the peace and prepare a new war. The United States is inspiring plots against Britain and France, and is depriving Italy and Japan of their independence. American bases are being created for criminal purposes. Western Germany and Japan are being militarized for the same kind of purposes." Malenkov in 1952 sounded like Stalin, only less restrained. Back in 1947 Malenkov said: "We believe that the co-existence of two systems, capitalism and socialism,

is inevitable for a long period of time." But he hasn't said anything like that in the last couple of years. / For the last 25 years he has shared Stalin's secrets, and may have acquired some of Stalin's caution and cunning. He is a harsh critic of Russian domestic affairs; has said that there is great waste and unproductivity in Russian industry. Transportation and communications are badly organised. He thinks the arts could be improved; and "there is not enough satire." Mr. Malenkov is not likely to be subjected to much satire in his new position. If anything happens to him it is likely to be more lethal than mere satire. / But so far as we can judge the Russians have managed an orderly transfer of power, and there is nothing in the composition of the new government to indicate any substantial change of policy.

The Russian leaders were confronted with a unique problem. Stalin had been made into a god. Every instrument of propaganda was bent to make him even more important than Communism. It took almost thirty years, this effort to deify this man. There was no provision for a successor; a new Communist god could not be created overnight. That takes time, even when all instruments of information are used for the purpose. So they chose Malenkov, Stalin's principal and ruthless disciple, presumably on the

assumption that he could rule, in the shadow and with some of the authority of the departed leader. It will take time and ingenuity to legitimize the succession. But while this is going on, Malenkov can act as an echo of Stalin.

The text of the announcement regarding the new administration is very detailed, involves the merging and re-organisation of several ministeries, and does not read like a document that is hastily thrown together or improvised. It is possible that the transfer of power within the Soviet Union may be achieved smoothly. We do not know. But the men in the Kremlin must try to keep the communist empire intact.

Amongst the communists in the satellite countries Stalin's name has been magic. It was the psychological cement which held the satellite communist parties together. Stalin was the leader, the connecting link between ~~MAGYARS~~ Magyars, Czechs, Rumanians and other non-Russian peoples. He was the symbol that made Russianism palatable to people who have a deep historical hatred for all things Russian. In the satellite countries the communists have been in control for only five or six years. ~~THEY~~ Their governments and economic systems have not hardened as in the Soviet Union. The satellite governments do not have 35 years of communist power and

mythology behind them to cushion the shock of change. They haven't completed the process of liquidation and butchery, which establishes the Party as the sole, unassailable, monolithic power in the state. These satellite countries are only now passing through the political and economic stage that the Soviet Union passed through 20 years ago. [There are too many men who remember freedom.] The satellites are plagued by sabotage and absenteeism. There have been purges, but nothing like the ones which liquidated opposition in the Soviet Union. Many of the satellite leaders were kept in power by Stalin, rather than by their own party organisations, or their own people.

Nothing may happen on this Russian fringe as a result of Stalin's death, at least for some time. But empires always begin to crumble away at their edges. And if there are to be changes in Stalin's empire as a result of his death, the signs will first be seen in Prague, Budapest and Warsaw, rather than in Moscow. The change may well be only bloodier and more brutal oppression, but the new rulers of the Russian Empire - like all rulers of all empires in history - must worry about their outposts.

The immediate problem confronting the Russian leadership is to maintain a united front. For this purpose, the Stalin myth should prove useful. For as Carlyle once observed:"Men live by believing something, not by debating and arguing about many things." How long this will last is a question. But it is true, as Janius said:"When once a man is determined to believe, the very absurdity of the doctrine does but confirm his faith

Good Nite and Good Luck!

monday, march 9, 1953.

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles, says Stalin's death has given the whole world a better chance for peace. Some hours after Russia's new leaders euologized Stalin, and placed his body in the Lenin Tomb in Moscow, Mr. Dulles held his first news conference, as secretary of state, at the United Nations. In a statement, and by answering questions, Mr. Dulles had this to say: The Eisenhower era begins as the Stalin era ends. For ten years, the world was dominated by the malignant power of Stalin. Now, he's dead. And he cannot bequath to anyone his prestige, his dominant personality, his authority, his desire to be a world-wide despot. Mr. Dulles says: as Stalin Dies, General Eisenhower has become president of the United States, with a prestige unmatched in history. A new era begins, one in which the guiding spirit is liberty not enslavement...one in which human relations will be those of fraternity, not one man domination. [redacted]

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We are not going to ask the U.N. do undertake any new actions in Korea at this time. [redacted]. But the death of Stalin--in the Dulles view--has removed a damper on the world's aspirations and hopes. He does not think Malenkov can be as effective a damper, a block, to what all people--including the Russians--really want. That is the reason Mr. Dulles has hopes for the future.

Mr. Dulles made this government's views public after Russia's new bosses..Malenkov....Beria and Molotov...went all out in telling the world that they want peace. Premier Malenkov said: the main task of his government is to preserve peace..the people thirst for peace and curse war.. world peace must be [redacted] based on mutual trust confirmed by facts. Malenkov said that no force in the world can arrest the advance of communism.. [redacted] And he said his whole policy will be based on the Lenin-Stalin premise of "peaceful competition and prolonged co-existence between capitalism and Socialism." Beria, too, spoke of peace. But the chief of the secret police, master of the slave camps,

also ridiculed the idea that there could be any "disorder" in the ranks of the new Soviet leaders.. He boasted of the modern equipment the Red Army has..said it will be able to ward off any aggressor. And Foreign Minister Molotov, in the third speech of the day, said his government will follow "an unswerving policy of preservation and coordination of peace." None of the three made the customary Moscow reference to Anglo-American warmongers ....none seemed to speak any new Soviet line.. none mentioned God or offered prayers for their departed leader, their country or their people.

~~In Communist China Mao Tse Tung declared that "the Communist party of the Soviet Union will still be our teacher in the future."~~

On the battlefields of Korea, at 6 p.m.---noon Moscow time... ~~as the Communist and satellite [illegible] anniversary of Stalin,~~ on the EASTERN FRONT allied artillery launched a big barrage during the five minutes of silence marked by Communists the world over.

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In the House, some Southern Democrats argued against statehood for Hawaii..on the grounds that Caucasians are in the minority there. They fear "a new political philosophy" if Hawaii becomes our 49th state. ~~Hawaii delegate Farrington said: "Hawaiians are glad to be treated with equality in the payment of taxes. They want equality also in other aspects of American life."~~

~~Here in New York,~~ Governor Dewey has accused the city's Democratic administration ~~of playing "Russian roulette"~~ with the city's ~~finances. He says he will step into the financial crisis to keep city~~

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Edward R. Murrow: March 9, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

There are more than 250 generals and admirals Meeting - outside Paris - they come from the 14 North Atlantic Treaty nations. This is probably the greatest collection of Western top military brass, ever assembled in one place. This is a maneuver, to study the plans for defending Western Europe, if Russia should attack. # And in Canada today Lord Ismay, the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, gave what might be called an advance finding on the maneuver. He said our armed strength is not nearly adequate; (we must build it up as fast as possible.) And he added that the whole North Atlantic Treaty Organization aims at a military strength, which is the barest minimum for defense. "There is no margin whatsoever for aggression on our part."

But perhaps more important than this meeting of the top brass, is another session going on in Paris, where the participants are mostly colonels. This is called the French-American-Indo-China Working Group. These French and American officers are trying to draw up recommendations - decide what concrete measures of American support are required, to finish the prolonged war in Indo-China. Our representatives at this meeting include men from the Departments of Defense, State, Army, Navy and the Mutual Security Administration. They and their French counter-parts

are talking about how to end a war that is already in progress, while the high brass conducts an exercise about a war that may or may not happen. #

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One old and truly tested communist is not in Moscow - Marshal Tito is on his way to London. A British naval escort will pick him up off Malta, and authorities in London are taking security measures unprecedented in peacetime. He left Yugoslavia in secret. Not the least interesting thing about this trip is that Tito was due to arrive in London on March 23rd. After Stalin's death the timetable was changed, and he is now scheduled to reach London on March 16th. (The date was advanced at Marshal Tito's own request.) Tito has spent his life in the communist movement; probably knows more than any man outside the Iron Curtain about how the Kremlin works. He owes a large part of his authority in Yugoslavia to the fact that he stayed there and fought during the war, and did not return to his own country in a Russian aircraft after the Germans had been driven out, as did most of the other satellite leaders. He is the only man to take himself and his country out of the grasp of the Russian empire. He has been the focal point of Russian hatred and Russian pressure.

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday March 10, 1953

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~~In that talk, Lie also said he welcomes the American government's loyalty investigation of Americans employed by the U.N. He will not keep on the U.N. payroll any Americans who refuse to testify about possible Communist connections. He also paid tribute to the United States for its contributions in Korea.~~

In Washington, the government announced that all controls on civilian production and construction will end on June 30. And Republican Senator Capehart of Indiana says the President is "quite favorable" to setting up a standby controls program in law.

Attorney General Brownell has urged the Supreme Court to approve the enforcement of unused laws against racial segregation in Washington restaurants. And Mr. Brownell says a federal grand jury in New York has indicted a city detective on charges of violating the civil rights laws.. by beating up "without provocation" a subway motorman he was arresting.

Dr. Bella Dodd, a former Communist and former New York teacher, told a Senate committee: at one time Communists infiltrated the staffs of the NY city and state education departments and had party members placed in congressional offices, and advisory committees to the President. She praised the committee's investigation of alleged communism in education.

Chairman Velde of the House un-American activities committee explained today that he has no intention of searching for Communists among clergymen. But--he says--it's within the realm of possibility that individual clergymen might be investigated. After a number of his fellow committee members protested, Velde explained: the committee has not discussed any such investigation.. there is no need to consider it now.

Edward R. Murrow: March 10, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Our favorite comment to date on the new Russian administration came today from Mr. Luns, the Netherlands Foreign Minister. He had some conversation with President Eisenhower and said that they had agreed that the free world should not be taken in by the early moves of the new Russian Government, whether they appear to be either more friendly or more bellicose. And then Mr. Luns produced one of those rare sentences which would probably win agreement in both Washington and Moscow. He said: "It is too early even for the Russians to know what is going to happen there." #

Today West German Chancellor Adenauer tried to reassure the French a little about what will happen when and if Germany is rearmed. He said the idea that Germany would start a war with Russia to regain her lost territories in the East was "total nonsense" - no responsible German would risk the destruction of his country by making it a battleground for conflict between the East and West. Chancellor Adenauer said: "We are now striving to make it so that war between France and Germany will be impossible in the future. Thereupon we can build a real Europe." He pointed out that the proposed 12 German divisions could do nothing against the might of the Soviet Union. But the demand for German unity is one that must be made by any politician in Germany who hopes to achieve or retain power. The

only ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ country which can give the Germans unity without war is Russia. The Russians know that and so do the Germans. And perhaps more importantly, the Poles know it too.

The Russians in their writings and their broadcasts have never lost sight of the fact that in Europe Germany is the prize for which East and West are contending. And the question of ~~the~~ German policy must be high on the agenda of the new rulers in the Kremlin. # It was just ~~XXXX~~ one year ago today that the Russians launched their major diplomatic offensive on the subject of Germany. They addressed a note to the Western Powers, and indirectly to the Germans, suggesting a peace treaty for Germany, and the withdrawal of all occupation forces. There were four exchanges of notes between Russia and the Western Powers, between March and the end of September. (They were no nearer agreement at the end than at the beginning of the exchange.) # The original Soviet proposal of a year ago amounted to an open bribe to the West Germans to make common cause with Russia against the West. They promised the unification of Germany, the withdrawal of all allied and Russian forces, and the liquidation of all allied military bases within one year after the signing of the peace treaty. The Russians also promised to guarantee all "democratic" rights and freedom of action for

democratic parties and organisations. In the language of Russian diplomacy "democratic" must be read to mean "communist".

The Russians also proposed the prohibition of all anti-democratic organisations - equal civil and political rights for all former members of the German Army, including all officers and generals, and all former Nazis, except those convicted of war crimes. The Russian proposal also provided that Germany should have its own national Army, Navy and Air Force, plus the war production needed to support this armed force.

This was an open appeal to revive in Germany exactly what the West does not desire. The proposal struck no responsive chord in the West, but no one can be sure of the propaganda value it may have had in Western Germany. The Western reply insisted on free elections in Germany, both east and west, under international supervision, in order to establish a truly democratic Germany which could then negotiate a peace treaty. The last Western Note on this subject was sent at the end of last September. The Russians ignored it.

But the future of Germany remains the number one problem in Europe. The Stalin approach to the problem was shrewdly conceived, calculated to appeal to large numbers of West Germans and to the refugees from the eastern

provinces. If there should be any change in Russian policy, which would presumably be a change in tactics rather than objectives, it is likely to become apparent first in relation to Germany.

Malenkov in his first speech has played upon the theme of peace and plenty. But like Stalin he is confronted with a wealth of opportunities for bringing pressure upon the West. He can do it in Berlin, Yugoslavia, the Middle East, Indo-China or Korea. We remain in the position we have occupied for the past several years, a position of waiting for the next Russian challenge before devising our response.

The Netherlands Foreign Minister is obviously a man of few...but frank and well-chosen words. His comments remind me of something Samuel Butler once said:"If people would dare to speak to one another unreservedly, there would be a good deal less sorrow in the world a hundred years hence." Some years earlier, Benjamin Franklin put it even more simply when he remarked:"There is no wisdom like frankness."

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Attorney General Brownell has urged the Supreme Court to approve the enforcement of unused laws against racial segregation in Washington restaurants. And Mr. Brownell says a federal grand jury in New York has indicted a city detective on charges of violating the civil rights lawa by beating up, without provocation" a subway motorman he was arresting.

Dr. Bella Dodd, a former Communist and former New York teacher, told a Senate committee: at one time Communists infiltrated the staffs of the New York city and state education departments and had party members placed in congressional offices and advisory committees to the President. She praised the committee's investigation of alleged communism in education.

Chairman Velde of the House un-American activities committee explained today that he has no intention of searching for Communists among clergymen. But he says it's within the realm of possibility that individual clergymen might be investigatec After a number of his fellow committeemembers protested, Velde explained: the committee has not discussed any such investigation, there is no need to consider it now.

Our favorite comment to date on the new Russian administration came today from Mr. Luns, the Netherlands Foreign Minister. He had some conversation with President Eisenhower and said that they had agreed that the free world should not be taken in by the early moves of the new Russian Government, whether they appear to be either more friendly or more bellicose. And then Mr. Luns produced one of those rare sentences which would probably win agreement in both Washington and

Moscow. He said: "It is too early even for the Russians to know what is going to happen there."

Today West German Chancellor Adenauer tried to reassure the French a little about what will happen when and if Germany is rearmed. He said the idea that Germany would start a war with Russia to regain her lost territories in the East was "total nonsense" - no responsible German would risk the destruction of his country by making it a battleground for conflict between the East and West. Chancellor Adenauer said: "We are now striving to make it so that war between France and Germany will be impossible in the future. Thereupon we can build a real Europe." He pointed out that the proposed 12 German divisions could do nithing against the might of the Soviet Union. But the demand for German unity is one that must be made by any politician in Germany who hopes to achieve or retain power. The only country which can give the Germans unity without war is Russia. The Russians know that and so do the Germans. And perhaps more importantly, the Poles know it too.

The Russians in their writings and their broadcasts have never lost sight of the fact that in Europe Germany is the prize for which East and West are contending. And the question of a German policy must be high on the agenda of the new rulers in the Kremlin. It was just one year ago today that the Russians launched their major diplomatic offensive on the subject of Germany. They addressed a note to the Western Powers, and indirectly to the Germans, suggesting a peace treaty for Germany, and the withdrawal of all occupation forces. There were four exchanges of notes between Russia and the Western Powers, between March and the end of September. They were no nearer agreement at the end than at the beginning of the exchange. The original Soviet proposal of a year ago amounted to an open bribe to the West Germans to make common cause with Russia against the West. They promised the unification of Germany, the withdrawal of all allied and Russian forces, and the liquidation of all allied military bases within one year after the signing of the peace treaty. The Russians also promised to guarantee all

"democratic" rights and freedom of action for democratic parties and organizations. In the language of Russian diplomacy "democratic" must be read to mean "communist."

The Russians also proposed the prohibition of all anti-democratic organizations - equal civil and political rights for all former members of the German Army, including all officers and generals, and all former Nazis, except those convicted of war crimes. The Russian proposal also provided that Germany should have its own national Army, Navy and Air Force, plus the war production needed to support this armed force.

This was an open appeal to revive in Germany exactly what the West does not desire. The proposal struck no responsive chord in the West, but no one can be sure of the propaganda value it may have had in Western Germany. The Western reply insisted on free elections in Germany, both east and west, under international supervision, in order to establish a truly democratic Germany which could then negotiate a peace treaty. The last Western Note on this subject was sent at the end of last September. The Russians ignored it.

But the future of Germany remains the number one problem in Europe. The Stalin approach to the problem was shrewdly conceived, calculated to appeal to large numbers of West Germans and to the refugees from the eastern provinces. If there should be any change in Russian policy, which would presumably be a change in tactics rather than objectives, it is likely to become apparent first in relation to Germany.

Malenkov in his first speech has played upon the theme of peace and plenty. But like Stalin he is confronted with a wealth of opportunities for bringing pressure upon the West. He can do it in Berlin, Yugoslavia, the Middle East, Indo-China or Korea. We remain in the position we have occupied for the past several years, a position of waiting for the next Russian challenge before devising our response.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Netherlands Foreign Minister is obviously a man of few, but frank and well-chosen words. His comments remind me of something Samuel Butler once said: "If people would dare to speak to one another unreservedly, there would be a good deal less sorrow in the world a hundred years hence." Some years earlier, Benjamin Franklin put it even more simply when he remarked: "There is no wisdom like frankness."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

March 11, 1953

WRD

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reorganisation of the defense department..so as to get ~~[illegible]~~ more defense for less money..//.Senator Symington is a Democrat,but he criticises the Truman administration...and more than most senators he can be presumed to know what he is talking about on this subject..he was the first air force secretary under the unification of the defense department.//.On his question about when the Russians may feel a ble to strike ..the answer has been given by General Bradley and others..their estimate is sometime in Fifty Four... —2

The Senator seems to feel that time is running out...and that the last administration..and this one..have been misleading us about our strength when it's compared to the Russians...It is rather difficult to see how we can have a great grim crisis in international affairs,and business as usual at home... Either the Crisis isnt so great or our complacency is much too great...Senator Symington may have been stimulted to make some of these remarks by the fact that we had F 84s patrolling the Check border...and one was shot down by a Mig...There is no reason to wonder why ~~the~~ our 84s didnt give combat..they couldnt have caught the Migs... Anyway the Senator has asked some good questions... 30

CBS1989 UGT

NY MAR 11, 1953

MURROW

NEWSROOM WJAS

IT ISNT VERY OFTEN THAT REPORTERS CAN DESCRIBE A NEWS CONFERENCE AS CHARMING. B~~UT THAT SEEMS TO SUM UP MRS EISENHOWERS PERFORMANCE TODAY.~~ SIR JAMES BARRIE ONCE REMARKED .. "CHARM IS A SORT OF BLOOM ON A WOMAN. IF YOU HAVE IT, YOU DONT NEED TO HAVE ANYTHING ELSE, IF YOU DONT HAVE IT, IT DOESNT MUCH MATTER WHAT ELSE YOU HAVE".... TWO OTHER QUOTES WHICH MIGHT FIT THIS GENERAL IDEA.. FROM F.SCOTT FITZGERALD " WOMEN HAVE ONLY ONE ROLE - THEIR OWN CHARM. ALL THE REST IS MIMICRY".... AND, THIS FROM CERVANTES " "(A WOMANS ADVICE IS NOT WORTH MUCH, BUT HE WHO WONT TAKE IT IS A FOOL.") END

AARON

CBS RADIO DIVISION

Mr. Ed. R. Murrow

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Wednesday, March11, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

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What the girl reporters had to say afterward was very much to that same point. So far as they were concerned, Mamie Eisenhower emerged as a woman's woman, just any and every woman's woman. She came there into the glare of all the camera floodlights looking like something right out of a Park Ave. bandbox. Wearing a light grey wool Spring suit, by a New York-named designer, one of those loose-fitting box-type jackets, which are the very newest thing this Spring. It was a definitely feminine outfit. And the effect was enhanced by a double strand of pearls, drawn tight around her neck; a pair of dainty pearl errings (sic) earrings, the drop kind you know,

and a bangly bracelet on her right wrist.

There were a dozen cameramen shooting from every conceivable angle. Calling "This way, Mrs. Eisenhower," and "Say something, Mrs. Eisenhower." And you had a feeling that without strutting or posing or reaching for any Hollywoodish effects, she always managed to strike the perfect womanly pose.

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With a completely feminine and disarming grace, she danced around the question about the engagement between the Crown Prince of Norway and a commoner. And came out for lower taxes without even rippling either her own poise or the national political scene.

And as for the quaint idea that living in the White House is like living ina gold fish bowl, well, she ticked that right off with the admission that she's getting to 'love every minute of it.'

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MURROW: Thank you, Bill Costello.

Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri thinks we ought to be told where we stand in relation to the Russians. He wants the brutal truth, in terms of men, guns, planes and atomic weapons. Senator Symington believes that our national leaders of both parties haven't been telling us the truth about the world in which we live "this failure to tell the truth has already injured us, the continuation of that failure may destroy us". The Senator was speaking before the forum of the Philadelphia Bulletin. He criticized the Truman administration for a policy of "plenty of butter." Even after the Chinese entered the war in Korea, "we were told we could handle this new Soviet aggression with one hand, while we piled the other hand high with butter and automobiles and television sets." Symington complains that the new administration has not shifted the balance from butter to guns, he refers to a "wastefully inefficient" defense department; wants the government to tell all of us how we stand now, compared to our position at the beginning of world war two and the Senator says the administration should give us its estimate on the date when the Soviets may have what they might consider enough atomic weapons, to launch a successful attack by air and submarine against the United States. Symington wants to know whether we will be ready when that critical day comes. He doesn't think we will be and the facts if made public would prove it; and if the facts were made public the people would demand a wholesale reorganization of the defense department so as to get more defense for less money. Senator Symington is a Democrat, but he criticizes the Truman administration, and more than most senators he can be presumed to know what he is talking about on this subject; he was the first air force secretary under the unification of the defense department. On his question about when the Russians may feel able to strike, the answer has been given by General Bradley and others, their estimate is sometime in Fifty Four. The Senator seems to feel

that time is running out and that the last administration and this one, have been misleading us about our strength when its compared to the Russians. It is rather difficult to see how we can have a great grim crisis in international affairs, and business as usual at home. Either the crisis isn't so great, or our complacency is much too great. Senator Symington may have been stimulated to make some of these remarks by the fact that we had F84s patrolling the Czech border, and one was shot down by a Mig. There is no reason to wonder why our 84s didn't give combat, they couldn't have caught the Migs. Anyway the Senator has asked some good questions.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It isn't very often that reporters can describe a news conference as charming. Sir James Barrie once remarked: "Charm is a sort of bloom on a woman. If you have it, you don't need to have anything else, if you don't have it, it doesn't much matter what else you have". Two other quotes which might fit this general idea from F. Scott Fitzgerald, "Women have only one role - their own charm. All the rest is mimicry". And this from Cervantes: "A woman's advice is not worth much, but he who won't take it is a fool."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday, March 12, 1953.

This is the news:

The Russians have shot down a British bomber in western Germany. Fifty-two hours after an American jet was shot down by Mig fighters..with Czech markings..in Bavaria, two Russian Migs attacked the British plane. It was a Lincoln, a world war two night bomber..four-engined..on a routine mission. The two Russian migs came at it in the air corridor that the British use to fly from Hamburg to Berlin. The British crewmen never had a chance to fire back; although they did manage to throw overboard their secret codes and books. A number of German civilians saw the bomber go down. Some say they saw the Russian planes fire at one of the parachuting figures. The British say six of the seven crewmen were killed. The pilot was wounded. The British also tell us that two hours before this attack, other Soviet fighter planes made a mock attack on another British bomber near Kassel..22 miles inside the British zone of Germany. The British government has ordered its high commissioner in Germany to protest this "deliberate attack." The government says it is taking a grave view of the situation..wants an immediate investigation... demands punishment of those responsible for this "OUTRAGE" and due reperations for the men lost and the crashed bomber.

A few hourd after this news reached America we asked Richard C. Hottelet in West Germany to tell us what the top officials there think about these Russian attacks. Here is his recorded report:

(runs 3;30..ending: Now back to erm in NY)

In Washington, a number of Congressmen are urging a "get tough" policy against such future attacks. Chairman Short of the House Armed Servicess committee says: "Its a sad commentary on the previous administration that after all the money Congress voted for defense we now lack either the strength or the will to resist." Representative Short, a Missouri Republican, says the only thing to do in a case of this kind "it to fight fire with fire and get tough....shoot at any Russian planes that cross into our territory and shoot back at Soviet planes that may fire at us from their territory." There is no comment from the White House or the State or Defense Departments. Speaker Martin says: "We cannot let the Russians raid our territory without doing something about it."

[redacted]

[redacted] AND Chairman Saltonstall of the Senate Armed Services Committee said: "This shooting must stop". [redacted]

Senator Saltonstall announced today that his committee has unanimously agreed, that General Van Fleet's complaints about an ammunition shortage in Korea, have been "fully substantiated." Saltonstall has named a five-member sub-committee, to try to find out who or what is responsible for this: the people.. the law, or the economic conditions. He says the committee wants to see "if the shortages resulted from too much butter and not enough guns." The committee reached its unanimous decision, after it heard Van Fleet stick to his story, even though Army

Chief of Staff Collins said: "There has never been an ammunition shortage in Korea, either to repel an attack that actually developed, or to conduct our own operations." The chairman of the Senate sub-committee will be Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine. She says her group will investigate "everything having to do with ammunition..laws affecting government contracts..ordnance..and the unification of the armed services."

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, March 12, 1953
7:45-8:00 p.m.

HOTTELET: Ed, the British plane shot down this afternoon was the second Allied plane shot down in two days by fighters operating under the orders of the Soviet Air Force. Both planes were unquestionably shot down over western territory. Authoritative observers here now rule out the possibility that this is mere coincidence. When the attack on the American plane occurred on Tuesday morning experts thought it might have been a trigger-happy bandit, maybe full of Vodka, maybe out on a lark, but that sort of thing does not happen again right away and pretty far removed. Furthermore, we know that Soviet planes are ground-controlled and that radar directors know where they are all the time. In other words, they couldn't be out over western territory by accident. The mystery is - what were they doing there, shooting down western planes in cold blood? One possibility would be that the Russians were getting ready for a big operation, that they're feeling us out, maybe trying to provoke us into giving them a pretext to strike, but there is no evidence to support this theory. There has been no build-up of Soviet strength right behind the Iron Curtain such as there would have to be either on the ground or in the air if an offensive were impending.

These incidents are taking place in a situation which is otherwise stable and unthreatening. There's another hypothesis which experts here (?) take seriously. A few days ago a Polish pilot landed a MIG-15 on Bornholm. The plane is now in Copenhagen being microscopically examined. There's no doubt that Allied engineers are learning a great deal about Soviet plane production from it, - its schedules, its materials, and its design, from this one plane. The Russians must be acutely aware of the treasure which has fallen into western hands. It's not beyond the bounds of possibility that they're trying to get hostages in the form of western planes or pilots to barter off against this MIG, just as they are trying to barter off the young female Malayan partisan against the British George Sanders, who is in prison in Budapest.

Another possibility is that the Russians have become extraordinarily sensitive about their periphery. Stalin, the keystone of Communism, is gone and, although the change-over in the regime seems to be taking place very smoothly, it is still for the Russians a period fraught with uncertainty. In a regime as monstrous as the Soviet system, a new and untried authority has got to get a lot of scores settled and a lot of reins firmly in hand. The Russians always judge other people by themselves. They would consider this a good time to attack if the interregnum were taking place in the west. Since it's happening in Russia, they may be bracing themselves for a western assault and ordering their border guards to be more vigilant than ever before.

But there is (unintelligible) other possibility along the same lines. The Soviet regime has always needed an external enemy; especially now the new regime could use a rallying point or a patriotic diversion for the Soviet people, a demonstration of defiance towards the enemies of the west and a gesture of strength. These incidents could reflect the kind of bluster and truculence which have often gone hand-in-hand with stark fear in Soviet history and which could obviously be extremely dangerous.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Bonn, Germany. Now, back to Ed Murrow in New York.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Nite and Good Luck.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, March 13, 1953
7:45-8:00 p.m.

ANNOUNCER: (Commercial)

And, now, here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: This is the news! America and Britain both sent protest notes behind the Iron Curtain today. The United States told the Czech Government that we are taking the measures necessary to prevent further attacks on our planes. An F-84 jet was shot down by two MIGs in our zone of Germany on Tuesday and the British accuse the Russians of a deliberate and brutal act of aggression and the murder of six British airmen. Russian MIGs shot down a British bomber in the air corridor from Hamburg to Berlin yesterday. The American note accused the Czechs of falsification of facts in their claim that the American plane crossed into Czechoslovakia. We had a radar check on our plane. It did not stray into the Czech area. We demand punishment of the Czech pilot and immediate compensation for the plane destroyed. The British note to the Russian Commander in Berlin ignored the Soviet claim that their bomber violated the Soviet Zone before it was attacked. The British also demand compensation for the men killed, the plane destroyed, and they, too, want punishment of the offending pilot. The British also reveal that in addition to the bomber shot down yesterday and another bomber that was buzzed, without attack, a British commercial airplane was buzzed by Soviet fighters yesterday. This plane, the British say, may have strayed from the air corridor.

Three members of the Czechoslovak Air Force today flew an old German training plane to Austria, to Graz, in the British Occupation Zone. They asked for political asylum, said life is abominable in Czechoslovakia. And the Czech Radio now tells us that Communist President Gottwald is seriously ill. Gottwald, who is fifty-six, was Stalin's favorite; returned from the big Moscow funeral on Wednesday. On Thursday he became ill. Today, in three medical bulletins, issued in three hours, his ten doctors report he has suffered a

chest hemorrhage, pneumonia, pleurisy, sinking blood pressure, and weakening blood circulation. Gottwald has been the No. 1 Communist in Czechoslovakia since the Communists seized power there five years ago. The Prague Radio tonight is playing solemn music.

In Korea today, while snow and mud kept ground fighting to a minimum, our jet pilots destroyed six enemy MIGs near the Manchurian border. There is no word on any losses we may have suffered.

In Washington tonight the Government ordered a vigorous and impartial crack-down on big and small tax evaders. With midnight Monday the deadline for Federal tax payments, the Justice Department and the Internal Revenue Bureau announced every effort will be made to discover and prosecute those who wilfully attempt to evade their taxes. I would like to offer a peculiar sort of tax problem in a few minutes.

Republican Senator Bridges, of New Hampshire, says some top people in the Administration have been advised to withdraw the nomination of Charles E. Bohlen to be the new Ambassador to Moscow. Senator Bridges says Bohlen faces formidable opposition in the Senate. He has doubts that the nomination will ever come to a vote. Democratic Senator Sparkman says he cannot conceive the Republicans fighting this personal appointment of the President's in any strength. Senator Sparkman says Mr. Bohlen is our best expert on Russia, with the possible exception of George Kennan and George Kennan, the former Ambassador to Moscow, who was ordered out by the Russians, is now expected to leave the diplomatic service. Washington reporters have been told that Secretary of State Dulles is not expected to give him another assignment.

Dr. Wilson Compton, the former head of propaganda for the State Department, said today that the "Voice of America" will become timid and valueless unless it can be lifted out of public controversy. He feels Congress should say just what kind of a propaganda program it wants and today House and Senate members told Secretary of State Dulles they want more punch and more Americanism in the "Voice."

Three persons today refused to tell congressional

committees whether or not they have been Communists. Byron T. Darling, a physics professor at Ohio State University, says he never did anything disloyal. He's been suspended from his teaching post. Dr. Julius Laverty, a New York high school teacher, says he is not now a member of the party. Mrs. Dorothy Douglas/ offered to testify only about the period when she was married to Illinois Senator Douglas. They were divorced twenty-three years ago.

At the United Nations Security Council meeting, held in secret, the Russians are reported to have vetoed Lester B. Pearson, of Canada, the British and French choice to succeed Trygve Lie as Secretary General. It was the fifty-sixth veto for the Russians. The American candidate, Carlos Romulo, of the Philippines, received only five of the necessary seven votes. The Polish Foreign Minister, Moscow's candidate, received Moscow's vote.

Between now and Monday some of us are going to wonder what happened to the money. .....

* * * * * * * * * * * *

ANNOUNCER: ..... And here's Mr. Murrow with his "Word for Today."

MURROW: No one likes to pay taxes, but our security, well-being and day-to-day existence depend in large measure on Government services and someone has to pay. Ben Cyril (?) once put it delicately when he said: "Let not thy hand be stretched out to take and closed in the time of giving." Thomas Carlyle was a little more blunt. "Everywhere in life," he said, "the true question is not what we gain, but what we do."

Goodnight and good luck!

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

ORIGINAL SCRIPT LOST - HARD NEWS FROM EDIPHONE

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1953

Monday, March 16, 1953.

This is the news:

The State Department wants "acts" not words" from Moscow. Yesterday Premier Malenkov said in Moscow that outstanding issues could be settled peacefully between Russia and the United States. (I'D LIKE TO DISCUSS THIS MATTER IN A FEW MINUTES) Today, Lincoln White, State department press officer, said: "Protestations of peaceful intent are not new from the Soviet Union. But words must be weighted against acts." He says it will be interesting to see how Malenkov acts on his peaceful words while the Korean war continues..our planes are shot down over Germany and pledges for Austrian independence are ignored. Both the British and West German officials reacted the same way; they want proof of Moscow's peaceful intentions by deeds..not words.

In Washington today Republican Senator Knowland called for a SHOWDOWN on Korea in the United Nations. He wants us to try to get the Russians condemned as "supporters of aggression." Knowland, who is chairman of the Republican Senate policy committee, said he spoke for himself. Another Republican, Senator Cooper of Kentucky, said the Knowland proposal would lead to outright war with Russia. Knowland answered: its time for the free nations of the world to "stand up and be counted, come what may."

The British today issued an order to tighten controls over shipments of strategic materials to Communist China and North Korea..however roundabout. Hereafter, British ships must be licensed to make voyages to China and North Korea.

The British today welcomed Marshal Tito of Yugoslav, the first head of a Communist state to visit them. Tito was greeted by Prime Minister Churchill..the Duke of [redacted] Edinburgh..and the heaviest police and security guard in recent times.

Britain's first lord of the admiralty.. J.P.L. THomas, told the House of Commons today, that Russia now has a larger navy than Britain's.. a navy second only to ours. He said Russia is building more crusiers.. than all the North Atlantic treaty powers combined.

A number of America's new Sabrejets..F-86's.. TODAY were flown from their bases in Britain to Germany [redacted] to be stationed near Munich. The Sabrejet is the plane that has scored against Russian-built Migs in Korea..its newer and faster than the Thunderjet..one of which was shot down by German Migs over west Germany last week.

General [redacted] Gruenther, chief of staff to General

Ridgeway, called on President Eisenhower today. Later he told reporters: he doubts that the recent Communist attacks on allied planes in Germany means that Russia is ready for war. He thinks they may be the result of "increased vigilance or trigger-happy flyers." General Gruenther says the western forces in Europe are "no longer a pushover".

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson warned today that we'll be inviting disaster if we weaken our defenses by false economy advocated by those who would reduce taxes and balance the budget. He feels that the recent Communist attacks in Europe "are merely the forerunners of the future. We must sooner or later face the supreme test."

In Korea today, an Australian fighter-bomber pilot saw a mile-long convoy of Communist trucks below him. He flew to the head of the line--blew up the first two trucks--then flew to the end of the line and blew up the last four trucks. Then Australian, and American air force and marine planes worked over all those in between. We claim to have destroyed or damaged 100 Communist trucks.

The Army today agreed that Congress has granted all of its requests for ammunition funds. But the Army objects to a Senate armed Services Committee statement that these funds were "adequate." The implication seems to be that the army's original budget requests were trimmed before they reached Congress. Senator Byrd, Virginia Democrat, calls this a red herring..says the Defense Department previously did not give the committee "a single word to indicate that lack of appropriations had anything to do with shortages." [redacted]

The President today reviewed with Congressional leaders the order he will issue to remove FROM OFFICE hundreds of top policy-making officials. [redacted] Senator Taft says the order will affect those whom he calls "new Deal thinkers." [redacted]

[redacted]

Sen. Mc Carthy said today that the Voice of America has "some good employes..some very good and some very bad." He refused comment on Senator Taft's suggestions that all Voice employes be fired with a new agency be rebuilt from scratch. [redacted]

The Supreme Court decided today that the states may ban picketing by labor unions if the picketing conflicts with right-to-work laws of the state. The court also ruled that an alien, barred from this country for security reasons, may be held on Ellis Island indefinitely.

In the Nevada desert tomorrow the Atomic Energy Commission will conduct another atomic explosion... a test for one thousand soldiers. If wind conditions are right and the test goes off as scheduled, you may hear a report from the site over many of these stations at 8;15 a.m. eastern standard time.

In Tampa, Florida , today the American League turned down Bill Veeck's request to move his St. Louis Browns baseball team to Baltimore. The owners said the move is not advisable at this time. [redacted]

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Here in New York, the Dewey Administration demanded that this city increase its ten cent subway fare as part of a bigger plan to help New York's financial situation.

Edward R. Murrow: March 16, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Malenkov in Moscow says he doesn't really see any reason why the communist world and the free world can't live together in peace. We reply, in effect, by saying that he has plenty of opportunities in Korea, Austria and elsewhere to demonstrate this appetite for peace. (This exchange leaves us exactly where we were.) Similar statements and similar responses have been recorded before, meanwhile both sides continue to prepare for war.

It is now reasonably clear that the one-man rule of Stalin has been replaced by the five-man inner circle, because no one man could assume immediately Stalin's power in economic, cultural and military affairs. But the record shows that Stalin was a cautious man. He was willing to live dangerously but he never quite went over the brink. He pulled back in Iran under U.N. pressure; acknowledged defeat in the Berlin airlift; and he took no unnecessary chances in Korea or Yugoslavia. As a man who had reached the public position of being invincible and infallible, Stalin could afford to make mistakes, (which of course were never acknowledged as mistakes but were covered up by changing tactics.) Malenkov does not have the position of infallibility or invincibility. He can't risk mistakes, so for the time being at least he is likely to be even more cautious than Stalin. It is clear from the outside that only war can shake the power and

prestige of this new Russian regime. (And if it's clear from the outside, it must be equally clear to the determined men who are running the show.) Malenkov cannot be expected to emerge as the dominant figure that Stalin was. He has been concerned primarily with internal matters. He will leave foreign affairs largely to Molotov. And the whole Kremlin set-up for the time being will be dedicated to preserving and consolidating the empire that Stalin bequeathed them. There isn't likely to be any drawing back from present positions, or the liquidation of present Russian commitments. But at the same time, it would not be reasonable to expect any major adventures in the foreign field. The two strong men are Malenkov and Beria, which makes it almost certain that the greatest emphasis of the new administration, will be on internal problems, consolidation and the prevention of dissension, particularly in the satellite countries.

In Western countries, by tradition, the Foreign Minister is usually the number two man in the government. But that is not true in Russia; the number two man is Beria, who controls the Secret Police and the Atomic Energy program. Beria outranks Molotov. This could mean that policies of internal control will occupy much of the time of the men in the Kremlin. This doesn't mean that there is any immediate danger or prospect of the

Soviet Union flying apart. But it may mean that the new rulers recognize that they require a certain time to establish control over the empire; and during this period they want to avoid any new foreign adventures. They must first of all demonstrate to the Soviet people, (however fleetingly,) that the new government means peace and plenty. What has happened so far appears to be in a literal sense the closing of the ranks. The purges in the satellite countries appear to have pretty well eliminated the deviationists and potential Titos. The leaders who are left may be accounted loyal, not only to Stalin, but to the impersonal Kremlin machine.

It seems to this reporter, in the midst of this mystery, that it is futile to hope for Soviet disunity, collapse or revolt. Our real danger lies in possible disunity amongst the Western allies, as a result of over-optimistic estimates of what the changes in the Kremlin may mean. The fact - and it appears to be a fact - that the communists closed ranks so quickly after Stalin's death should stimulate the Western Powers to do likewise.

Speeches and announcements about Russian policy - the possibility of living in peace with the free world - should always be read against the background of communist dogma and doctrine. The basic belief of communists

is that they can never be secure until they own and control the world, and remake it in their own image. They may say from time to time, as they have, that peaceful co-existence with the free world is possible. But they cannot believe this and their basic doctrine at the same time. Their tactics change from time to time. They will join with Hitler, or with us; but their objectives remain the same because their doctrine, according to Lenin, Stalin and Malenkov, is that they can ~~XXXXXX~~ achieve success and security only through world domination. While listening to their words and observing their actions we should remember their basic objective, and perhaps ask ourselves what ours are - in short, whether there is possible any accommodation that will permit their system and ours to operate without collision.

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The State Department wants "acts" not "words" from Moscow. Yesterday Premier Malenkov said in Moscow that outstanding issues could be settled peacefully between Russia and the United States. I'd like to discuss this matter in a few minutes. Today, Lincoln White, State Department press officer, said: "Protestations of peaceful intent are not new from the Soviet Union. But words must be weighted against acts." He says it will be interesting to see how Malenkov acts on his peaceful words while the Korean war continues; our planes are shot down over Germany and pledges for Austrian independence are ignored. Both the British and West German officials reacted the same way; they want proof of Moscow's peaceful intentions by deeds not words.

In Washington today Republican Senator Knowland called for a showdown on Korea in the United Nations. He wants us to try to get the Russians condemned as "supporters of aggression." Knowland, who is chairman of the Republican Senate policy committee, said he spoke for himself. Another Republican, Senator Cooper of Kentucky, said the Knowland proposal would lead to outright war with Russia. Knowland answered: its time for the free nations of the world to "stand up and be counted, come what may."

The British today issued an order to tighten controls over shipments of strategic materials to Communist China and North Korea, however roundabout. Hereafter, British ships must be licensed to make voyages to China and North Korea.

The British today welcomed Marshal Tito of Yugoslav, the first head of a Communist state to visit them. Tito was greeted by Prime Minister Churchill, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the heaviest police and security guard in recent times.

Britain's first lord of the admiralty, J.P.L. Thomas, told the House of

Commons today that Russia now has a larger navy than Britain's, a navy second only to ours. He said Russia is building more crusiers, than all the North Atlantic treaty powers combined.

A number of America's new Sabrejets, F-86's, today were flown from their bases in Britain to Germany to be stationed near Munich. The Sabrejet is the plane that has scored against Russian-built Migs in Korea; its newer and faster than the Thunderjet, one of which was shot down by German Migs over west Germany last week.

General Gruenther, chief of staff to General Ridgeway, called on President Eisenhower today. Later he told reporters: he doubts that the recent Communist attacks on allied planes in Germany, means that Russia is ready for war. He thinks they may be the result of "increased vigilance or trigger-happy flyers." General Gruenther says the western forces in Europe are "no longer a pushover."

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson warned today that we'll be inviting disaster if we weaken our defenses by false economy advocated by those who would reduce taxes and balance the budget. He feels that the recent Communist attacks in Europe "are merely the forerunners of the future. We must sooner or later face the supreme test."

In Korea today, an Australian fighter-bomber pilot saw a mile-long convoy of Communist trucks below him. He flew to the head of the line, blew up the first two trucks, then flew to the end of the line and blew up the last four trucks. Then Australian, and American air force and marine planes worked over all those in between. We claim to have destroyed or damaged 100 Communist trucks.

The Army today agreed that Congress has granted all of its requests for ammunition funds. But the Army objects to a Senate armed Services Committee statement that these funds were "adequate." The implication seems to be that the army's original budget requests were trimmed before they reached Congress.

Senator Byrd, Virginia Democrat, calls this a red herring, says the Defense Department previously did not give the committee "a single word to indicate that lack of appropriations had anything to do with shortages."

The President today reviewed with Congressional leaders the order he will issue to remove from office, hundreds of top policy-making officials. Senator Taft says the order will affect those whom he calls "new Deal thinkers."

Senator McCarthy said today that the Voice of America has "some good employees, some very good and some very bad." He refused comment on Senator Taft's suggestions that all Voice employees be fired with a new agency to rebuild from scratch.

The Supreme Court decided today that the states may ban picketing by labor unions if the picketing conflicts with right-to-work laws of the state. The court also ruled that an alien, barred from this country for security reasons, may be held on Ellis Island indefinitely.

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that will permit their system and ours to operate without collision.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Tomorrow morning, a new series of atomic tests will take place on the Yucca Flats of Nevada. It will be a show of power. The Roman Juvenal once said: "There is nothing which power cannot believe of itself." But this was long ago. More recently, Francis Drake remarked: "Atomic power shoves us into a realm in which wealth and fortitude are not enough."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday, March 17, 1953

This is the news:

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The State Department today demanded of Russia and Hungary, 638-thousand dollars plus interest, for unlawfully seizing an American C-47 that was forced down in Hungary in November of 1951. This sum includes the 123-thousand we had to pay as ransom, for the four American flyers.

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And today Mr. Churchill rejected a Communist proposal to free a British businessman, now in a Hungarian jail..in return for freedom of a Communist girl guerrilla, now held by the British in Malaya.

Mr. Churchill spent two hours talking with visiting Marshal Tito today after the Yugoslav dictator had lunched with the Queen at Buckingham palace.

In Korea today, American Second Division troops wiped out almost all of a 350-man Chinese force which attacked our main line on the western front. It was a seven and a half hour battle. There was no announcement of our casualties.

~~General Chase, the chief of an American military mission to Formosa, says there's been a notable increase in the volume of our aid to the Chinese Nationalists since the first of the year. Twenty-three ships brought Chiang Kai Shek's forces planes, artillery, ammunition vehicles and guns in January and February.~~

At the United Nations it's reported that Russia's candidate for secretary general--to succeed Tryvie Lie..is Madame Pandit or Sir Benegal Rau..both of India. Madame Pandit, a sister of Premier Nehru, is now head of the Indian delegation to the U.N./ Sir Benegal is a member of the international court of justice at the Hague.

The Senate Interior Committee today postponed action on a Hawaiian statehood bill and decided, first, to visit the islands before taking any final action.

The government says retail FOOD prices dropped about one per cent during February. (led by declining beef prices.) And today the government ended all remaining price controls. This means that for the first time in more than two years the eceonomy is free of almost all controls.. (except rent controls in certain areas.) [redacted]

Republican Representative Jackson of California charged today that there are "Communists in the church" and he demands a showdown on a resolution to remove Chairman Velde as head of the House un-American activities committee. Jackson, a member of the committee, says there is evidence that Communists, and what he called "the fellow-travelling press" are trying to abolish the committee. He also attacked [redacted] Methodist Bishop Bromley Oxnam of Washington. Representative Jackson said [redacted] Bishop OXNAM [redacted] "has been to the communist front what Man of War was to thoroughbred

racing." He said the Bisop "served God on Sunday and the communist front the balance of the week." The Bishop issued a statement saying: "Congressmen Jackson should know there is no congressional immunity from the biblical injunction 'Thou shalt not bear false witness." He said it is regrettable that Jackson should have used the floor of the house to broadcast a lie. ~~At the conclusion of his House speech Jackson received a standing ovation from the Republican members, with about a dozen Democrats joining it.~~

Also in Washington, Henry Grunewald pleaded guilty to contempt of congress on one count. The government has agreed to withdraw 30 other contempt counts when Grunewald is sentenced. He faces a maximum of a year in prison and a thousand-dollar fine. ~~Before Grunewald, known as a Washington mystery man, changed his plea, the government said his refusal to answer questions by a House subcommittee was "probably the most contemptuous contempt ever committed before a congressional committee."~~

Out in the Nevada dessert this morning, the government exploded another "atomic device." Among the observers was CORRESPONDENT Edward P. Morgan.

Ed..what do you have to report:
(runs 3;30 ending: if this isnt symbolic of the way the world at large regards this thing.

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In due course the scientists and Civil Defense authorities will give us an estimate of the effect of this "atomic device" exploded on Yucca Flat this morning. But even these reports will not contribute very much to solving our fundamental problem, for no one can be sure that the Russians would drop that particular type of gadget. We have been assured, on good authority, that they can get through and drop whatever they have. We might knock down five, ten, even twenty percent of the attacking force - no one can be sure about that. But enough would get through to make things extremely uncomfortable for several million people. This means that soon the administration and the Congress must undertake either consciously or unconsciously one of the greatest gambles in the history of this republic; the decision as to whether we are to have anything approaching an adequate Civil Defense organisation. As of now we haven't got it. This decision involves the consideration of an incredible number of imponderables. Our estimate of the current and predicted rate of bomb production in Russia; their ability now and in the future to deliver bombs on the target - our ability to intercept and shoot down the attacking force; the amount of advance warning that our radar screen will give us.

If the decision should be made to provide this country with an adequate

Civil Defense system, and an effective interceptor defense, we may as well say goodbye to any prospect of a balanced budget. / And there remains the question of how much of the total money available should be spent on our strategic Air Force, in order to strike the blows of retaliation. / And how much should be spent on preparing to avert, or minimise, the effect of the blows we know the enemy could deliver. / To put it another way, how much of our total resources should be devoted to giving us a good place to hide, and how much spent on preparing us to hit. / The striking of a balance between these two considerations is one of the most difficult problems ever to confront a free nation. / It cannot safely be resolved in purely military terms. / If we concentrate too much on hiding, we could develop a Maginot Line mentality. And if we devote too much of our resources to hitting, we may be dangerously uncovered, if the hour strikes. / Most of us know nothing about even oldfashioned bombing, so we're confronted with one of the most difficult of all problems: how to substitute intelligence and imagination for experience. / And not even the televising of the relatively small explosion in Nevada, contributes very much to the sum total of our experience.

This reporter does not pretend to know whether the major emphasis should be placed upon hiding or hitting. Probably it will have to be a combination

of both. (The gamble is probably no more than a dozen cities and a few million lives.) As of right now, before the final and perhaps fateful bets are placed, only one thing is clear, on the basis of official statements; we do not have adequate strength or organisation, either to hit or to hide, with any real assurance of success or survival; the hand is still being dealt; we have plenty of chips left - both men and metal - and before long, we will have to decide how much the hand, or rather our heritage is worth, and how we want to play it.

In this matter of civilian defense, we ~~must~~ should never over-estimate ourselves nor under-estimate our enemies. With today's atomic tests in mind, we would do well to remember Ovid's observation that "the affairs of men hang by a slender thread and sudden chance can ruin what once was strong." Euripides was right: "Chance fights ever on the side of the prudent."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

ED. R. MURROW

Tuesday, March 17, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Out in the Nevada Desert this morning, the government exploded another atomic device. Among the observers was our correspondent Edward P. Morgan. Ed, what do you have to report.

MORGAN: There was a bang out here in the brush before daybreak this morning, Ed, and now we are all unqualified experts on nuclear explosions.

It would be sheer extravagance to dwell on the awful beauty of thething. It consumexs you with its white light and hot breath; fascinates your aching eyes with red and purplxe fire; thunderclaps against your body like the recoil of a great invisible gun; and kkx then becomes a quiet cloud column climbing in the dawning sky. What happened next was this: The thousand troops crouching in five foot foxholes, two miles from Ground Zero, waited seven seconds, shook themselves and climbed out. They were nervous but unhurt; despite the fact they have been closer to an atomic blast than any human since Japan. Many thought it would be worse; but a GI from Georgia said he was going to write his wife he was right glad to be out of it. And a corporal from Akron said he thought that he'd heard a buddy pray.

The troops advanced to within a few hundred yards of the point where the atomic device had been exploded atop a steel tower. There was no tower there. Nothing but dust and black ground. The model house, three quarters of a mile from the vortex of the blast, was demolished, but did not burn. The house, a mile and a half away, was more than 50% damaged, but its basement shelter held and, presumably, would have protected occupants if rescue teams could have reachedthem before they absorbed a lethal dose of radiation.

Atomic energy and civil defense officials have made swift, on-the-spot inspections of the blast area but radioactivity was so intense that others will be delayed until tomorrow or later. This did not surpris-

the experts. In a burst near the ground, as this one was, radioactivity lasts longer because the huge dust clouds become charged with it. The cars and military equipment, in the test zone, were badly punished.

Some cars, for instance, with windows closed, had their tops dented in; others, with windows open, did not have any dents at all.

Tentative unofficial conclusions: Troops properly foxholed down, may be able to get within one mile of the center of a burst such as this one, which, incidentally, a fifteen kilo ton strength, simulated the force of the atomic shell to be fired from our new 280-millimeter cannon later in this test series.

This may make atomic weapons even more significant in support of infantry in combat. As a matter of fact, Brigadier General William Bullock, who led the soldiers, believed that his men would have been safe above ground in today's action.

The fact that neither framehouse caught fire, may possibly be deceptive, because there was nothing particularly inflammable in them; nor any gas or electricity connections as would normally have been the case.

The blast damage to House No. 2 surprised officials, who said stronger home construction may be necessary. One civil defense worker, who had travelled a long way, didn't see the explosion although he had his goggles on. "I forgot and closed my eyes," he said. One wonders if this isn't symbolic of the way the allegedly civilized world at large still regards this thing.

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Ed. trans. P.O. (30)

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screen will give us.

If the decision should be made to provide this country with an adequate Civil Defense system, and an effective interceptor defense, we may as well say goodbye to any prospect of a balanced budget. And there remains the question of how much of the total money available should be spent on our strategic Air Force, in order to strike the blows of retaliation. And how much should be spent on preparing to avert or minimize the effect of the blows we know the enemy could deliver. To put it another way, how much of our total resources should be devoted to giving us a good place to hide, and how much spent on preparing us to hit. The striking of a blaance between these two considerations is one of the most difficult problems ever to confront a free nation. It cannot safely be resolved in purely military terms. If we concentrate too much on hiding we could develop a Maginot Line mentality. And if we devote too much of our resources to hitting, we may be dangerously uncovered if the hour strikes. Most of us know nothing about even oldfashioned bombing, so we're confronted with one of the most difficult of all problems: how to substitute intelligence and imagination for experience. And not even the televising of the relatively small explosion in Nevada contributes very much to the sum total of our experience.

This reporter does not pretend to know whether the major emphasis should be placed upon hiding or hitting. Probably it will have to be a combination of both. The gamble is probably no more than a dozen cities and a few million lives. As of right now, before the final and perhaps fateful bets are placed, only one thing is clear on the basis of official statements; we do not have adequate strength or organization either to hit or to hide, with any real assurance of success or survival - the hand is still being dealt; we have plenty of chips left - both men and metal - and before long we will have to decide how much the hand, or rather our heritage is worth, and how we want to play it.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In this matter of civilian defense, we should never over-estimate ourselves nor under-estimate our enemies. With today's atomic tests in mind, we would do well to remember Ovid's observation that "the affairs of men hang by a slender thread and sudden chance can ruin what once was strong."

Euripides was right: "Chance fights even on the side of the prudent."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday, March 18, 1953

This is the news:

The President said again today: there must be no tax cut until we have a balanced budget in sight. He told 150 prominent business leaders in Washington:" We claim that unless we balance the budget, there will never be any lowering of taxes, because we thoroughly believe that an unbalanced budget is the greatest possible spur to a continued cheapening of our money." The President says this does not mean that taxes cannot be "reformed"..but revenues must never be lowered. [redacted]

Senator Taft says the budget can be balanced if we can cut 4-billions from the present rate of federal spending... because this spending is not as much as former President Truman predicted.

And former Defense Secretary Lovett, in his last report, warned the Eisenhower administration not to cut the military budget recommended by Mr. Truman. He said because of the Communist threat we have no choice but to "maintain and improve" our military power.

Civil Defense Director Val Peterson says the President is gravely concerned with the nation's inadequate preparations for [redacted] protection in case of an atomic bomb attack. Peterson says the President wants a full re-evaluation of the nation's civil defense program and any new facts that may have been uncovered as a result of yesterday's atomic device test.

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The House of Representatives today approved the President's request to replace the Federal Security Agency with a new cabinet-level Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

And the Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously approved the President's nomination of Charles E. Bohlen to be our ambassador to Moscow. The committee voted after Secretary of State Dulles testified for nearly three hours in secret. Mr. Dulles called Bohlen: "uniquely qualified for the job.. the best available person we can think of.. And he said an F.B.I. report on Bohlen "left no doubt of Mr. Bohlen's loyalty and integrity." ~~Senator McCarthy says he will make a speech to the Senate opposing Bohlen. The Senator says "It is difficult from a security standpoint to discuss some phases of the case. But we are being forced to do it."~~

At the United Nations today, American Delegate Gross asked the Russians to prove with deeds, Prime Minister Malenkov's recent words about peace. Gross said the political committee's consideration of the problem of disarmamement "is one of the clearest testing points" for Moscow's protestations for peace. [redacted] they willing [redacted] r [redacted]

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In Great Britain, [redacted] visiting Marshal Tito watched [redacted] one British jet fighter[redacted] ram another, during a demonstration put on in his honor. Both pilots were killed. Tito was stunned as the planes crashed in flames..asked

that the demonstration be stopped at this point.. but other jets in the air continued their activities on schedule.

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December first. Twenty-two railroad unions and the nation's carriers had agreed in advance to accept a decision by Arbitrator Paul N. Guthrie..who was appointed by former President Truman. [redacted] The carriers say this will cost them 120-million dollars a year.

In St. Petersburg, the National League and the American Association gave the Boston Braves permission to switch their franchise to Milwaukee.. the first shift of a major league franchise since 1903. The present Milwaukee Braves will switch to Toledo.

And here in New York, a jury ruled againt entertainers Jane Froman and Gypsy Markoff who sought a total of three and a half million dollars for injuries they SUFFERED in a Pan American Airways plane accident near Lisbon ten years ago. The judge awarded them each approximately 9-thousand dollars.. under an international convention limiting liability when no "wilful misconduct" is shown.

That's the news. On the walls of my office there hang pictures of Carl Sandburg, (with a statue of Lincoln in the background;) a picture of my seven-year-old son Casey; and a little cartoon clipped long ago from some magazine. It shows an unusually pompous-looking radio announcer, and the caption under the cartoon reads: "Stanley R. Bascom's analysis of the news usually heard at this time will not be presented tonight. Mr. Bascom was unable to figure it out himself." That cartoon reflects with considerable fidelity the position of this reporter. #

We held a long editorial conference, considered doing a piece on the progress of the Eisenhower administration to date - debated another profound piece on the probable successor to Gottwald in Czechoslovakia - discussed an analysis of the investigation into the Voice of America, until reminded that only a few days ago we had said everything, if not more, than we knew on this subject.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday March 19, 1953

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At the United Nations, Russian Delegate Zorin said again, that his country wants to avoid a new war..preserve the peace. He said the Soviet Union has repeatedly tried to do this, with proposals to the United Nations. Zorin called American Delegate Gross' questioning of the sincerity of Moscow's intentions "slander." The Soviet delegate offered nothing new.

But in Berlin, some observers described as "SOMEWHAT conciliatory" a note to the western powers, from Soviet Commander Chuikov. He flatly turned down allied protests against the attack on A British BOMBER by Soviet Migs..insisted the British plane had violated Soviet territory. But--the Soviet general also said he considers the incident regrettable..he

acknowledges that such things are "undesired"..and he proposes a British-Russian meeting to try to avoid such incidents in the future, particularly because of the present speed of planes.

The President--at his news conference today--made it clear that he does not plan to do anything provocative in world affairs at this time. He said he's cool to the idea--proposed by Republican Senator Knowland--that we try to get the U.N. to brand Russia an aggressor in Korea. And he also told reporters he considers the fighting in Korea a war..not the police action former President Truman called it. Mr. Eisenhower SAID [redacted] that when Americans are called to serve in Korea, and suffer the casualties we have suffered, its a war--(even though not in the sense of an all-out effort.)

That war, and the threat of a new war, calls for a continued defense build-up. And the President indicated today that there is little likeilihood of any major reduction in the military budget proposed by Mr. Truman. The President said: we cannot afford to reduce our combat strength. He hopes we can save some money by cutting administrative costs in the armed forces. But he's faced with some tough decisions. The President feels that

no amount of military preparedness can give us real security; because everytime we expand our military machine we know its also going on elsewhere--in the Soviet Union.

While Mr. Eisenhower foresees no big cuts in the defense program, he does not plan any radical increase in our air power or civil defense preperations. He feels civil defense is primarily a local problem; its more important to train people for such work than to construct things..such as bomb shelters. And the President feels there should be much wider understanding in this country of both the power and the limitations of atomic weapons.

Mr. Eisenhower emphasized the difficulties of the nation's financial problem by repeating..for the second time in 24 hours.. his view that a balanced budget must be in sight before we can cut income taxes. As a matter of fact he wants Congress to find some way to maintain the federal revenue..if the Congress should decide to permit the excess profits tax law to expire.

At his news conference the President answered a number of questions: He intends to protect the civil service system, sees no reason why any great number of government workers should worry about their

jobs. He is primarily interested in having people who think the way he and his cabinet members think in the policy-making posts. The President also said he can see no possible good in a Congressional investigation of possible communism in the churches (as originally proposed by Representative Velde.) Mr. Eisenhower believes Communism is the last thing in the world that our churches could be teaching, preaching or tolerating. And despite Senator Mc Carthy's criticism that the appointment of Charles E. Bohlen to be ambassador to Russia is a mistake, Mr. Eisenhower said: Bohlen is thoroughly trained in the state department...he is as familiar with the Soviet Union as any outsider.. he was chosen strictly on merit.

Later reporters asked Senator Mc Carthy about this and he SAID [redacted] he is certain that if the President saw an F.B.I. summary of the file on Bohlen he would reject Bohlen.

And when reporters asked Representative Reed of New York what he thinks of the President's repeated demands for a balanced budget before any income taxes are cut, they found Reed bitter. He said: "How long will this Republic function if pledges made by candidates for office are not carried out? " He said every candidate promised, if elected, a tax reduction. A denial of this pledge is "unfair, dishonest and gaining

office under false pretenses." Representative Reed says he is abandoning plans to go over the heads of House leaders to force action on his bill calling for a ten per cent income tax cut in June.

The President has said he didn't promise a tax cut in the campaign.. merely set that as a goal. And Senator Taft said today: the Republicans promised only to reduce taxes as quickly as they can balance the budget.

The Mc Carthy committee investigating the Voice of America was told today that there has been "a terrible pattern of softness" in the Voice's war against Communism. Gerald Dooher, acting chief of the service to the Near East, Africa and Asia, said this comes from "a lack of dedication to the cold war struggle." He also said that former Ambassador to India Chester Bowles urged the Voice to "refrain from undue emphasis on anti-Communist propaganda" to India." There was no word from Mr. Bowles.

In Washington tonight, President George N. Shuster of New York's Hunter College said the time has come for the universities to investigate Senator Mc Carthy. He told A National Civil Liberties Clearing House meeting:" I would remind you that the university has always been a forum

in the presence of which Lords of the Passing hour are subjected to scrutiny. "No doubt" he continued," the time has come to ask on what meat this our Ceaser has fed, and to review his activities with the utmost objectivity, calm and chilly resolution so that an authoritative report can be made to the people." Senator Mc Carthy, when informed of President Shuster's remarks, told reporters: "Everey Communist and left-winger in the country has been investigating me. This gentlemen is welcome to join the pack if he wants to."

In the Senate, Independent Wayne Morse of Oregon has asked permission to switch his seat from the first row on the Republican side to the last row on the Democratic side. The former Republican senator says he made the request for "personal reasons."

In New London, Connecticut, 23 men who had been sealed up in a submarine for two months emerged today. The Navy says it has learned that "it is feasable" for men to stay down in an atomic submarine for two months.

In Korea today, the Marines stopped two Chinese attacks near Panmunjom. And General Mark Clark, flew to Indo-China where he told French commanders: "Our fight is against Communism in Korea as yours is

in Indo-China."

The Moscow radio today instructed all Russian authors to protray Josef Stalin in their books as "the greatest genius of all time." And in Czechoslovakia, President Clement Gottwald was buried as Premier ZAH-PO-TOT-SKI pledged his country's loyalty to Russia, and said the Czechs join Russia's desire for peace in the world. Apparently Zapotocky has been chosen to replace Gottwald..but there's been no official announcement.

In London, Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia is winding up his talks with British government leaders. He's reported to have promised to take a more active political and military part in European defense.

Edward R. Murrow: March 19, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

The Lower House of the German Parliament has voted to ratify the European Defense Treaty, which provides among other things for German units in a European Army. Secretary of State Dulles regards this as "a significant step toward European unity." There is now increasing likelihood that the European Defense community will become a reality."

As a matter of fact this action by one House of the German Parliament has about the same practical significance as the passage of a law by our House of Representatives. Complete ratification of this treaty involves about the same process as it would here. The Upper House of the German Parliament will not consider it for a couple of weeks. There is no guarantee that that body will ratify it. The question may finally go to the German Supreme Court. The German Social Democrats will do everything they can to delay the whole process until after the elections in September. Even if everything goes smoothly, German ratification will not be completed until late Spring. And even then the whole matter can be held up by reluctance in France. Dick Hottelet cables me from Bonn tonight that even the most optimistic observers there will be satisfied if the whole deal for a European Army is completed by the end of this year. And it is not expected that the German contribution to the European Army will exist in

full combat strength before the beginning of 1956. West German Chancellor Adenauer is determined to complete the ratification by Germany in a straightforward fashion as quickly as possible. But this action by the Lower House of the German Parliament creates no divisions, constructs no barracks, and adds nothing to the total strength of the Western Defense of Europe.

The French reservations must still be dealt with, and they may produce further delays.

Senator Wiley, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said tonight that he wished to congratulate Chancellor Adenauer and the German people on "this splendid demonstration of farsighted leadership." The action is indeed encouraging, but the balance is delicate, and the possibilities for delay considerable. And any rejoicing over this initial act would certainly be premature.

Perhaps because we are a young nation, we are also at times impetuous. IMPATIENT.

We are apt to forget, as in the case of the Germans, that one problem has to be resolved before the next is taken on. It's true, as Seneca said, that "Every delay is too long to one who is in a hurry." But Confucius once warned:"Want of patience can often confound great plans."

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The President, at his news conference today, made it clear that he does not plan to do anything provocative in world affairs at this time. He said he's cool to the idea proposed by Republican Senator Knowland, that we try to get the U.N. to brand Russia an aggressor in Korea. And he also told reporters he considers the fighting in Korea a war, not the "police action" former President Truman

called it. Mr. Eisenhower said that when Americans are called to serve in Korea, and suffer the casualties we have suffered, its a war, even though not in the sense of an all-out effort.

That war, and the threat of a new war, calls for a continued defense build-up. And the President indicated today that there is little likelihood of any major reduction in the military budget proposed by Mr. Truman. The President said: we cannot afford to reduce our combat strength. He hopes we can save some money by cutting administrative costs in the armed forces. But he's faced with some tough decisions. The President feels that no amount of military preparedness can give us real security; because everytime we expand our military machine we know its also going on elsewhere (in the Soviet Union.)

While Mr. Eisenhower foresees no big cuts in the defense program, he does not plan any radical increase in our air power or civil defense preparations. He feels civil defense is primarily a local problem; its more important to train people for such work than to construct things, such as bomb shelters. And the President feels there should be much wider understanding in this country of both the power and the limitations of atomic weapons.

Mr. Eisenhower emphasized the difficulties of the nation's financial problem by repeating, for the second time in 24 hours, his view that a balanced budget must be in sight before we can cut income taxes. As a matter of fact, he wants Congress to find some way to maintain the federal revenue, if the Congress should decide to permit the excess profits tax law to expire.

At his news conference the President answered a number of questions: He intends to protect the civil service system, sees no reason why any great number of government workers should worry about their jobs. He is primarily interested in having people who think the way he and his cabinet members think in the policy-making posts. The President also said he can see no possible good in a Congressional investigation of possible communism in the churches (as originally proposed by Representative Velde.) Mr. Eisenhower believes Communism is the last thing

in the world that our churches could be teaching, preaching or tolerating. And despite Senator McCarthy's criticism that the appointment of Charles E. Bohlen to be ambassador to Russia is a mistake, Mr. Eisenhower said: Bohlen is thoroughly trained in the state department. He is as familiar with the Soviet Union as any outsider, he was chosen strictly on merit.

Later reporters asked Senator McCarthy about this and he said he is certain that if the President saw an FBI summary of the file on Bohlen, he would reject Bohlen.

And when reporters asked Representative Reed of New York what he thinks of the President's repeated demands for a balanced budget before any income taxes are cut, they found Reed bitter. He said: "How long will this Republic function if pledges made by candidates for office are not carried out?" He said every candidate promised, if elected, a tax reduction. A denial of this pledge is "unfair, dishonest and gaining office under false pretenses." Representative Reed says he is abandoning plans to go over the heads of House leaders to force action on his bill calling for a ten per cent income tax cut in June.

The President has said he didn't promise a tax cut in the campaign, merely set that as a goal. And Senator Taft said today: the Republicans promised only to reduce taxes as quickly as they can balance the budget.

The McCarthy committee investigating the Voice of America was told today that there has been "a terrible pattern of softness" in the Voice's war against Communism. Gerald Dooher, acting chief of the service to the Near East, Africa and Asia, said this comes from "a lack of dedication to the cold war struggle." He also said that former Ambassador to India Chester Bowles urged the Voice to "refrain from undue emphasis on anti-Communist propaganda" to India." There was no word from Mr. Bowles.

In Washington tonight, President George N. Shuster of New York's Hunter College said the time has come for the universities to investigate Senator McCarthy. He told a National Civil Liberties Clearing House meeting: "I would

remind you that the university has always been a forum in the presence of which Lords of the Passing hour are subjected to scrutiny. "No doubt" he continued, "the time has come to ask on what meat this our Ceaser has fed, and to review his activities with the utmost objectivity, calm and chilly resolution so that an authoritative report can be made to the people." Senator McCarthy, when informed of President Shuster's remarks, told reporters: "Every Communist and left-winger in the country has been investigating me. This gentlemen is welcome to join the pack if he wants to."

In the Senate, Independent Wayne Morse of Oregon has asked permission to switch his seat from the first row on the Republican side to the last row on the Democratic side. The former Republican Senator says he made the request for "personal reasons."

In New London, Connecticut, 23 men who had been sealed up in a submarine for two months emerged today. The Navy says it has learned that "it is feasable for men to stay down in an atomic submarine for two months.

In Korea today, the Marines stopped two Chinese attacks near Panmunjom. And General Mark Clark, flew to Indo-China where he told French commanders: "Our fight is against Communism in Korea as yours is in Indo-China."

The Moscow radio today instructed all Russian authors to portray Josef Stalin in their books as "the greatest genius of all time." And in Czechoslovakia, President Clement Gottwald was buried as Premier Zapototski pledged his country's loyalty to Russia and said the Czechs join Russia's desire for peace in the world. Apparently Zapototski has been chosen to replace Gottwald, but there's been no official announcement.

In London, Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia is winding up his talks with British government leaders. He's reported to have promised to take a more active political and military part in European defense.

The Lower House of the German Parliament has voted to ratify the European Defense Treaty, which provides among other things for German units in

a European Army. Secretary of State Dulles regards this as "a significant step toward European unity." There is now increasing likelihood that the European Defense community will become a reality."

As a matter of fact this action by one House of the German Parliament has about the same practical significance as the passage of a law by our House of Representatives. Complete ratification of this treaty involves about the same process as it would here. The Upper House of the German Parliament will not consider it for a couple of weeks. There is no guarantee that that body will ratify it. The question may finally go to the German Supreme Court. The German Social Democrats will be everything they can to delay the whole process until after the elections in September. Even if everything goes smoothly, German ratification will not be completed until late Spring. And even then the whole matter can be held up by reluctance in France. Dick Hottelet cables me from Bonn tonight that even the most optimistic observers there will be satisfied if the whole deal for a European Army is completed by the end of this year. And it is not expected that the German contribution to the European Army will exist in full combat strength before the beginning of 1956. West German Chancellor Adenauer is determined to complete the ratification by Germany in a straightforward fashion as quickly as possible. But this action by the Lower House of the German Parliament creates no divisions, constructs no barracks, and adds nothing to the total strength of the Western Defense of Europe.

The French reservations must still be dealt with, and they may produce further delays.

Senator Wiley, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said tonight that he wished to congratulate Chancellor Adenauer and the German people on "this splendid demonstration of farsnighted leadership." The action is indeed encouraging, but the balance is delicate, and the possibilities for delay considerable. And any rejoicing over this initial act would certainly be premature.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Perhaps because we are a young nation, we are also at times impetuous and impatient. We are apt to forget, as in the case of the Germans, that one problem has to be resolved before the next is taken on. It's true, as Seneca said, that "Every delay is too long to one who is in a hurry." But Confucius once warned: "Want of patience can often confound great plans."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday, March 20, 1953.

This is the news:

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utterly destroy the whole F.B.I. process of getting information from all possible sources.

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Mr. McCelod is not available.

Senator Mc Carthy says "in view of all the information we have the Dulles harmony statement appears to be untrue."

Senator Taft says that when Secretary Dulles testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee he gave the Senators the "full story of what was in the Bohlen file, good and bad. Mr. Dulles concluded there was no basis whatsoever for adverse action." Taft expects the full Senate to take up the nomination on Monday--and approve it by a wide margin.

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lower the number of men called up in the draft. And he hopes to reduce the over-all total of men in the armed forces. The Secretary has asked the Joint Chiefs of Staff to tell him what would happen if he ordered a four and a half billion dollar cut in the military budget. He opposes any pay raise for armed forces personnel. He has no personal plans for ending the Korean war.

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calls the "Un-american stalemate " in Korea.

The Moscow radio says Premier Malenkov has given up his job as first secretary of the (COMMUNIST) Party's central committee. This was done at his own request. He remains premier and first secretary of the presidum of the party's central committee..(that's the highest policy making group in all the Soviet Union.)

In London, Marshal Tito's foreign secretary told reporters: the Soviet satellites have been shaken by Stalin's death. He suggests they follow Yugoslavia's example, and get out from under Moscow's control. Tito himself told reporters in London he is very satisfied with the result of his visit to Great Britain..said it was better than he hoped for. And the British say they're going to build a million dollars worth of helicopters for Yugoslavia...its an "off shore" order from the American air force in Europe.

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Turkey has experienced more earthquakes.. with rain, snow and bitter cold. Istanbul reports, say more than a thousand persons have DIED IN NORTHWEST TURKEY.

Edward R. Murrow: March 20, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

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The other day General Chuikov, the Soviet Commander in Germany, expressed "regret" over the death of seven British fliers shot down by Soviet fighters over Germany. // Berlin's Mayor Ernst Reuter, after a session with President Eisenhower today, said they were both "amazed" by the statement of the Russian commander. Reuter said that's the first time the Russians have admitted regret about anything. What it means will have to be seen.

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Russian commander in Eastern Germany chose to repay a courtesy visit made by our High Commissioner, Dr. Conant, last month. On his way to Conant's office, he passed a Russian check point, where the communist police were clearing truck traffic at a snail's pace, with hundreds of vehicles piled up. General Chuikov gave an order and the road traffic has been moving briskly in both directions ever since. At the same time the Russian General ordered that a vital lock, in Berlin's canal system, would re-open for business on March 25th. This lock, which handles most of the coal shipments to Berlin, had been closed -(ostensibly for repairs)- since last August. The re-opening of this canal will be a definite help to West Berlin.

These new notes of Russian policy are isolated and perhaps unimportant. They do not add up to even a temporary tactical change in Russian policy; but they could. We may know more about that when Mr. Vishinsky returns from Moscow next week. We can only wait. Some may ponder the advice given today by Secretary of Defense, Charles Wilson, who said: "It might be a good thing for each of us to keep ourselves in the condition where if we did have to meet our Maker tomorrow morning, we could do it reasonable well. But," said Mr. Wilson, "I wouldn't worry too much about it."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Russians are old hands at promoting propaganda. And much of what they do in this field is based on a conclusion Cicero once reached and expressed this way: "Who is there, if he shoots at a mark all day long, will not occasionally hit the white?" In assessing propaganda, we would do well to keep in mind this line from Aesop's Fables: "How can you pretend to foretell the affairs of others when you cannot foresee your own."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday
3/23/53

This is the news:

Chinese Communists have started their biggest Korean attack in five months. It started at 9 p.m. Korean time and continued through the night. An estimated 35-hundred enemy troops struck at allied positions on three hills on the western front: Old Baldy..T-Bone and Porkchop Hills. The enemy sent screaming troops into our lines after a heavy artillery and mortar barrage. An American division spokesman says, at last report, that "everything is under control." There is no indication yet that the enemy intends more than a limited offensive.

Here in Washington today, Defense Secretary Wilson ordered all of the military services to scale-down their manpower needs. Mr. Wilson says the future needs of the services must be based "on the current situation rather than on full mobilization or war conditions." He says this is an unprecedented situation which is neither peace nor war, but something in between." And he adds:"This state of partial mobilization may last for a considerable time."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has decided to meet again tomorrow to consider the nomination of Charles Bohlen to be ambassador to Russia. The committee ALREADY has [redacted] unanimously approved the nomination.

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But as the result of a four-hour Senate debate today, it will consider whether it wants one or two of its members to examine the full F.B.I. file on Mr. Bohlen. Chairman Wiley opened the debate by telling his colleagues that Attorney General Brownell, has joined Secretary of State Dulles, in clearing Mr. Bohlen from a security standpoint. [redacted] Senator Wiley says the opposition to Bohlen seems to be based mainly on the fact that he served in the State Department under the Roosevelt and Truman administrations. He pointed out that both President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles could be attacked for the same reason. and that this reasoning would bar all present career officers in the department from future service. Senator Mc Carthy, the leader in today's debate attacking the nomination, asked Mr. Bohlen to take a lie detector test. Senator Taft said F.B.I. Chief Hoover is opposed to such tests. Mc Carthy said that is incorrect. And Mc Carthy told his colleagues he realized Bohlen's nomination would eventually be confirmed--as he put it--"by Truman Democrats and Republicans who will hold their noses and vote yes." He insisted

that some of the charges in the F.B.I. file on Bohlen are of such a nature "that we cannot discuss it before the Senate without violating security." Democratic Senator Gillette..one of the few Democrats to participate in today's debate..said that one of the "derogatory" remarks about Bohlen in this file came from a man who said he possesses a sixth sense. "This man,"said the Senator," says he can look at a man and determine if there is something immoral in his make-up. This man said he looked at Bohlen and said Bohlen had in the back of his mind such tendencies toward immorality as make him unfit."/Republican Senator Flanders of Vermont [redacted] asked Senator Mc Carthy to give the Administration a chance and put the responsibility for the Bohlen appointment on them. ADMINISTRATION. /Mc Carthy said he thinks the President is doing an excellent job..but when the President makes what McCarthy thinks is a bad nomination then McCarthy will oppose it. The Senator suggested that Mr. Dulles be re-called by the Foreign Relations Committee to testify on Bohlen--under oath. /Senator Taft called this "a ridiculous suggestion"..said he believes Dulles whether or not he testifies under oath. /Senator Wiley said any further investigation of Bohlen is a challenge to the secretary

of state, the attorney general and, in the last analysis, the President. And from Republican Senator Tobey: "Let's change the old song from I'M ALWAYS CHASING RAINBOWS" to "I'M ALWAYS CHASING RUMORS." "That", he said, "applies to the Senate of the United States today.

~~[redacted] President at the [redacted] Monday [redacted] meeting Mr. Eisenhower holds [redacted] congressional leaders, say the President is [redacted] firm on the Bohlen nomination.~~

At A White House meeting TODAY, Republican leaders decided that they will favor a law extending rent controls from the end of April to the first of October. This will give the state's time to take any action they want to, on rent controls. The White House conference also decided to allow the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to expire at the end of June, 1954..instead of trying to kill it sooner. Some congressmen favored ending the R.F.C. this year. The Corporation has assets of more than one billion dollars..including facilities for making synthetic rubber, tin and manila hemp. It also holds many loans and mortgages. Some congressmen hope that the sale of the R.F.C. assets will help balance the budget..because the returns from such sales go into the

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federal treasury.

~~The President also made it known today that he intends to get rid of any federal workers who are incompetent, dishonest or disloyal. He says there are only a few such people in government service today. And he insists there must be no endangering of the legitimate rights of the past.~~

~~The President received representatives of the American Zionist Council, and their leader, Louis Lipsky, says Mr. Eisenhower promised to use "his best offices" to help achieve peace between Israel and Egypt.~~

The White House decided not to try to tell Congress what form legislation should take giving the states the right to offshore oil lands. And Texas and Louisiana congressmen have abandoned, temporarily, their fight for royalties from the sale of oil from the outer belt of the continental shelf. They now want a bill giving the states rights only to the "historic boundaries"..ranging from three to 12 and a half miles.

The Department of Agriculture today offered to buy "quantities" of beef..to help bolster dropping cattle prices. This would be the first time the department has bought beef since the drought days of the 1930's..

The beef purchased by the government would be distributed to the school lunch program and other eligible outlets.

At the United Nations today, the delegate from Czechoslovakia accused the United States of promoting subversion and espionage in Communist countries. American Ambassador Lodge said the most glaring subversion in modern times occurred in 1948 when the Communists took over the Democratic state of Czechoslovakia. Lodge said that at that time the Kremlin sent Valerian Zorin and six of their generals, to oraganize the job. Zorin is now the Soviet delegate to the U.N.

The Moscow radio went back to its old line today. Saturday night Moscow made news when it acknowledged that the United States and Great Britain helped Russia win the last war. That seemed to fit the "peace" talk from the Kremlin. But tonight, in a broadcast to west Germany, Moscow says: European statesmen who support a Europen army are guilty of national treason... West Germany's Chancellor Adeneur is selling his people the American lie that west Germany is threatened from the east.

The Moscow radio tonight also rejected an American protest that Russian Migs fired on one of our weather reconnaissance Bombers off Kamchatka a week ago yesterday. Moscow says our planes opened fire..our plane was spying..and violated Soviet territory.

Mr. Bernard Baruch made a powerful attempt this afternoon to try to persuade the Senate Banking Committee to recommend "stand-by controls." He contended that we should take the elementary precaution of writing into law now what we know would have to be done in the event of a major war. What Mr. Baruch wants is a law providing for the control of prices, wages, rent, rationing, credit-- in short, the whole system of controls that would be needed if another war comes. This law would simply be there on the books ready for immediate use. Mr. Baruch told the Senators that if the big smash comes they will bitterly rue this tragic, needless neglect. He said, "to wait is to die." If we neglect this vital measure of defense, we will be increasing the risk of war; if it comes cities may be all but obliterated, and who knows where the Congress may be." The law proposed by Mr. Baruch would literally freeze the whole economy the moment war began. President Eisenhower has not asked for continuation of controls or for stand-by authority after present law expires in a couple of months. But he does want to retain the power to control rents in critical areas and the power to allocate scarce materials.

Mr. Baruch contended that if Congress waits until the emergency actually exists, our mobilization will be needlessly slowed, which means

lengthening the struggle for victory and dooming some to lose their lives - needlessly. To wait is also to make certain there will be some degree of cruel inflation, - again needlessly." He wants to narrow the time-lag required for full mobilization so that no enemy could delude himself into thinking he could overwhelm us with a surprise blitz attack." When Mr, Baruch was asked how he felt about choosing between a balanced budget and spending of more money for planes, ammunition, and the other hardward of war, he replied: "We can afford to do what Russia makes us afford."

Opponents of that stand-by control legislation argue that if the threat of a general freeze of our economy should be written into law, both business men and labor leaders would try to keep both prices and wages as high as possible in order that neither could be frozen at a low level. It is also claimed that industry would be reluctant to make long range commitments or to cut prices because they might get caught in the freeze. Mr. Baruch's answer to these arguments was "that the threat of controls will always hang over our heads as long as the threat of war hangs over our heads". He doesn't think that the threat of controls would interfere with any business ventures.

The drafting of legislation, particularly of laws as complex,

as important as this one,would be difficult if not impossible if the debate were to be punctuated by falling bombs.

Controls, or the threat of controls, have never been popular in this country, but neither has war. It seems to this reporter that what Mr. Baruch is proposing is stand-by, emergency legislation, which would go a long way toward providing not only for speedy mobilization, but also for the greatest possible equality of sacrifice, if war should come. There wouldn't be any delay in drafting bodies. Mr. Baruch would, in effect, draft a whole nation. It seems to me that he did not over-stress the importance of the legislation. What he is proposing is that we agree, in advance, on the economic groundrules that shall apply in the event war comes. In old fashioned terms, he wants to build the economic stockade now, instead of waiting until the attack comes, but leave the gates open, until the enemy attacks. In the days of the American frontier this often proved to be a pretty good system.

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WORD FOR ~~XXXX~~ TODAY

The theme of Mr. Bernard Baruch's testimony today was that it is dangerous and could be fatal to delay. He might have summoned many ancients to support his point of view. ~~Nathan Bailey said: "Why not today, rather than tomorrow, if delays are dangerous."~~ And ~~Plutarch~~ Publilius Cyrus counseled: "Deliberate with slowness, but execute with speed -- all things come too late for those who wait." And the serious warning from John of Salisbury: "He who will not when he may, may not when he will."

Goodnight and good luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Chinese Communists have started their biggest Korean attack in five months. It started at 9 p.m. Korean time and continued through the night. An estimated 35-hundred enemy troops struck at allied positions on three hills on the western front: Old Baldy, T-Bone and Porkchop Hills. The enemy sent screaming troops into our lines after a heavy artillery and mortar barrage. An American division spokesman says, at last report, that "everything is under control." There is no indication yet that the enemy intends more than a limited offensive.

Here in Washington today, Defense Secretary Wilson ordered all of the military services to scale-down their manpower needs. Mr. Wilson says the future needs of the services must be based "on the current situation rather than on full mobilization or war conditions." He says this is an unprecedented situation which is neither peace nor war, but something in between." And he adds: "This state of partial mobilization may last for a considerable time."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has decided to meet again tomorrow to consider the nomination of Charles Bohlen to be ambassador to Russia. The committee already has unanimously approved the nomination.

But as the result of a four hour Senate debate today, it will consider whether it wants one or two of its members to examine the full F.B.I. file on Mr. Bohlen. Chairman Wiley opened the debate by telling his colleagues that Attorney General Brownell, has joined Secretary of State Dulles, in clearing Mr. Bohlen from a security standpoint. Senator Wiley says the opposition to Bohlen seems to be based mainly on the fact that he served in the State Department under the Roosevelt and Truman administrations. He pointed out that both President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles could be attacked for the same reacon, and that this reasoning would bar all present career officers in the department from future

service. Senator McCarthy, the leader in today's debate attacking the nomination, asked Mr. Bohlen to take a lie detector test. Senator Taft said F.B.I. Chief Hoover is opposed to such tests. McCarthy said that is incorrect. And McCarthy told his colleagues he realized Bohlen's nomination would eventually be confirmed, as he put it, "by Truman Democrats and Republicans who will hold their noses and vote yes." He insisted that some of the charges in the FBI file on Bohlen are of such a nature "that we cannot discuss it before the Senate without violating security." Democratic Senator Gillettee, one of the few Democrats to participate in today's debate, said that one of the "derogatory" remarks about Bohlen in this file came from a man who said he possesses a sixth sense. "This man," said the Senator, "says he can look at a man and determine if there is something immoral in his make-up. This man said he looked at Bohlen and said Bohlen had in the back of his mind such tendencies toward immorality as make him unfit." Republican Senator Flanders of Vermont asked Senator McCarthy to give the Administration a chance and put the responsibility for the Bohlen appointment on the Administration. McCarthy said he thinks the President is doing an excellent job, but when the President makes what McCarthy thinks is a bad nomination then McCarthy will oppose it. The Senator suggested that Mr. Dulles be re-called by the Foreign Relations Committee to testify on Bohlen under oath. Senator Taft called this "a ridiculous suggestion" said he believes Dulles whether or not he testifies under oath. Senator Wiley said any further investigation of Bohlen is a challenge to the secretary of state, the attorney general and, in the last analysis, the President. And from Republican Senator Tobey: "Let's change the old somg from I'M ALWAYS CHASING RAINBOWS" to "I'M ALWAYS CHASING RUMORS." "That", he said, "applies to the Senate of the United States today.

At a White House meeting today, Republican leaders decided that they will favor a law extending rent controls from the end of April to the first of October. This will give the states time to take any action they want to, on rent controls. The White House conference also decided to allow the Reconstruction

Finance Corporation to expire at the end of June, 1954, instead of trying to kill it sooner. Some congressmen favored ending the R.F.C. this year. The Corporation has assets of more than one billion dollars, including facilities for making synthetic rubber, tin and manila hemp. It also holds many loans and mortgages. Some congressmen hope that the sale of the R.F.C. assets will help balance the budget, because the returns from such sales go into the federal treasury.

The White House decided not to try to tell Congress what form legislation should take giving the states the right to offshore oil lands. And Texas and Louisiana congressmen have abandoned, temporarily, their fight for royalties from the sale of oil from the outer belt of the continental shelf. They now want a bill giving the states rights only to the "historic boundaries" ranging from three to 12 and a half miles.

The Department of Agriculture today offered to buy "quantities" of beef to help bolster dropping cattle prices. This would be the first time the department has bought beef since the drought days of the 1930's. The beef purchased by the government would be distributed to the school lunch program and other eligible outlets.

At the United Nations today, the delegate from Czechoslovakia accused the United States of promoting subversion and espionage in Communist countries. American Ambassador Lodge said the most glaring subversion in modern times occurred in 1948 when the Communists took over the Democratic state of Czechoslovakia. Lodge said that at that time the Kremlin sent Valerian, Zorin and six of their generals to organize the job. Zorin is now the Soviet delegate to the U.N.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The theme of Mr. Bernard Baruch's testimony today was that it is dangerous and could be fatal to delay. He might have summoned many ancients to support his point of view. Publilius Cirus counseled: "Deliberate with slowness, but execute with speed; all things come too late for those who wait." And the serious warning from John of Salisbury: "He who will not when he may, may not when he will."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday, March 24, 1953

This is the news:

Queen Mary, the grandmother of Queen Elizabeth, died in her London home today. She had been suffering from a stomach ailment since before Christmas. Today, before her death at 5;20 p.m. eastern standard time, Queen Elizabeth, the Duke of Edinburgh, Princess Margaret, the Duke of Windsor, and other members of the family all visited the Queen's bedside. I shall try to summarize some of Queen Mary's attributes in a few minutes.

[redacted]

Two Senators..Republican Taft and Democrat Sparkman today spent three hours reviewing a summary of the F.B.I. file on Charles Bohlen, nominated to be ambassador to Moscow. Sparkman says he stands by his support of Bohlen. Taft, indicating the same thing, says he will make his observations to the Foreign Relations Committee tomorrow. The two men had 26-pages of single-spaced material before them. Taft says he was assured by F.B.I. Chief J. Edgar Hoover, that nothing was omitted from the raw file. Both men say they found nothing that was overlooked when Secretary of State Dulles first presented the material to their committee. Today's investigation was made because Senator Mc Carthy and others, has disputed Mr. Dulles' interpretation of the files.

Today, McCarthy's committee investigating the Voice of America heard three witnesses refuse to say whether they are Communists. Earl Browder, former head of The Communists in this country, refused to answer questions because--he said--"Senator McCarthy has said he is out to get me." The Senator denied this. James S. Allen and William [redacted],

In Korea tonight, troops of the 7th Division are trying to throw the Communists off Old Baldy hill on the western front. The allies have stopped an enemy attack on a six-mile front everywhere but on Old Baldy. During the day our counter-attack bogged down in the rain under heavy enemy artillery fire. ~~Seventh Division officers say the battle may last for days. Division Commander General Trudeau says: "We don't intend to be ejected from those portions of the hill we hold. But," he says, "that's a difficult position to defend."~~

In Nevada today, the Atomic Energy Commission set off another atomic blast..from a tower. We're told that nine volunteer officers from all the services witnessed the explosion from a point 25-hundred yards away.. that's less than a mile and a half..the closest anyone has been to a nuclear explosion since the attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. ~~We're told the nine men were crouching~~ The nine men emerged unharmed from a five and a half foot trench. ~~[illegible]~~ The Air Force sent 53 planes into the general area..~~[illegible]~~ including a dozen picked crews flying B-36's. And here in Washington, Air Secretary Talbott told a House committee our means of delivering atomic bombs is lagging behind our ability to build the bombs. ~~[illegible]~~

Marx
~~Mark~~ Mandell , both of New York, were the other witnesses.

A Senate committee investigating Communism in education, today heard Paul Harvey Aron, a teacher at Sarah Lawrence College, testify that he was not a Communist last Friday. He refused to say whether he was a party member on Thursday.

A Federal grand jury here in Washington has convicted Abram Flaxer of contempt of Congress. He is the president of the United Public Workers of America, and had refused to give a Senate committee a list of the names of the union members employed by federal, state, county and municipal governments. The committee said the union was Communist-dominated, although a vast majority of its 35-thousand members are not Communists.

Postmaster General Summerfield and Civil Service Chairman Young today announced that new examinations will be held for more than 14-hundred postmaster appointments. They will discard the results of eligibility examinations held during the past few months. Summerfield and Young say they want to "establish higher standards of eligibility."

~~Senator Taft said today that neither he nor the President has any fixed ideas on how to change the Taft-Hartley law.~~

~~THAT AFTER~~

~~the Senate Labor Committee has completed six weeks of hearing~~

~~will draft the changes proposed by the Administration.~~

Secretary of Argiculture Benson says if employes of his department do not accept the Administration's farm philosophy, he will get rid of them as fast as possible. He says "a great majority" of the Department of Agriculture employes were glad to see a change in Administrations.

The State Department says that Moscow has "fabricated" a story to cover up an "unwarranted" attack by Russian planes on an American bomber off Kamchatka. We insist the Russian plane opened fire and we did not violate the Soviet border.

Prime Minister Churchill says he has accepted Russia's invitation to confer on ways of avoiding air attacks over Germany. The Russians made the offer, after one of their planes shot down a British bomber..with death for seven British flyers. The United States and France will be kept informed on these talks.

And in Frankfurt, Germany, today, a Czechoslovak commercial plane.. landed at one of our bases, after detouring from a domestic

run. The Czech pilot, his wife and a mechanic, had planned for two years on how to reach an allied air base. Three other passengers have decided to seek political asylum. Two crewmen and 21 other passengers want to return to Czechoslovakia.

(66)

In these days it seems as though all roads lead to Washington. A British delegation was here a couple of weeks ago, the French, headed by their Premier, Rene Mayer, are due tomorrow. And the Germans lead by their Prime Minister will arrive the first week in April. Today the French almost didn't get off the ground. Their plane was waiting, the honor guard drawn up, when the government had another crisis. Premier Mayer wanted the Assembly to approve a two-hundred and thirty million dollar loan by the Bank of France to the government in order to meet current expenses. The French Premier threatened to quit if the loan was not approved. Today in Paris the French government staged a big raid on the Paris headquarters of the Communist-led General Federation of Labor. Two union officials and one Communist party leader were arrested. A lot of files and records were carried away by the police and security guards

When the French delegation reaches Washington they will ask for a hundred and twenty million dollars immediately to pay for the activation of two new divisions and to increase the French air strength from twenty-eight to thirty-eight squadrons. The French have, in fact, exceeded their quota contribution to western defense, and they now have the second largest force in General Ridgeway's command.

For next year, they'll be wanting from us some nine hundred twenty-five million dollars in aid, not counting end items, and money spent to buy goods made in France. In short, what the French hope for in all forms of aid for rearmament in 1954, comes to about two billion dollars in money and material. The alternative will be a cutback in French rearmament plans. The French representatives will certainly reassure Washington that they will be steadfast in their support of the European army plan, but the French government is no more able to speak for its Parliament than our administration is able to say with certainty how much money Congress will aprropriate.

Our diplomats in Paris have told the French that they must expect sharp questions in Washington, not only on the European Army Plan, but also on the possibility of settlement of their dispute with Germany over the Saar.

No hard and fast economic or financial agreements can be made with either the French or the Germans during the next three weeks. But by the end of that time, we ought to have a better idea of the state of health of the alliance. #

Tonight in a hushed House of Commons, Prime Minister Winston Churchill announced that Queen Mary had died while sleeping peacefully.

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Her age was eighty-five. Her life spanned six reigns. She stood by Victoria's deathbed, and more than half a century later, helped to instruct Prince Charles, son of the present Queen, on the duties and responsibilites that lay before him. She saw one son abdicate, another buried as King, and a ~~grand~~ granddaughter become Queen. No one has told the full story of her painful interviews with Baldwin, Churchill, Canterbury and her son Edward, at the time of his abdication. Probably the most poignant moment recorded in her own career was when she came to that sole, uncurtained window in Marlborough House and, standing erect, made a brief gesture of farewell as the funeral procession of her son, George the Sixth, passed by. Queen Mary never used the telephone. But She made great use of her strength of character and ~~an~~ a sense of humor that was as lusty and non-Victorian as that of her contemporary, Winston Churchill. She smoked, but never in public. She recognized the responsibilites of royalty. During the first world war, when a relative complained "I am tired and I hate hospitals", Queen Mary snapped: "You are a member of the British royal family; we are never tired, and we love hospitals." During the late war she ~~entertained troops~~ visited troops, factories, and bases; knitted scarves for servicemen, and there are a few G. I.'s who were picked up on

the road by her, in that big, old fashioned Rolls Royce. She even helped pile brush when land was being cleared to grow food on her estate. Queen Mary had a dignity that comes from duty done. She had a fondness for Americans, but frequently said she couldn't understand them. She once opened a conversation with this reporter by saying "Young man, tell me an amusing anecdote". She was not vastly amused, but she did smile.

No announcement has been made about the effect of Queen Mary's death upon the plans for the coronation. But it is most unlikely that it will be postponed. She may have made her wishes known on this subject, but if she didn't there is no doubt what they would have been. She was about as near to the personification of that British phrase "carry on" as any one who lived on that Island.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, Here's Bob Dixon.

WORD FOR TODAY

There are certain mysteries about the British, including their love and reverence for the royal family. In 1918, young and brash, Winston Churchill wrote: "Ask what you please, look where you will, you cannot get to the bottom of the resources of Britain. No demand is too novel or sudden to be met, no need too unexpected to be supplied, no strain too prolonged for the patience of our people. No suffering or peril daunts their heart."

Good night and good luck!

Wed
March 25
1953

This is the news:

Senator Taft told the Senate today, he is convinced that Charles E. Bohlen "is a completely good security risk in every respect, and I so report to the people of the United States." But five and a half hours later, the Senate postponed a vote on Bohlen..nominated to be ambassador to Russia. #

In the long debate, which frequently saw Democrats laughing out loud, at a Republican fight, Senator Taft disagreed with Senator Mc Carthy, and Senator Knowland accused McCarthy of "doubting his veracity." #

The debate opened with Taft's report on the F,B.I. file on Bohlen. As if in answer to Mc Carthy's charge that State Department Security Officer McCloud had called Bohlen "a security risk," Senator Taft said: "I could see nothing in the file to create the most remote guilt-by-association accusations you could think of." [He is confident Bohlen will be confirmed.]

Then Senator Bridges of New Hampshire told his colleagues: Bohlen has been an obedient and faithful servant to the Democratic White House "that all but ruined the country." He said Bohlen's "experience" is a record of tragedy for America. He said this appointment will mean suffering for the cause of freedom the world over. # Then Senator Mc Carthy spoke. He made

no mention of Bohlen being a security risk. BUT he charged that Secretary of State Dulles had made a grave and inexcusable mistake in the Bohlen appointment. He criticized Senator Taft because, he said, Taft believes the Moscow job is relatively unimportant. McCarthy said that Bohlen, who acted as interpreter at the Yalta and Postdam meetings, "played an important role in selling out the people of Europe and Asia to the Soviet dictatorship." He said Bohlen was a member of "a team which called the signals for the betrayal of millions of men and women" in Europe and Asia. Then the debate turned to a statement by Secretary Dulles that Former Diplomat Hugh Gibson, among others, has called Bohlen "uniquely qualified" for the Moscow appointment. Another Republican senator, Dirksen of Illinois, said Mr. Gibson had told him he was not consulted on the Bohlen appointment. At this point Senator Knowland of California, phoned the Secretary of state and soon was handed a document from him marked "secret." Knowland told the Senate that the STATE DEPT. document approving Bohlen bore Gibson's signature. Senator Mc Carthy suggested that Knowland give the paper to Dirksen for verification. At this point Knowland, the head of the Republican policy committee, shouted that for the first time since he's been in the Senate his veracity had been questioned. He resented this.

Mc Carthy said:"No doubt you told the truth but there is a conflicting picture here." Knowland said:"If we have so lost confidence in men who are in high places in our country then God help our country." McCarthy asked that the Foreign Relations Committee investigate the Gibson business. Taft called for adjournment, not to permit time for the Gibson investigation, but because other Senators must still be heard.

The Pentagon reports that last week we suffered another 280 casualties in Korea, including 79 killed in action. And front reports from Korea today say the third day of fighting for Old Baldy hill is "viscious and deadly." Allied artillery and planes have been attacking Chinese troops dug in on the crest. But two Seventh Division counter-attacks have failed. General Taylor, the 8th army commander visited the battle zone today. And Second division commander General Trudeau says: we will re-capture Old Baldy soon. But we want to do it in a well-planned operation and not throw away lives." He says his men have everything they need--including ammunition.

The government of Burma today called on the United Nations Security Council to condemn what it calls Nationalist China's "aggression" in Burma. The complaint asks the Council to have the Chinese withdraw their "guerrilla forces" from Burma.

And Nationalist China's delegate to the U.N. told Russia today, that his government will liberate Communist China on its own ~~initiative~~ initiative..without waiting for a "go-ahead" from the United States.

American Delegate Lodge told the Russians that we long for the day of honest peace negotiations..and are willing to meet them half-way. He asked the Russians: what they intend to do about A.P. Correspondent William Otis, now in a Czech jail.. about 100-odd Americans now in jail in Communist China.. about three Americans seized by the Chinese off Hong Kong last week. Mr. Lodge said:"We ask no hasty answer. But the questions are momentous."

French Premier Mayer arrived here in Washington today for conferences with the President. He pledged that France will continue to work for "unity in the Atlantic community" and to help defeat Communism in Asia.

The President today sent Congress a plan to re-organize the Department of Agriculture.. giving Secretary Benson wide authority to change things around. The President said the purpose is to cut costs and simplify operations in farm aid programs.

The President [redacted] also made it known that the Administration is willing to accept authority to freeze wages and prices for a 90-day [redacted] period in a national emergency. The Administration does not want a detailed standby control law.

The President today nominated former White House Military aide.. Harry Vaughn..to be a major general in the army reserve for an indefinite term.

The Mc Carthy committee investigating the Voice of America was told by Louis Budenz that he thinks "a concealed Communist" must have advised the State Department to put books by Communist authors in the department's overseas libraries. Budenz, a former Communist, said at least 75 Communist authors are represented in our overseas libraries.

And a Senate committee heard William Jansen, superintendent of New York City schools, testify that about 180 teachers are under

investigation in a program to oust Communists from the city schools.

From London today, Prime Minister Churchill, in an address to the British Commonwealth paid tribute to Queen Mary who died last night at 85. Here is a portion of Mr. Churchill's address recorded from the British Broadcasting ~~Company:~~ Corporation -

(runs 4;06 ending:

We pray she may now rest in peace. Good night.)

As the 78-year-old Mr. Churchill rewviewed an era in which he, too, had done much service for the Commonwealth, the government announced that the Queen will be buried Tuesday in St. George's Chapel of Windsor Castle, beside the body of her husband...King George the fifth.. and their son King George the sixth.

Queen Elizabeth has decreed one month's court ~~[illegible]~~ mourning. This means that the new Queens coronoation will go on as scheduled.. on June second.

Mr. Churchill's tribute to Queen Mary rather reminded us of a sentence written by James Barry which was: "Life is a long lesson in humility". For many years Queen Mary had been, at her own request, a rather shadowy figure, seldom seen in public and not very much written-about. The present praise of her character and career emphasizes the sentence from the Babylonian, Talmud: "A part of man's praise may be told in his presence, the whole in his absence".

Good night and good luck.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Wednesday, March 25, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... From London, today, Prime Minister Churchill, in an address to the British Commonwealth, paid tribute to Queen Mary, who died last night at 85. Here is a portion of Mr. Churchill's address, recorded from the British Broadcasting Corporation.

SPEAKER: The prime minister, the Right Honorable Winston Churchill RMCH.

CHURCHILL: I have been asked, my friends, to say just a few words upon the sad event which fills our thoughts this evening. Men and women of all ages in life, in all the lands owing allegiance to the Crown, have sorrowing hearts tonight.

Queen Mary was loved and revered far and wide as perhaps nobody has been since Queen Victoria. During six reigns - that longer, that is, than most people can remember - she has moved among us with the poise and the dignity which, as age drew on, made her a figure of almost legendary distinction. How few of you listening to me tonight can recall a time without Queen Mary, and even those who never saw her will feel a deep and sincere pang at the passing of this last great link with Queen Victoria's reign.

Queen Mary did not cling to the insubstantial shadows of what had been. She moved easily through changing scenes. New ideas held no terrors for her. Dispassionate in judgment, practical in all things, she was also far too much interested in the present to be unduly prejudiced by the past.

She died in the knowledge that the crown of these realms, worn so gloriously by her husband and by her son, and so soon to be set with all solemnity on the head of her graddaughter, is far more broadly and securely based on the people's love and the nation's will than in the sedate days of her youth, when rank and privilege ruled society.

I hope that she realized that her sympathy, her influence,

and example played a notable part in all this, and it was for these services to the British people that our race all overthe world and in this island, with their keen and seldom erring instinct, placed her and held her so high in their affections.

Queen Mary will long live mellow and gracious in all our memories, and in the annals of these tumultuous times. We pray that she may now rest in peace. Goodnight.

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Senator Taft told the Senate today he is convinced that Charles E. Bohlen "is a completely good security risk in every respect and I so report to the people of the United States." But five and a half hours later the Senate postponed a vote on Bohlen, nominated to be ambassador to Russia. In the long debate, which frequently saw Democrats laughing out loud, at a Republican fight, Senator Taft disagreed with Senator McCarthy and Senator Knowland accused McCarthy of "doubting his veracity." The debate opened with Taft's report on the F.B.I. file on Bohlen. As if in answer to McCarthy's charge that State Department Security Officer McCloud had called Bohlen "a security risk," Senator Taft said: "I could see nothing in the file to create the most remote guilt by association accusations you could think of." He is confident Bohlen will be confirmed. Then Senator Bridges of New Hampshire told his colleagues: Bohlen has been an obedient and faithful servant to the Democratic White House "that all but ruined the country." He said Bohlen's "experience" is a record of tragedy for America. He said this appointment will mean suffering for the cause of freedom the world over. Then Senator McCarthy spoke. He made no mention of Bohlen being a security risk. But he charged that Secretary of State Dulles had made a grave and inexusable mistake in the Bohlen appointment. He criticized Senator Taft because, he said, Taft believes the Moscow job is relatively unimportant. McCarthy said that Bohlen, who acted as interpreter at the Yalta and Potsdam meetings, "played an important role in selling out the people of Europe and Asia to the Soviet dictatorship." He said Bohlen was a member of "a team which called the signals for the betrayal of millions of men and women" in Europe and Asia. Then the debate turned to a statement by Secretary Dulles that Former Diplomat Hugh Gibson, among others, has called Bohlen "uniquely qualified" for the Moscow appointment. Another Republican senator,

Dirksen of Illinois, said Mr. Gibson had told him he was not consulted on the Bohlen appointment. At this point Senator Knowland of California, phoned the Secretary of State and soon was handed a document from him marked "secret." Knowland told the Senate that the State Department document approving Bohlen bore Gibson's signature. Senator McCarthy suggested that Knowland give the paper to Dirksen for verification. At this point Knowland, the head of the Republican policy committee, shouted that for the first time since he's been in the Senate his veracity had been questioned. He resented this. McCarthy said: "No doubt you told the truth but there is a conflicting picture here." Knowland said: "If we have so lost confidence in men who are in high places in our country then God help our country." McCarthy asked that the Foreign Relations Committee investigate the Gibson business. Taft called for adjournment, not to permit time for the Gibson investigation, but because other Senators must still be heard.

The Pentagon reports that last week we suffered another 280 casualties in Korea, including 79 killed in action. And front reports from Korea today say the third day of fighting for Old Baldy hill is "viscious and deadly." Allied artillery and planes have been attacking Chinese troops dug in on the crest. But two Seventh Division counter-attacks have failed. General Taylor, the 8th army commander visited the battle zone today. And Second division commander General Trudeau says: we will recapture Old Baldy soon. But we want to do it in a well-planned operation and not throw away lives." He says his men have everything they need, including ammunition.

The government of Burma today called on the United Nations Security Council to condemn what it calls Nationalist China's "aggression" in Burma. The complaint asks the Council to have the Chinese withdraw their "guerrilla forces" from Burma.

And Nationalist China's delegate to the U.N. told Russia today that his government will liberate Communist China on its own initiative, without waiting for a "go-ahead" from the United States.

American Delegate Lodge told the Russians that we long for the day of honest peace negotiations, and we are willing to meet them half-way. He asked the Russians: what they intend to do about A.P. Correspondent William Otis, now in a Czech jail? about 100-odd Americans now in jail in Communist China? about three Americans seized by the Chinese off Hong Kong last week? Mr. Lodge said: "We ask no hasty answer. But the questions are momentous."

French Premier Mayer arrived here in Washington today for conferences with the President. He pledged that France will continue to work for "unity in the Atlantic community" and to help defeat Communism in Asia.

The President today sent Congress a plan to re-organize the Department of Agriculture, giving Secretary Benson wide authority to change things around. The President said the purpose is to cut costs and simplify operations in farm aid programs.

The President also made it known that the Administration is willing to accept authority to freeze wages and prices for a 90-day period in a national emergency. The Administration does not want a detailed standby control law.

The President today nominated former White House Military aide, Harry Vaughn, to be a major general in the army reserve for an indefinite term.

The McCarthy committee investigating the Voice of America was told by Louis Budenz that he things "a concealed Communist" must have advised the State Department to put books by Communist authors in the department's overseas libraries. Budenz, a former Communist, said at least 75 Communist authors are represented in our overseas libraries.

And a Senate committee heard William Jansen, superintendent of New York City schools, testify that about 180 teachers are under investigation in a program to oust Communists from the city schools.

From London today, Prime Minister Churchill, in an address to the British Commonwealth paid tribute to Queen Mary who died last night at 85. Here is a portion of Mr. Churchill's address recorded from the British Broadcasting Corporatior

CHURCHILL: I have been asked, my friends, to say just a few words upon the sad event which fills our thoughts this evening. Men and women of all ages in life, in all the lands owing allegiance to the Crown, have sorrowing hearts tonight.

Queen Mary was loved and revered far and wide as perhaps nobody has been since Queen Victoria. During six reigns - that longer, that is, than most people can remember - she has moved among us with the poise and the dignity which, as age drew on, made her a figure of almost legendary distinction. How few of you listening to me tonight can recall a time without Queen Mary, and even those who never saw her will feel a deep and sincere pang at the passing of this last great link with Queen Victoria's reign.

Queen Mary did not cling to the insubstantial shadows of what had been. She moved easily through changing scenes. New ideas held no terrors for her. Dispassionate in judgment, practical in all things, she was also far too much interested in the present to be unduly prejudiced by the past.

She died in the knowledge that the crown of these realms, worn so gloriously by her husband and by her son, and so soon to be set with all solemnity on the head of her grandaughter, is far more broadly and securely based on the people's love and the nation's will than in the sedate days of her youth, when rank and privilege ruled society.

I hope that she realized that her sympathy, her influence, and example played a notable part in all this, and it was for these services to the British people that our race all over the world and in this island, with their keen and seldom erring instinct, placed her and held her so high in their affections.

Queen Mary will long live mellow and gracious in all our memories and in the annals of these tumultuous times. We pray that she may now rest in peace. Goodnight.

MURROW: As the 78-year-old Mr. Churchill reviewed an era in which he, too, had done much service for the Commonwealth, the government announced that the Queen will be buried Tuesday in St. George's Chapel of Windsor Castle beside the body of her husband, King George the fifth, and their son King George the sixth.

Queen Elizabeth has decreed one month's court mourning. This means that the new Queen's coronation will go on as scheduled, on June second.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Mr. Churchill's tribute to Queen Mary rather reminded us of a sentence written by James Barry which was: "Life is a long lesson in humility." For many years Queen Mary had been, at her own request, a rather shadowy figure, seldom seen in public and not very much written-about. The present praise of her character and career emphasize the sentence from the Babylonian, Talmud: "A part of man's priase may be told in his presence, the whole in his absence."

Good night and good luck!

Thursday March 26 1953

This is the news:

The Chinese attacked ten allied outposts on Korea's western front, Thursday night. An estimated 15-hundred enemy troops, were trying to dent our lines, in a 25 miles sector from Old Baldy to Bunker Hill. We have completely withdrawn from Old Baldy, and turned over to our artillery, tanks, and air, the job of killing the estimated 350 Chinese troops on the peak. To the west, at Bunker Hill, heavy allied fire stopped an attack by 800 Chinese. In the other battles we seem to be holding the enemy.. although in some spots, they appear to have managed to fight their way into some of our trenches. General Mark Clark, back in Tokyo from a 10-day tour of southeast Asia, says the loss of Old Baldy is not serious; but "its serious when we lose people." Front reports indicate that the Chinese lost 18-hundred men killed and wounded, in the first 48 hours of the attack in the Old Baldy sector. There is no count on allied losses, but they are described as "severe". (although far less than the enemy's losses.)

The President said today that he checked on the Old Baldy operation, and was told that our withdrawal was not due to any ammunition shortage. He

says the ammunition situation in Korea is now satisfactory for the present scale of our operations.

And in London, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that he's been told the ammunition situation in Korea has always been sufficient to meet operational requirements. Laborite Emmanual Shinwell, former defense minister, asked Mr. Churchill if he was aware of General Van Fleet's statement that his forces in Korea suffered from a constant shortage of ammunition. Mr. Churchill said: "I cannot deal with every statement that is made by an ex-commander in chief."

At the United Nations today the Soviets lost their campaign to have the U.N. condemn the United States for alleged spying and subversion in Soviet countries. The vote was 41 to 5 against A Czech motion...with 14 nations not voting. Tomorrow, the United States plans to answer the Communist charge that we are using germ warfare in Korea. We will urge Communist China and North Korea to agree to an impartial investigation of the charge. As one American official put it:"It will be a put up or shut up proposal."

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clause, that would permit the French to withdraw from the European army, in the event she later decides it was a mistake to join.

Here in Washington, the President spent four hours aboard the presidential yacht Williamsburgh with French Premier Mayer,,discussing the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the French fighting in Indo-China.

At a newsconference today, Mr. Eisenhower said he is deeply concerned over the fate of the nomination of Charles E. Bohlen to be ambassador to Moscow. The President said he will not withdraw the nomination.. he thinks Bohlen is the best man qualified for the job. Reporters asked the President for his views on Senator Mc Carthy's opposition to Bohlen. The President said: he is "saddened" by the dissension within the Republican party.. he refused to comment on either McCarthy's objectives, or his methods. But he did say he believes it is possible to carry congressional investigations to the point where the harm exceeds the benefits. Reporters asked: Has McCarthy reached this point. The President said the reporters would have to draw their own conclusions.

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At his news conference, the President explained how he finally decides on candidates for high government jobs. He calls them to his office, and interviews them to be sure they [redacted] are middle-of-the road people.--not extremists...persons with logical minds and not biased. Mr. Eisenhower also told reporters: government employes who are not willing to be loyal to their superiors should resign.. he does not believe high government officials should accept pay for leave that they earned but did not take.. #

he is waiting for a Kansas State Committee to decide whether Wesley Roberts, the Republican national chairman, acted as a lobbyist in Kansas without registering under the state law.

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Secretary of Agriculture Benson says he has cut almost 131-million dollars from the department budget submitted by former President Truman.

The McCarthy committee investigating [redacted] libraries the State Department operates overseas today heard Dashiell Hammett, the author, refuse to say whether he is a Communist. Hammett did say he never committed

espionage or sabotage against this country.

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Alexander Kendrick cabled me from Vienna tonight that American military authorities in Europe have recommended to Washington that the Czech C-47 transport plane, which landed at our base at Frankfurt, Germany, a few days ago, should not be returned. The proposal is that this aircraft should be exchanged for an American C-47, forced down in Hungary seventeen months ago. The Hungarians have been holding it ever since despite several American protests.

Recently the Hungarians proposed that they would exchange a British businessman they hold, Edgar Sanders, for a Chinese communist held by the British in Malaya. The British turned it down.

Ordinarily it would be absurd and diplomatically impossible to propose a trade with one country involving ~~property~~ property held by another. But now it has been suggested that we play off one satellite against the other in the case of the two C-47's. Our military authorities feel that if this trade doesn't work we ought to keep the Czechoslovakian plane anyway to cancel out our plane the Hungarians have been holding since 1951. That was the plane that got lost ~~itself~~ on the way to Belgrade, and we paid a hundred and twenty thousand dollars ransom for our four fliers.

This proposal of trading one plane for another, even though a third country is involved, would not be orthodox diplomacy, but it might work. We might also consider saying to the Czechs that we would give them back their C-47 in return for A.P. correspondent, Bill Otis, whom they have been holding in jail for a couple of years.

Occasionally small stories from behind the Iron Curtain give some indication of what's going on. Two top editors of Communist Hungary's second most important newspaper are in jail. They are there because of a one-letter typographical error, or it could have been deliberate. What happened was that the substitution of one letter for another changed "sorrow" into "Joy". On March 6 the newspaper hit the street with several hundred copies, and right at the top of the front page, the main story carried a headline which read: Hungarian people receive with deep pleasure the news of Commrade Stalin's illness. The word used for "pleasure" differs by only one letter from the word meaning sorrowful emotion. The next day the names of the two principal editors disappeared from the masthead, and they disappeared from circulation. This incidence recalls another typographical error that occurred in 1949 when the offical Communist newspaper, celebrating the anniversary of Communist control of Hungary, made a similar one-letter

typographical error. That one changed "freedom" into "slavery". The typesetter was arrested for sabotage, and has apparently been in jail ever since.

Most of you will remember the Communist story of a year ago when we were supplosed to be dropping Colorado beetles to eat up the potato crops behind the Iron Curtain. Today there is a new version of that story. The Hungarians have sentenced a vetinarian to fifteen years in prison for spreading hoof and mouth disease. This one is rather like the story of the Kremlin doctors who gave faulty diagnosis and improper treatment, for this vetinarian was accused of medical criminality by a faulty diagnosis which caused the death of hundreds of Hungarian cattle from hoof and mouth disease. Hungarian communists say he confessed that he misused his medical knowledge and diagnosed cases of bovine illness as cholic, while knowing that it was really hoof and mouth disease. He deliberately let the disease spread. When asked why he did this, the vetinarian replied that he was an enemy of the peoples democracies; he was still a fascist, he sympathized with the small landowners party, which has been liquidated, and that he had wormed his way into the communist youth organization in order to receive an education in vetinarian medicine.

Finally, he said in court,"I listened to the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe. It is not my fault. They incited me to act thus, and I did." Radio is blamed for many things, but this is something of a record.

About the only thing that emerges from this story, which was printed in the official Communist newspaper, is that there is a serious outbreak of hoof and mouth disease in Hungary, and that Communist propaganda is once again using the Unites States as the scapegoat for a natural phenomenon and retarded Hungarian vetinarian skill. In the Communist world, we are now blamed for every disaster, natural or otherwise, except the weather, and we may soon hear that our atomic explosions are responsible for any unfavorable weather conditions that may turn up behind the Iron Curtain.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here's Bob Dixon.

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WORD FOR THDAY

We were speaking of the magnitude and variety of the "Hate American" campaign behind the Iron Curtain. This country is always the villian of the piece. St. Augustine said: "Grains of sand are small. Yet if enough are placed on a ship they sink it." And the Roman historian, Livey, taking a long view of much history, reminded us that "Events of great consequence can spring from trifling circumstances."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good night and good luck!

Friday 3/27/53

This is the news:

The Senate today confirmed Charles E. Bohlen to be ambassador to Moscow.. (one month after he had been nominated by the President.) The vote was 74 to 13. More Democrats voted for the nomination than did Republicans. The 11 REPUBLICANS who voted against Bohlen are: [redacted].Bricker of Ohio... Bridges of New Hampshire...Dirksen of Illinois...Dworshak and Welker of Idaho...Goldwater of Arizona..Hickenlooper of Iowa...Malone of Nevada, McCarthy of Wisconsin..Mundt of South Dakota and Schoeppel of Kansas./Two Democrats joined them: Johnson of Colorado and McCarran of Nevada./ ~~It today~~ ~~debate no question was raised as to the possibility that Mr. Bohlen might be a security risk.~~ ~~But~~ those who argued against Bohlen, charged that he was part of Yalta.(where he served as an interpreter).and the Republican party is pledged to repudiate Yalta./Senator McCarthy says Republicans who voted for Bohlen did so not because they had confidence in him, but because they wanted to give the President a vote of confidence. But Democratic Senator Murray of Montana said, after the vote, that he regards it as complete vindication of the foreign policies of former President Truman and former Secretary of State Acheson. [redacted]

~~Said [illegible], now that they are in power, now find that the "[illegible]" policies were sound and thoroughly justified in the best interests of America.~~

Here in Washington tonight, Republican National Chairman Wesley Roberts has resigned. Earlier, a Kansas State legislative committee, had concluded that Roberts violated "the spirit" of the state's lobbying act.. by acting as an agent for an organization which sold a hospital to the state. Roberts received 11-thousand dollars for his effort in the sale. Roberts said tonight, that his usefullness as national party chairman has been destroyed, by what he called "a carefully contrived and thinly veiled plot, growing out of a fierce factional fight in Kansas State politics." He said his resignation is a personal decision, influenced by no one. The President then issued a statement saying Roberts's decision is a wise one, and thanking him for his devotion to the Republican party.

In Korea, the Marines have recaptured a west front outpost called Vegas. They lost it, with other outposts, to a 35-hundred man Chinese attack yesterday. A regimental commander says its believed that the Chinese killed or captured every Marine in the small force that held this hill, and another called Reno. Today, the Marine's first counter-attack was unsuccessful. A second did it. But front reports say the casualties

in our second attack, were higher than the number of men we lost in the original Chinese attack. Our planes are still bombing enemy-held Old Baldy. And the Chinese radio reported today: American forces do not lack ammunition.

At the United Nations, American Delegate Cross called on the Chinese and the North Koreans, to prove their germ warfare charges. We propose that the enemy produce all of the captured Americans, who are supposed to have "confessed" to using Germ warfare. We want these prisoners taken to a neutral country, to have them testify to an impartial commission..to confirm or deny the reports the Chinese have attributed to them. Mr. Cross told the U.N.: "These confessions are false in their general assertions and their specific allegations". ~~he charged the Chinese torture prisoners to get such confessions. by depriving them of sleep, forcing them to maintain a rigid posture. Mr. Cross called on the Soviet delegate to accept our proposal "in the name of truth."~~

French Premier Rene Mayer said here in Washington today, that the war in Korea, and the war in Indo-China, are all part of the same battle. He says France has positive proof that in Indo-China the enemy's

major objective is not to merely capture that country..but to push through it, and bring Burma, Thailand and India "within the reach of international Communism." Premier Mayer wants close co-ordination, with this country, of Far Eastern strategy and methods. He promises to push for his Parliament's approval of the European army treaty. And he would like us to sponsor a low-cost housing program in France, to help Combat Communism.

The Bulgarian government has devised a new way to keep refugees from leaving Bulgaria, and to keep Bulgarians in the free world from talking. Hereafter, all Bulgarian refugees abroad, are sentenced to death..and all their relatives at home will be sent to prison.. for five to ten years.

In the British colony of Kenya today, an armed band of Mau Mau tribesmen, who hate white people, struck a small village outside Nairobi. They massacred 150 natives who have been government servants, and loyal to the whites. British soldiers arrived on the scene after the massacre was over.

In Luxembourg today, American Minister Perle Mesta revealed that the Administration has accepted her resignation as of April 13. She said: "For the time being this is the end of my diplomatic career."

The Hickenlooper committee investigating the State Department's overseas information service was told today that another Senate committee--engaged in somewhat similar work--consists of "childish headline hunters and has gone hog wild." The witness, Edward W. Barrett, a former assistant secretary of state in charge of the Voice of America, obviously was referring to the McCarthy committee. Barrett said: [redacted] there is little basis for recently headlined and well rehearsed allegations made elsewhere by a hand-picked group of disgruntled and frightened little men." And [redacted] in a reference to testimony before the McCarthy committee by former Communist Louis Budenz, Barrett said: "I am getting a little tired of having ex-communists put on a pedestal to lecture the rest of us who were intelligent enough not to be communists." ~~When reporters later asked Senator McCarthy for comment he said, "Apparently Barrett hasn't changed his tune since he was one of Acheson's right-hand lieutenants."~~

In Vermont today, Warren Austin suffered a cerebral attack and was removed to a Burlington hospital "in grave but not critical condition." Mr. Austin, who is 75, restired as our ambassador to the United Nations at the end of the Truman administration.

The administration won its fight for the confirmation of Charles Bohlen, as ambassador to Moscow, as it had to do. Today the charges of possible disloyalty evaporated, and the principal complaint was that Bohlen had served the Democratic administration, as indeed had President Eisenhower, and Secretary of State Dulles.

When Senator Taft was asked, whether he thought the argument over Mr. Bohlen signalled a break between the Senate Republican leadership and the President, Taft replied "No", and then repeated it three times. #

However the nature and the size of the opposition would seem to indicate, that if President Eisenhower is to carry out a foreign policy, in accordance with the Republican platform, and the campaign promises, he can probably do so only with the help of Democrats. The Bohlen affair was in the nature of a preliminary skirmish, unrestrained, and at times ridiculous. But it served to illustrate the President's method of dealing with Congress. He stayed with Bohlen all the way, but at the same time refused to criticize or condemn, those senators who opposed his confirmation. The President contends that he is not the keeper of the conscience or the conduct of the Congress. In this case, he achieved his objective without

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Mr. Bohlen's task has not been made easier by this debate for the seeds of doubt have been planted, and if our affairs with Russia should go awry blame will attach to him whether he deserves it or not.

The conduct of the Senate will not have increased our prestige abroad. #

But perhaps the most serious aspect of this incident was the precedent established in connection with the F.B.I.'s REPORT ON ITS BORROWER files. The Senators, being unwilling to accept the assurances of the President, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General, sent two of their number to have a look at the documents; Senators Taft and Sparkman. They were satisfied. They did not choose to divulge any of the hearsay, rumor, or gossip that clutters the files of many people investigated by the F.B.I. But the precedent was set. And no one can be sure that in subsequent cases the two Senators inspecting the files would possess the integrity or discretion of Senators Taft and Sparkman. It has also been broadly hinted that information from files that are supposed to be secret were supplied to Senators by the State Department security officer. Mr. Dulles runs the State Department. There is no record that he authorized such disclosures. # Yesterday the President said: [redacted] "If we find a man who cannot give loyal service to his superiors, than he has one recourse only to resign. Otherwise he is not doing his duty". Consequently in the State Department they must loyally carry out the policies that they are given by their superiors. If they

cannot loyally carry them out, (and that does not necessarily mean that they agree with them,) then they must resign. And that is the only course they have." That is a principle which is at least as important as the appointment of an ambassador.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here's Bob Dixon.

WORD

It would seem that President Eisenhower's policies to date were summed up by the Italian, Aquaviva, who said: "Let us be resolute in prosecuting our ends, and mild in our methods of so doing." The President has set up an inordinant number of commissions and study-groups. He may have read Frances Bacon who said: "Crafty men condemn study;simple men admire it; wise men use it."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Senate today confirmed Charles E. Bohlen to be ambassador to Moscow (one month after he had been nominated by the President.) The vote was 74 to 13. More Democrats voted for the nomination than did Republicans. The 11 Republicans who voted against Bohlen are: Bricker of Ohio, Bridges of New Hampshire, Dirksen of Illinois, Dworshak and Welker of Idaho, Goldwater of Arizona, Hickenlooper of Iowa, Malone of Nevada, McCarthy of Wisconsin, Mundt of South Dakota and Schoeppel of Kansas. Two Democrats joined them: Johnson of Colorado and McCarran of Nevada. Those who argued against Bohlen charged that he was part of Yalta where he served as an interpreter, and the Republican party is pledged to repudiate Yalta. Senator McCarthy says Republicans who voted for Bohlen did so not because they had confidence in him but because they wanted to give the President a vote of confidence. But Democratic Senator Murray of Montana said, after the vote, that he regards it as complete vindication of the foreign policies of former President Truman and former Secretary of State Acheson.

Here in Washington tonight Republican National Chairman Wesley Roberts has resigned. Earlier, a Kansas State legislative committee had concluded that Roberts violated "the spirit" of the state's lobbying act by acting as an agent for an organization which sold a hospital to the State. Roberts received 11-thousand dollars for his effort in the sale. Roberts said tonight that his usefulness as national party chairman has been destroyed by what he called "a carefully contrived and thinly veiled plot, growing out of a fierce factional fight in Kansas State politics." He said his resignation is a personal decision, influenced by no one. The President then issued a statement saying Roberts's decision is a wise one, and thanking him for his devotion to the Republican party.

In Korea, the Marines have recaptured a west front outpost called Vegas. They lost it, with other outposts, to a 35-hundred man Chinese attack yesterday. A regimental commander says its believed that the Chinese killed or captured every Marine in the small force that held this hill and another called Reno. Today, the Marine's first counter-attack was unsuccessful. A second did it. But front reports say the casualties in our second attack were higher than the number of men we lost in the original Chinese attack. Our planes are still bombing enemy-held Old Baldy. And the Chinese radio reported today: American forces do not lack ammunition.

At the United Nations, American Delegate Gross called on the Chinese and the North Koreans to prove their germ warfare charges. We propose that the enemy produce all of the captured Americans who are supposed to have "confessed" to using Germ warfare. We want these prisoners taken to a neutral country, to have them testify to an impartial commission, to confirm or deny the reports the Chinese have attributed to them. Mr. Gross told the U.N.: "These confessions are false in their general assertions and their specific allegations."

French Premier Rene Mayer said here in Washington today that the war in Korea and the war in Indo-China are all part of the same battle. He says France has positive proof that in Indo-China the enemy's major objective is not to merely capture that country, but to push through it and bring Burma, Thailand and India "within the reach of international Communism." Premier Mayer wants close co-ordination, with this country, of Far Eastern strategy and methods. He promises to push for his Parliament's approval of the European army treaty. And he would like us to sponsor a low-cost housing program in France to help Combat Communism.

The Bulgarian government has devised a new way to keep refugees from leaving Bulgaria and to keep Bulgarians in the free world from talking. Hereafter, all Bulgarian refugees abroad are sentenced to death, and all their relatives at home will be sent to prison for five to ten years.

In the British colony of Kenya today, an armed band of Mau Mau tribesmen, who hate white people, struck a small village outside Nairobi. They massacred 150 natives who have been government servants and loyal to the whites. British soldiers arrived on the scene after the massacre was over.

In Luxembourg today, American Minister Perle Mesta revealed that the Administration has accepted her resignation as of April 13. She said: "For the time being, this is the end of my diplomatic career."

The Hickenlooper committee investigating the State Department's overseas information service was told today that another Senate committee engaged in somewhat similar work consists of "childish headline hunters and has gone hog wild." The witness, Edward W. Barrett, a former assistant secretary of state in charge of the Voice of America, obviously was referring to the McCarthy committee. Barrett said: "there is little basis for recently headlined and well rehearsed allegations made elsewhere by a hand-picked group of disgruntled and frightened little men." And in a reference to testimony before the McCarthy committee by former Communist Louis Budenz, Barrett said: "I am getting a little tired of having ex-communists put on a pedestal to lecture the rest of us who were intelligent enough not to be communists."

In Vermont today, Warren Austin suffered a cerebral attack and was removed to a Burlington hospital "in grave but not critical condition." Mr. Austin, who is 75, retired as our ambassador to the United Nations, at the end of the Truman administration.

The administration won its fight for the confirmation of Charles Bohlen as ambassador to Moscow, as it had to do. Today the charges of possible disloyalty evaporated, and the principal complaint was that Bohlen had served Democratic administration as indeed had President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles.

When Senator Taft was asked whether he thought the argument over Mr. Bohlen signalled a break between the Senate Republican leadership and the President, Taft replied "No," and then repeated it three times. However the nature and the

size of the opposition would seem to indicate that if President Eisenhower is to carry out a foreign policy in accordance with the Republican platform and the campaign promises, he can probably do so only with the help of Democrats. The Bohlen affair was in the nature of a preliminary skirmish, unrestrained, and at times ridiculous. But it served to illustrate the President's method of dealing with Congress. He stayed with Bohlen all the way, but at the same time refused to criticize or condemn those senators who opposed his confirmation. The President contends that he is not the keeper of the conscience or the conduct of the Congress. In this case, he achieved his objective without openly attacking those who opposed him. Mr. Eisenhower, during his military career, particularly during the late war and at SHAPE, talked much of the team and team spirit. And he was more likely to chastize an officer for criticizing another nationality on the military team than for criticizing another officer in the same uniform. The President believes that the White House and the Republican Congress can work as a team, even though some of the members engage in dirty tactics or even run away with the ball. This is especially true when he is confident he is going to win the game anyway, (as he was in the Bohlen affair.) We have never had a President who, in his first ten weeks of office, made a more sustained effort to get to know such a large number of Congressmen. The testing time will come when members of his own party endanger a piece of legislation the President considers vital to the national interest. If the time should come, (under those circumstances.) when he chose to make an appeal to the country, some of the men who voted against him today, may discover that his influence is considerably greater than theirs.

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the assurances of the President, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General, sent two of their number to have a look at the documents; Senators Taft and Sparkman. They were satisfied. They did not choose to divulge any of the hearsay, rumor, or gossip that clutters the files of many people investigated by the F.B.I. But the precedent was set. And no one can be sure that in subsequent cases the two Senators inspecting the files would possess the integrity or discretion of the Senators Taft and Sparkman. It has also been broadly hinted that information from files that are supposed to be secret were supplied to Senators by the State Department security officer. Mr. Dulles runs the State Department. There is no record that he authorized such disclosures. Yesterday the President said: "If we find a man who cannot give loyal service to his superiors, then he has one recourse only, to resign. Otherwise he is not doing his duty." Consequently in the State Department they must loyally carry out the policies that they are given by their superiors. If they cannot loyally carry them out, (and that does not necessarily mean that they agree with them,) then they must resign. And that is the only course they have." That is a principle which is at least as important as the appointment of an ambassador.

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem that President Eisenhower's policies to date were summed up by the Italian, Aquaviva, who said: "Let us be resolute in prosecuting our ends, and mild in our methods of so doing." The President has set up an inordinant number of commissions and study-groups. He may have read Francis Bacon who said: "Crafty men condemn study; simple men admire it; wise men use it."

Good Night and Good Luck!

monday 3/30/53

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Once again the free world speaks of hope..and caution. As an American spokesman at the United Nations put it: "It's a straw in the wind. But how strong is the straw, and how hard is the wind blowing?"

Chou en Lai's proposal..indefinite as it is..takes up General Clark's proposal for the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war. The Chinese premier says "its entirely possible to achieve a reasonable settlement" on these prisoners. And, he believes, such a settlement, would have a "very significant bearing" on the entire question of prisoners of war. Hence, he considers the time ripe for a settlement of this question. He wants

an immediate start on discussing the sick prisoners..and he wants the negotiators to "proceed to seek" an overall settlement on all prisoners. His plan EVIDENTLY is to let all prisoners who want to go home, go home. Those who do not, would be sent to a "neautral state". There, they would be questioned by representatives of their own countries. Chou en Lai --JUST BACK FROM MOSCOW-- makes it clear that China is not giving up its often stated view, that none of the Chinese or North Korean prisoners in United Nations hands actually refuse to go home. And the Chinese insist on the principle that all prisoners be returned without delay, after the war stops.

Allied officials wonder just what this means. In some respects the Chinese proposal is similar to one we offered last year at Panmunjom; except that we wanted the prisoners who refuse to go home, to be examined by nutral officials; the Chinese apparently want to question their own people. (We don't know what the word "neutral" means.. Are Poland and Czechoslovakia neutral countries..as the Communist have at times claimed.. or is Sweden neutral, is Switzerland neutral.)

The State Department makes it clear that we want [redacted]

specific proposals..not propaganda generalities. We feel the real test is whether the COMMUNISTS go through with the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners.

A spokesman describes the State Department's attitude as "one of reserve; "neither over-optomism or throwing cold water on" what the Chinese say.

All western nations are hopeful..waiting for details. A British Foreign office spokesman, who says Chou en Lai's plan needs study, calls it [redacted] "very encouraging." And the British have recalled their ambassador from Moscow. (It will be an urgent trip home..only this morning he was inviting others to a memorial service for Queen Mary.)

As the Chinese radio broadcast their premier's new proposals, the Chinese on the Korean battlefields let up on their strong attacks of the last five days. Today, they made two small attempts to capture Marine-held Vegas hill.

Here in Washington today, Mutual Aid Director Stassen accused Senator McCarthy of "undermining" the Administration's attempt to cut off allied trade with Communist China. Mr. Stassen said McCarthy has interfered with our foreign policy AND made it MORE difficult to negotiate with our allies on the shipping problem. McCarthy said He had accomplished what Stassen and Secretary of State Dulles could not accomplish. This was a

reference to his Saturday announcement of an agreement FROM Greek ship owners not to trade with the enemy in Asia. Today the State Department said that six days prior to the McCarthy announcement, the Greek government had agreed to forbid such trade by ships flying the Greek flag. Today, testifying before the McCarthy investigating committee, Stassen asked if Mc Carthy had made any promises to the Greek owners..he spoke of their very big profits, of "tax cases" being investigated. Senator Mc Carthy, at first said this was of no concern to Stassen, later told reporters his committee had made no agreements. ~~Stassen appealed to McCarthy for co-operation between the government's executive and legislative branches. McCarthy said Stassen did not have to plead with him..he'll go on doing what he can to negotiate for the removal of ships from the Communist trade.~~

At the White House today, the President told his congressional leaders that he's planning a cut in foreign aid spending. He said Stassen is studying the whole program.

And today the Senate completed congressional action on the President's plan to set up a new cabinet of Health, Education and Welfare. Action came on a voice vote. Oveta Culp Hobby will head the new department which comes

into being ten days after the President signs the resolution.

The President has asked Congress to set up a commission to work out a plan for better relations among the federal, state and local governments. He says "friction, duplication and waste" in federal and state operations is a major national problem. [redacted]

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accusations or suspicion never can be condoned."

Here in Washington, the visiting Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery called for a streamlining of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He says that at present its too big, swamped in a morass of papers, commitees and talk.

~~And in Paris, General Ridgeway said the west must "continue unremittingly to see from our governments the means required to accomplish our defense mission."~~

In Italy today the Communists failed in their planned general strike to protest against Premier De Gasperi's new law designed to keep his government in power. Correspondent Ned Calmer reports that for one thing the police supressed all demonstrations in "absolutely merciless fashion." For another, the Communists, apparently on word from Moscow, did not press their strike or demonstrations too hard.

The news from Russia is that the ice is breaking up on the Moscow River. This is of course an annual event, but this year it may have considerable symbolic significance. The Communist peace gestures have reached serious proportions, and the question bothering statesmen in Europe and here in Washington is whether the Russians mean it this time, and if so, where do we go from here.

Secretary of State Dulles, in his first speech before the United Nations, said "we were entering the new era." We appear to be, but no one knows the form it will take. From the evidence available, it seems that the Russians are relaxing the pressure on two fronts. And it may be that the second front, that is the one inside Russia, is the more important. The amnesty granted over the weekend to certain classes of prisoners is not as broad as it seems at first glance, but it is another indication that the new Russian regime is concerned with domestic affairs -- an attempt to improve the morale and soothe the jittery nerves of the Russian people. It is necessary to remember that whatever the effect of Russian threat, insult and invective may have on the West, they have an even more direct and immediate effect on the Russian people. However much the British, the

French, or ourselves may shudder at the prospect of another war, the Russian people who live along the Volga and the Nieper must also flinch [redacted] at the prospect. Before his death, there must have been a widespread feeling that somehow Stalin would see them through. But it is difficult to instill personal confidence in a new and impersonal governmental machine, unless that machine acts as if it has human blood flowing through its mechanical arteries. The amnesty was more than the traditional imperial clemency of a new czar.

These combined actions, at home and abroad, do not add up to a basic change in Soviet long-range strategy or policy. The Soviet scriptures forbid such a thing. Still we can't just ignore them, nor can we appear to be overly suspicious about them, if for no other reason than that we have allies, who must reach their own conclusions. However, there are certain "constant elements" in Russian policy, that should be kept in mind. It is the essence of Leninism and Stalinism to take one step backward, with the intention of later taking two steps forward. Many times both men appeared to accept defeat or compromise, in order to consolidate their position, gain time, lull their opponents into a false sense of security, and then move again, when [redacted] they were ready.

A second "constant element" is that Soviet policy has always been based on Soviet advantage. Perhaps this is the basis of all foreign policy. But judged by its history, and by its philosophy, Russia could not be a true member of any larger community because it could never set common goals above its own national goals. Another "constant element" is the Soviet belief that capitalism will destroy itself. They have alternated between policies of isolation and subversive intervention. They do not believe that a straight line is necessarily the shortest distance between two points.

It is possible, though unlikely, that the Russians have decided that to push us any farther would mean too great a risk of war. Perhaps they think they can appear to relax in the hope that we will do likewise and finally go to sleep. It is possible that their need for internal security and stability outweighs any other current need. There is of course another grim alternative that this whole maneuver is designed in order to put the blame on us if a war should come. It is unlikely that all these developments are primarily the result of spring fever. It is also unlikely that we have yet reached our goal of being able to bargain from strength. The military potentials of the two camps are not in equalibrium. The Russians still have the prepondenance

of military might. To paraphrase Mr. Churchill this is not the beginning of the end of the cold war, but it may be the end of the beginning. It may be that this is one of the minor pivots on which history turns. Probably all we can do is to try to be always ready, and ready always to negotiate.

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Tuesday 3/31/53

This is the news:

The Security Council has selected a new secretary-general for the United Nations. He is Dag Hammarshold, Sweden's deputy minister of foreign affairs. The decision was made first by the Big Five veto-holding powers. And Andrie Vishinsky, making his first appearance since his return from Moscow, went along with America, Britain, France and Nationalist China. Then at a hurriedly called meeting of the Council, Dag Hammarshold was approved. There is little doubt that the General Assembly will accept him to succeed Tryve Lie, who resigned last November.

In Stockholm, Hammarshold said he never even knew he was being considered for the 55-thousand-dollar a year job. He told reporters:"I had not the slightest warning of any kind." Hammarshold is 48..single.. AND is rated as one of Swdeen's top administrators and negotiators. He once headed Sweden's delegation to the United Nations.

Some diplomats at the U.N. believe that this East-West agreement is another step in Russia's peace offensive. And today General Assembly President Pearson formally received Communist China's proposal for a resumption of the Korean truce talks. He promptly sent them on to General

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6/

The Russians are giving us a demonstration of how quickly a totalitarian state can move in international affairs. Only a few weeks ago it was indicated that part of the policy of our government was designed to keep the Russians guessing. Now the guessing is going on furiously in Washington, London, Paris, and elsewhere in the free world. Communist China has now formally submitted her peace proposal to the United Nations. The Russians have broken another deadlock by agreeing upon a successor to Trygve Lie as Secretary-General of the United Nations. In Berlin the Russian Commander, General Chuykov, has proposed a four-power meeting to write a peace treaty and re-unite Germany. Here in Washington TODAY President Eisenhower spent 8 HOURS & 40 MINUTES in session with the National Security Council. In Moscow the censors appear to have eased up a little on the dispatches being filed by American correspondents.

At every point where we are in contact with the Communists, with the exception of Austria, they are easing the tension. On the surface at least they might almost be said to be "threatening us with peace." A conservative newspaper in Paris headlines the story: "The Risks of Pease". And another French newspaper says "the peace offensive should not be taken to be more dangerous than military aggression". There are warnings in London and in Paris that the Russians might be playing for relaxation of effort, hoping that the allies will fight amongst themselves in the

absence of a direct Soviet menace. (The decline on the New York Stock market has been duly noted abroad) It is much too early to suggest that we may have to solve our economic, social and diplomatic problems without the menace of immediate war to goad us on. But if that menace diminishes, even superficially or temporarily, we shall have to rethink many of our policies, both domestic and foreign. It is, of course, still possible that this whole maneuver may be a great fraud. For example: the Communist and satellite press today gave as much prominence to a story charging a whole series of poison gas incidents against us in Korea, as it did to Chou En-Lai's truce bid. Maybe the propaganda directives haven't caught up with the presses. And maybe an alternative is already being prepared in case the truce talks fail. The Communists could easily switch to a propaganda line saying "we can't make peace with the imperialists no matter how sincere we are, because they use poison gas."

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Good night and good luck.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Security Council has selected a new secretary-general for the United Nations. He is Dag Hammarskjold, Sweden's deputy minister of foreign affairs. The decision was made first by the Big Five veto-holding powers. And Andrie Vishinsky, making his first appearance since his return from Moscow, went along with America, Britain, France and Nationalist China. Then at a hurriedly called meeting of The Council, Dag Hammarskjold was approved. There is little doubt that the General Assembly will accept him to succeed Trygve Lie, who resigned last November.

In Stockholm, Hammarskjold said he never even knew he was being considered for the 55-thousand dollar a year job. He told reporters: "I had not the slightest warning of any kind." Hammarskjold is 48, single, and is rated as one of Sweden's top administrators and negotiators. He once headed Sweden's delegation to the United Nations.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here's Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Better minds than this one are trying to figure out what the Russians intend as a result of this change in tactics. So we shall take refuge in La Rochefoucauld who said: "Human society would not last long if men were not deceived by one another. It is as easy to delude ourselves unknowing, as it is difficult to delude others without their knowledge."

Good Night and good luck!

Wednesday 4/1/53

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Indian Delegate Menon wants these proposals to be discussed at the United Nations. (The General Assembly has recessed until Tuesday.) The American view is that the discussions should be held at Panmujom.

Winston Churchill told his House of Commons the Chinese ~~offer~~ plan "seems to offer a new hope" for ending the Korean war, "if it is not

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Our State Department welcomes Molotov's announcement.. now being broadcast to the world by Radio Moscow in 15 languages. We want details. And the State Department does not believe, as some others do, that Molotov will inist on United Nations membership for Communist China as a basis for ending the Korean war.

IN a few minutes we'll hear from some of my colleagues overseas on what the Russian "peace offensive" is achieveing in various parts of the world.

In Korea, ~~General Clark says we are making all preparations to renew the battle. He says "it's a good time not to be optomistic or pessimistic."~~

The battlefields were comparatively quiet today and the Pentagon reports that we suffered 404 casualties in the last week..including 80 killed.

Army Secretary Stevens, said in Seoul today, that the 8th army has enough ammunition "no matter what happens..its well supplied to take care of itself."

And here in Washington, a Senate committee heard Generals Van Fleet and Almond..the former 10th corps commander..tell about

ammunition shortages in KOREA when they were in command. General Van Fleet said the army was down to zero in some types of ammunition, after we repulsed enemy attacks in May of 1951. The next month, in June when Malik of Russia made his first suggestion of a truce, Van Fleet wanted to conduct an amphibious operation. He was sure it could destroy the enemy armies in Korea. But, he says, General Ridgeway, then the Far Eastern commander, halted the plans. General Van Fleet also suggested that we may have lost Old Baldy hill in Korea recently, because there was not enough "preventive fire". (artillery attacks designed to stop the enemy before he starts) Both the army and the President have said ammunition shortages were not the cause of our defeat at Old Baldy.

Secretary of State Dulles and Senator McCarthy today discussed McCarthy's agreement with Greek ship owners, that they would end their trading with Communist China. A State Department statement SAYS: Mr. Dulles agreed that McCarthy's activities were "in the national interest." Dulles pointed out the dangers of a congressional committee entering the foreign affairs field. McCarthy says he had no intention of interfering with Presidential perogatives. And

agrees to turn his committee's information over to "proper authorities."

The House today passed a bill giving the states title to oil-rich submerged coastal lands. The vote was 285 to 108.

The President issued an order permitting the firing of "more than several hundred" government policy makers who hold civil service jobs. The President has explained that this is necessary to permit his top appointees to surround themselves with personnel of their own chosing.

~~The President also signed an order bringing the new Department of Health, Education and Welfare into being on April 11th. And he told Senator Saltonstall the defense program is now under "high-level study" and the President hopes the Senate will not move into this delicat field at this time.~~

The Russians have been trying to impress us with their desire for peace in the cold war. Today I asked my colleagues in London, Paris, Vienna and Seoul to record for us the reaction in the countries they cover. First we'll hear from Howard K. Smith in London. Howard, how are the British reacting?

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You have been listening to Howard Smith in London,

Dave Schoenbrun in Paris

Alex Kendrick in Vienna

and George Herman in Korea

Pan + Wadelek

recording what they have observed of reactions to the Russian moves, to convince us that they want peace in the cold war.

(M colleagues made their reports before the Russians at the United Nations announced that they are willing, in the main, to accept as a basis for discussion the western proposals for disarmament and international atomic controls.)

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, April 1, 1953
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The Russians have been at considerable pains, trying to impress us with their desire for peace in the cold war. And today I asked my colleagues in London, Paris, Vienna, and Seoul to record for us the reaction in the countries they cover.

First we'll hear from Howard K. Smith in London.

Howard, how are the British reacting?

SMITH: The reaction to the Communist peace gestures here is, roughly, the same combination of hope and caution as elsewhere. If there is a difference, it's in the ratio of the ingredients. There's much more hope and much less caution in the mixture here in Britain than seems the case in America. In fact, the chief worry of the British is that America may be over-cautious and slow to grasp an opportunity. The London Times, for example, makes the point emphatically (I quote): "An essential factor in winning the cold war is that the free world shall not appear less desirous of peace than it really is. We cannot afford," says the Times in a comment directed at Washington, "to let our suspicions of the Communists make us seem less eager than the Chinese to end the Korean war." The same concern about America's reaction appears in the middle-road paper News-Chronicle. The Chronicle writes that the issue of peace in Korea may hinge on the admission or rejection of Communist China to membership in the U.N. "If so," (and I quote the Chronicle's question) "will President Eisenhower's Administration have the vision and the resolution to carve a new road out of the wilderness of past prejudices?"

The Conservative Daily Express is blunter still about its fears and suggests that America hand over the job of negotiating for all the West to Winston Churchill, "for," it writes, "the American Administration is a young Administration, not yet fully experienced, and no one is as qualified

as this wisest and most experienced statesman of the West to explore the situation."

MURROW: Let's move on to Paris now and see what Dave Schoenbrun has to report.

What are the French saying tonite, Dave?

SCHOENBRUN: Peace, it's terrible! That's the unusual reaction of most statesmen and public commentators here in France today. Government officials put on serious frowns as they explained to us reporters the dangers inherent in the so-called Communist peace offensive. The newspaper Paris Press warns its readers not to be lulled into false security, and headlines this: "Contacts with the East, but vigilance in the West." The Government-controlled French radio hints that the Soviets may be seeking time to consolidate Malenkov's new regime. All French spokesmen admit that we should listen to sincere Communist offers to end the war in Korea, but they're insistently alarmed about the danger of putting too much trust in long-term Soviet intentions. French officials, particularly, waste no opportunity to stress the importance of last week's agreement in Washington between President Eisenhower and Premier Rene Mayer, that a truce in Korea must not be used by the Chinese to divert their attack to French Indochina.

And so it can be said that the leaders of French public and private life are not deluding themselves about the chances for peace on earth bursting forth overnite, or even of genuine peace being without its problems. And yet, in these first days of spring the hope for peace is growing in the hearts of Frenchmen, despite all the chill predictions, just as the first chestnut blossoms are swelling their buds and straining to flower over the boulevards of this city of Paris.

MURROW: From Vienna, my colleague Alex Kendrick is in a good spot to size up the other side of the story.

What is the Communist line at the moment, Alex?

KENDRICK: The headlines in Vienna's Communist newspaper today say, "Green

Light for Peace", and the Communist press and radio of the satellite countries echo that sentiment. The Communist line is that full responsibility for continuing the Korean war is now on the United States, since, they say, the Chinese have finally made it possible to negotiate an honorable truce.

Unfortunately, that also seems to be the non-Communist line in this part of Europe - namely, that if the Korean war continues, it will be on American responsibility. The fall of the Stock Market on receipt of the latest peace news was generally reported here as a sign that some Americans don't really want to end hositilities. But beyond that, the other recent peace moves made by the Kremlin in the European sphere ~~have~~ had been accepted in Europe at a higher face value, evidently, than in America, and a great many people here now feel that maybe this time the Russians really do mean it.

The main fear is not that the West will refuse to negotiate, but that it may be inclined to press its principles too far - refuse to be satisfied with a peace in Korea and try to crowd the Russians out of Eastern Europe as well. The people in these parts are afraid of all the liberation and rollback talk they have been hearing from America, and they hope that we and the Russians both will be satisfied with a little uncomplicated peace for peace's sake.

MURROW: Finally, let's see what effect all this is having in Korea. Go ahead, George Herman!

HERMAN: Things are beginning to look mighty familiar around these parts, Ed. The base camp up at Munsan has dropped the relaxed and informal air it used to display. Admiral John Daniel has moved in, to head the liaison group on the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners and the camp has begun to bustle internally and to shoo away correspondents. The press train is back again on the siding, much to the disgust of Marine troops who have to walk around it to get to their freight trains. And with the increasingly familiar state of affairs has come the familiar breath of the past cycles of optimism and frustration alternating over hopes for peace. As a result, nobody today is willing

to express any sanguine hope for success this time - not out loud, at least. But, without a word, engineers have moved into Panmunjom, reportedly to survey sites on which to set up hospital facilities for our returning prisoners. The helicopter landing strip may be expanded for immediate evacuation of those most in need of extensive care. And Colonel White, the 8th Army Public Information Officer, discussed with me today plans for broadcasting direct from the prisoner exchange site, when the prisoners start coming thru.

The Communists are busy, too. They've evacuated a village near Panmunjom, and we presume it's for, roughly, the same reason. Everybody's waiting and nobody wants to say anything that might spoil the charm. Even under extreme pressure, General Mark Clark would only say, "This is a good time not to be optimistic or too pessimistic."

MURROW: You have been listening to Howard Smith in London, Dave Schoenbrun in Paris, Alexander Kendrick in Vienna, and George Herman in Korea. They were recording what they have observed of reactions to the Russian moves in an attempt to convince us that they want a peace in the cold war.

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NY APR 1,1953

ED MURROW

WTOP

~~HOME THIS FOREWORD --~~

IT WOULD SEEM, FROM THE REPORTS OF MY COLLEAGUES TONIGHT, THAT WE ARE IN A PERIOD OF WATCHFUL WAITING. I REMEMBER WILLIAM SUMNER ONCE ~~SAYING~~ said, "THE EXTREME OF PESSIMISM IS THAT LIFE IS NOT WORTH LIVING., THE EXTREME OF OPTIMISM IS THAT EVERYTHING IS FOR THE BEST IN THE BEST OF WORLDS. NEITHER OF THESE IS TRUE." SOCRATES SUMMED IT ALL UP WHEN HE REMARKED "ALL I KNOW IS THAT I KNOW NOTHING." ~~END ED~~

AARON.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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In Korea, the battlefields were comparatively quiet today and the Pentagon reports that we suffered 404 casualties in the last week, including 80 killed.

Army Secretary Stevens, said in Seoul today, that the 8th army has enough ammunition "no matter what happens, it's well supplied to take care of itself."

And here in Washington, a Senate committee heard Generals Van Fleet and Almond, the former 10th corps commander tell about ammunition shortages in Korea when they were in command. General Van Fleet said the army was down to zero in some types of ammunition after we repulsed enemy attacks in May of 1951. The next month, in June when Malik of Russia made his first suggestion of a truce, Van Fleet wanted to conduct an amphibious operation. He was sure it could destroy the enemy armies in Korea. But, he says, General Ridgeway, then the Far Eastern commander, halted the plans. General Van Fleet also suggested that we may have lost Old Baldy hill in Korea recently because there was not enough "preventive fire" artillery attacks designed to stop the enemy before he starts. Both the army and the President have said ammunition shortages were not the cause of our defeat at Old Baldy.

Secretary of State Dulles and Senator McCarthy today discussed McCarthy's agreement with Greek ship owners that they would end their trading with Communist China. A State Department statement says: Mr. Dulles agreed that McCarthy's activities were "in the national interest." Dulles pointed out the dangers of a congressional committee entering the foreign affairs field. McCarthy says he had no intention of interfering with Presidential perogatives. And agrees to turn his committee's information over to "proper authorities."

The House today passed a bill giving the states title to oil-rich submerged coastal lands. The vote was 285 to 108.

The President issued an order permitting the firing of "more than several hundred" government policy makers who hold civil service jobs. The President has explained that this is necessary to permit his top appointees to surround themselves with personnel of their own choosing.

The Russians have been trying to impress us with their desire for peace in the cold war. Today I asked my colleagues in London, Paris, Vienna and Seoul

to record for us the reaction in the countries they cover. First we'll hear from Howard K. Smith in London. Howard, how are the British reacting?

SMITH: The reaction to the Communist peace gestures here is, roughly, the same combination of hope and caution as elsewhere. If there is a difference, it's in the ratio of the ingredients. There's much more hope and much less caution in the mixture here in Britain than seems the case in America. In fact, the chief worry of the British is that America may be over-cautious and slow to grasp an opportunity. The London Times, for example, makes the point emphatically (I quote): "An essential factor in winning the cold war is that the free world shall not appear less desirous of peace than it really is. We cannot afford," says the Times in a comment directed at Washington, "to let our suspicions of the Communists make us seem less eager than the Chinese to end the Korean war." The same concern about America's reaction appears in the middle-road paper News-Chronicle. The Chronicle writes that the issue of peace in Korea may hinge on the admission or rejection of Communist China to membership in the U.N. "If so," (and I quote the Chronicle's question) "will President Eisenhower's Administration have the vision and the resolution to carve a new road out of the wildnerness of past prejudices?"

The Conservative Daily Express is blunter still about its fears and suggests that America hand over the job of negotiating for all the West to Winston Churchill, "for," it writes, "the American Administration is a young Administration, not yet fully experienced, and no one is as qualified as this wisest and most experienced statesman of the West to explore the situation."

MURROW: Let's move on to Paris now and see what Dave Schoenbrun has to report. What are the French saying tonight, Dave?

SCHOENBRUN: Peace, it's terrible! That's the unusual reaction of most statesmen and public commentators here in France today. Government officials put on serious frowns as they explained to us reporters the dangers inherent in the so-called Communist peace offensive. The newspaper Paris Press warns its readers not to be lulled into false security, and headlines this: "Contacts with the East, but

vigilance in the West." The Government-controlled French radio hints that the Soviets may be seeking time to consolidate Malenkov's new regime. All French spokesmen admit that we should listen to sincere Communist offers to end the war in Korea, but they're insistently alarmed about the danger of putting too much trust in long-term Soviet intentions. French officials, particularly, waste no opportunity to stress the importance of last week's agreement in Washington between President Eisenhower and Premier Rene Mayer, that a truce in Korea must not be used by the Chinese to divert their attack to French Indochina.

And so it can be said that the leaders of French public and private life are not deluding themselves about the chances for peace on earth bursting forth overnite, or even of gunuine peace being without its problems. And yet, in these first days of spring the hope for peace is growing in the hearts of Frenchmen, despite all the chill predictions, just as the first chestnut blossoms are swelling their buds and straining to flower over the boulevards of this city of Paris.

MURROW: From Vienna, my colleague Alex Kendrick is in a good spot to size up the other side of the story. What is the Communist line at the moment, Alex?

KENDRICK: The headlines in Vienna's Communist newspaper today say, "Green Light for Peace," and the Communist press and radio of the satellite countries echo that sentiment. The Communist line is that full responsibility for continuing the Korean war is now on the United States, since, they say, the Chinese have finally made it possible to negotiate an honorable truce.

Unfortunately, that also seems to be the non-Communist line in this part of Europe - namely, that if the Korean war continues, it will be on American responsibility. The fall of the Stock Market on receipt of the latest peace news was generally reported here as a sign that some Americans don't really want to end hostilities. But beyond that, the other recent peace moves made by the Kremlin in the European sphere had been accepted in Europe at a higher face value, evidently, than in America, and a great many people here now feel that maybe this time the Russians really do mean it.

The main fear is not that the West will refuse to negotiate, but that it may be inclined to press its principles too far - refuse to be satisfied with a peace in Korea and try to crowd the Russians out of Eastern Europe as well. The people in these parts are afraid of all the liberation and rollback talk they have been hearing from America, and they hope that we and the Russians both will be satisfied with a little uncomplicated peace for peace's sake.

MURROW: Finally, let's see what effect all this is having in Korea. Go ahead, George Herman!

HERMAN: Things are beginning to look mighty familiar around these parts, Ed. The base camp up at Munsan has dropped the relaxed and informal air it used to display. Admiral John Daniel has moved in, to head the liaison group on the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners and the camp has begun to bustle internally and to shoo away correspondents. The press train is back again on the siding, much to the disgust of Marine troops who have to walk around it to get to their freight trains. And with the increasingly familiar state of affairs has come the familiar breath of the past cycles of optimism and frustration alternating over hopes for peace. As a result, nobody today is willing to express any sanguine hope for success this time - not out loud, at least. But, without a word, engineers have moved into Panmunjom, reportedly to survey sites on which to set up hospital facilities for our returning prisoners. The helicopter landing strip may be expanded for immediate evacuation of those most in need of extensive care. And Colonel White, the 8th Army Public Information Officer, discussed with me today plans for broadcasting direct from the prisoner exchange site, when the prisoners start coming through.

The Communists are busy, too. They've evacuated a village near Panmunjom, and we presume it's for, roughly, the same reason. Everybody's waiting and nobody wants to say anything that might spoil the charm. Even under extreme pressure, General Mark Clark would only say, "This is a good time not to be optimistic or too pessimistic."

MURROW: You have been listening to Howard Smith in London, Dave Schoenbrun in

Paris, Alexander Kendrick in Vienna, and George Herman in Korea. They were recording what they have observed of reactions to the Russian moves in an attempt to convince us that they want a peace in the cold war.

My colleagues made their reports before the Russians at the United Nations announced that they are willing, in the main, to accept as a basis for discussion the western proposals for disarmament and international atomic controls.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem, from the reports of my colleagues tonight, that we are in a period of watchful waiting. I remember William Sumner once said: "The extreme of Pessimism is that life is not worth living. The extreme of optimism is that everything is for the best in the best of worlds. Neither of these is true." Socrates summed it all up when he remarked "all I know is that I know nothing."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Thurs. 4/2/53

This is the news:

The President said today that this nation should take at face value, every Communist peace offer. He would have us continue to do this, until we determine that the Russian offers are not sincere. In a few minutes I should like to review the latest Soviet moves in their attempt to convince us, they want peace in the cold war. ~~suggestions from allied leaders.~~

At his news conference today the President said he hopes there will be a quick exchange of the sick and wounded prisoners in Korea. The truce negotiators meet on Monday. And Mr. Eisenhower also warned us not to forget the frustrating experiences, of the fruitless truce negotiations in the past.

In Korea today, the enemy broke a three-day lull, and sent an estimated 750-men against South Korean positions on the central front. The attack was stopped in 45 minutes.

The President had a number of comments today on domestic matters: He says the Republicans can keep control of Congress in the 1954 elections, if the party emphasizes the need for a progressive, sane program, based on

the Constiution and the welfare of all the people, regardless of section or class. He is confident, despite some Senate demands for an investigation, that Commerce Secretary Weeks did not act unjustly in firing Dr. Allen V. Astin, the director of the Bureau of Standards. The President thinks its a crime against civilization that while some people are [redacted] hungry, some of the butter the government has bought to keep prices up, will spoil in storage.

A major part of the news conference was devoted to Senator McCarthy's announcement that he had negotiated a deal with Greek ship owners to stop trading with Communist China. Mutual Aid Director Stassen has charged this undermined government policy. Today the President disagreed..he though Mr. Stassen meant "infringed" on government policy. But he's not unhappy with Senator McCarthy. He doesn't think McCarthy had the slightest idea of "negotiating" anything because he knows, as all Senators know, that only the Executive can negotiate in such cases.

Today, Senator McCarthy charged that some of the stories and headlines on his meeting yesterday with Secretary Dulles [redacted] were examples of

deliberate misrepresentation." He particularly objected to one that said "Dulles warns McCarthy on ship deal." In a letter to Mr. Dulles the Senator says he was not warned about anything..and there was no indication that he or his committee was interfering in foreign policy in any way. Mr. Dulles replied that the statement issued yesterday speaks for itself.

The President today sent Congress another reorganization plan. This one would centralize control of the whole rearmament program... give it strong leadership...establish a permanent Office of Defense Mobilization. This office would take over long-range defense planning activities, and ~~[illegible]~~ the activities of the National Security Resources Board. The President says all of this would lead to "significant economies."

Attorney General Brownell today ordered a grand jury to investigate charges that some people in Georgia have tried to sell recommendations for postoffice jobs in that state. Mr. Brownell does not says whether the suspected job-sellers are Republicans or Democrats.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has offered retired General Van Fleet a new job.. to be military adviser to the committee. Senator

Ferguson says Van Fleet is considering the offer. Only yesterday the General repeated to the Armed Services Committee his charges about an ammunition shortage in Korea. And some Pentagon officials, who differ with the General's assessment of the ammunition situation, interpret the Appropriation Committee offer as a slap at them.

Today, Major General Ruffner, former commander of the 45th division in Korea, returned to San Fransisco and told reporters "I always had ammunition when I needed it." But in Korea, the former commander of the South Korean Capital Division, says the ROK army is suffering an acute and painful ammunition shortage.

Here in Washington, Republican Senator Williams of Delaware charges that the Truman re-rganization of the Internal Revenue Bureau was "a dismal failure." He says instead of taking the tax system out of politics the Democrats loaded the bureau with "political stooges" before they went out of office on January 20th. Senator Williams says former Treasury Secretary Snyder...former Revenue Commissioner Dunlap and former Civil Service Commissioner Ramspeck "violated their promise" to require competitive examinations for the top tax jobs.

The Senate today confirmed the nomination of William Howard

Taft the third..son of the Senator..to be our ambassador to Ireland.

The Atomic Energy Committee revealed today that after experimental atomic treatments, eight of ten hopeless brain cancer patients showed "improvement." The changes are said to have taken place "rapidly and spectacularly." None of the PATIENTS HAS been cured.

And the Atomic Energy Commission says its stopping the use of lie detectors, in the examination of workers at its Oak Ridge, Tennessee, plant. The Commission says the detectors help in minor thefts..but are not usefel in detecting intent to committ sabotage, or sympathy with subversive movements.

In Chicago, the Rocky MARCIANO-Joe Walcott heavyweight champaionship fight, has been postponed from April 10th to May first... because Marciano has a nose injury.

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MURROW APRIL 2, 1953

Today, most of the surface indications continued to point toward an easement of the tension between the Communists and the free world. The liason officers met at Pan Mun Jom to make arrangements for a meeting on Monday to discuss the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war. The Communists propose the immediate release of all prisoners who want to go home. Those who don't want to go home would be turned over to a neutral country. The Communists want the right to question those who refuse to return. There is no word about what happens to them if they still refuse to go home. The Communists say they have A TOTAL OF thirty-two hundred American prisoners, nine thousand South Koreans, and about a thousand prisoners from other members of the U. N. A U.N. spokesman says the Communist proposal is devoid of the usual propaganda; is businesslike in tone, and if they don't haggle over the exchange of the sick and wounded, it will show they really mean business.

In Berlin the Russians invited the United States and France to join with the British in discussing the control of air traffic into Berlin. Both countries accepted. Also in Berlin, the Communists stopped their delaying tactics at the check points on the big super-highway leading from Berlin to western Germany. Traffic is moving at an unprecedented speed. They also eased the restrictions on the [redacted] shipment to west Germany of goods made in Berlin.

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At the same time skepticism about Communist intentions is reflected in the day's news. The South Korean National Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution opposing any armistice that does not unify the north and the south. It says that the proposal for prisoner exhange is merely a trick to gain time for another aggression. Here in Washington, Senator Saltonstall said it would be a great mistake for us to cutback our defense program. "We have a plan and we must stick to it." In Paris, General Ridgway said Russia's military strength has not diminished by one iota; their capacity continues to increase. Our forces in western Europe are still gravely inadequate." Lord Ismay, the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, says, to alter our policy just because some kites are being flown would be madness." He wants to wait for some practical results from the peace talks. It would be folly to relax or alter the policy we have been following. And General Al Gruenther, Chief of Staff to General Ridgway, told a Senate Committee yesterday, "we may be facing a period that will make the hardships and the sacrifices of the last two years look easy -- Russia aims to drive a wedge between us and our western allies. We've had enough experience with Russia to avoid falling into traps."

One of the most interesting stories today comes from the Russian radio in Vienna. It says this whole line of Russian policy was thought out by Stalin before his death. He knew that when he died the peace would be endangered because the

western war-mongers might attack, so he instructed Commades Molotov, Beria and Malenkov to do what they are doing.. This is of course necessary to support the theory that Stalin was all-wise and all-knowing. And his pals are doing what he told them to do. Whatever the reasons, the Russian tactics are proving again that the Russians act while we react. They manage to appear to take the initiative. Even when we move first, they ignore it, wait a few weeks, accept our proposal, and then the initiative seems to be theirs. That's what they did with our proposal for the exchange of wounded prisoners. Simultaneously they undertook other peace maneuvers around the world so that in vast areas it is made to appear that they are taking the initiative for peace. This gives them a substantial propaganda victory. Many people relieved that the heat is temporarily turned off tend to forget that turning it on in the first place wasn't a very friendly action. The Russian technique of negotiating follows a predictable pattern. They begin by making exhorbitant demands, we refuse. So they cut their demands in half, but they are still exhorbitant, and if they had made their second demand first, we still would have turned it down. But since they have made a concession -- have retreated a little from their original position, many in the west think it would be foolish not to take them up. The Russian definition of compromise is getting something you aren't entitled to by backing down from your original demand of about twice that much.

Alex Kendrick reminds me from Vienna that during the war there was a Russian

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definition of cooperation heard frequently in Moscow; it was this: "Cooperation means that if you agree with us, you help us get what we want. But if you [redacted] don't agree, then you don't interfere with us getting [redacted] it for ourselves.

Probably the only thing we can do is what we are doing; go ahead and try to negotiate, but at the same time retain a healthy degree of skepticism and remain unconfused by this sudden neighborliness

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

Now, here's Bob Dixon.

There is a lot of advice available on this subject of how much to trust nations or individuals, ~~much of it contradictory~~. Steven Leacock held that "men are able to trust one another knowing the exact degree of dishonesty they are entitled to expect". But F. E. Hulme said, "Most of our suspicions of others are roused by what we know of ourselves". And LaFontaine had sound counsel when he said: "To know what to distrust is the mother of safety."

Good night and good luck.

Friday 4/3/53

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles, says Russia's recent peace propaganda should not blind us to the continuing grave danger, of her deeply hostile practises. At a newsconference today, the Secretary carefully outlined the situation as hee sees it. Here is a recorded portion of what ~~the secretary~~ Mr. Dulles said:

(runs 2;10 and ends: They do not blind us to the persistence of the danger.)

Mr. Dulles went on to say that we are prepared to test the Communist manuvers, while we carefully remain on guard. He feels that if the enemy agrees to exchange sick and wounded prisoners this might lead to an armistice in Korea. And he said the Republican Administration must be given a large degree of credit for the new Soviet attitude. He feels this was brought about by the Administration's strong position in Asia: specifically, the order to the Seventh Fleet, that would permit Nationalist attacks on the Chinese mainland.. the plans to build up the South Korean army.. and our increasing aid to the French in Indo-China. Mr. Dulles also told reporters that he feels a substantial cut can be made in the seven point six billions, former President Truman recommended for foreign aid. And the Secretart believes this cut can be made without jeopariding western security.

At another news conference, here in Washington, General Gruenther, chief of staff to General Ridgway at the North Atlantic Treaty Forces, told reporters the Russians are making a major effort to isolate us from our allies. He says this "divisive" policy presents a challenge to American leadership. He feels that if..if we should reach an armistice in Korea we must have "wisdom and imagination" to continue to resists Communist efforts to create disunity in the western camp. And General Greunther concedes that if the enemy relaxes his pressure in Europe and in Korea, it will make it more difficult for us to hold the Western alliance together.

Moscow's only contribution to its peace propaganda campaign today came with the announcement that 14 French civilians, who have been prisoners in North Korea since the war started, have now been released. They are heading for home by way of Moscow. It was only a week ago that Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov pledged to intervene with the North Koreans to free the Frenchmen. He has made a similar promise to the British. And today our State Department said it is making new efforts to try to get the release of 13 American civilians captured in Korea at the beginning of the war.

The Soviet press today gave much attention to Prime Minister Churchill's recent statement that he welcomes "what seemed to be" a Soviet desire for the improvement of international relations. And

On Formosa, Our Ambassador Rankin said that if we should agree to a Korean armistice it will not be "followed by a sell-out of Free China." He said "there will be no breaking of faith with our friends.

And in Korea itself, the Communists launched another attack on the central front. Infantrymen of the Third Division stopped them after a two-hour battle.

Not far away from the scene of this battle American Marines and army men have started to prepare for the re-opening of the truce talks on Monday. We asked Correspondent Lou Cioffi to tell us about the preparations. And here's what he had to record:

(runs 3;25 ending: ends This is Lou Cioffi in Korea)

At the United Nations today, Assembly President Pearson received a plea from North Korea, fully supporting the Chinese Communist truce proposals. The North Koreans says this is the only way "to prevent further bloodshed."

Here in Washington, Mutual Security Chief Stassen said today he is "happy" about the way the President has handled the dispute with Senator McCarthy over Greek ship owners. And Stassen says he agrees with the President that it would have been better for him to have used the word "infringe"...instead of saying that Senator McCarthy had "undermined" American foreign policy. Stassen also said he thinks "there has been a favorable outcome so far as the basic objectives are concerned.— Mr Stassen says -
The President's description of the whole situation at his news conference was excellent."

Bernard Baruch today accused the Administration of "dangerous thinking" in refusing to push for standby price and wage controls. Baruch says the Administration's

"lukewarm" attitude on emergency mobilization laws is what he called "folly and cowardice which in the past has resulted in disaster."

Dr. Allen V. Astin, who has been fired as director of the Bureau of Standards, says he believes "there has been no improper conduct in any of the Bureau's operations." Dr. Astin says he does not know if his removal had anything to do with politics. He is a registered Republican. Commerce Secretary Weeks who ordered the dismissal of Dr. Astin says he is setting up a committee of nine scientists to evaluate the functions and operations of the Bureau of Standards

George Meany, the president of the American Federation of Labor said today attacked a proposal by Al Hayes, the president of the A.F. of L. machinists union.. for compulsory arbitration to settle emergency disputes. Meany says this is "unworkable, unconstiutional and dangerous to the maintenance of a free economy." Meany has sent a letter to all state A.F. of L. officers saying the Hayes proposal "is bound to lead to wage fixing and price fixing by the government."

In Budapest tonight, on the eve of the 8th anniversary of Hungary's liberation by the Red army in the last war, the deputy premier said his country wants to live in peace with every country...including those with different forms of government.

In Rome, the Vatican newspaper says yesterday's attack on the Vatican by Moscow, indicates "a new chapter in Russia's anti-religious policy."

In the British colony of Kenya, British troops and native police today rounded up 7-thousand natives in pre-dawn raids. The British, acting in fear of a mass attack on Easter Sunday, LATER released all but 300 of the natives.

1953 APR -4 PM 5:27

CBS 858

NY APR 3,1953

ED MURROW WTOP

EASTER SUNDAY, AND A NEW BONNET SEEM TO GO TOGETHER. APPARENTLY THE LADIES AGREE WITH OLIVER GOLDSMITH THAT " A MODEST WOMAN, DRESSED OUT IN ALL HER FINERY, IS THE MOST TREMENDOUS OBJECT, OF THE WHOLE CREATION". ABOUT ALL THATS LEFT FOR MORTAL MAN TO DO IS REPEAT WHAT LEIGH HUNT ONCE SAID " WE ARE NOT FOND OF A NEW HAT. THERE IS A CERTAIN INSOLENCE ABOUT IT." BUT HAPPY EASTER ANYWAY

END AARON

CBS RADIO DIVISION

ED. R. MURROW

Ed. R. Murrow
17th

Friday, April 3, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... At a news conference today, the Secretary carefully outlined the situation as he sees it. Here is a recorded portion of what Mr. Dulles said.

SPEAKER: Marine and Army engineering officers converged on Munsan and Panmunjom. They immediately began to survey sites for a clearing hospital to take care ofthe sick and wounded as they come through. That is "if" they come through.

Work has already started on Freedom Village, a prefabricated city through which all returning prisoners will be processed.

At Munsan, the press train once more rolled into its old place at the railhead there to accomodate the many United Nations correspondents expected to coverthe event.

And the Army gave the operation a name: They're calling it 'Little Switch.' And in case an armistice is agreed upon, they'll call the exchange of the remainder of the prisoners 'Big Switch.'

For the past three days reporters have been hounding Allied officers here in Seoul or at the base camp at Munsan for any scraps of news they may be willing to give out. But an official silence has fallen over the upcoming negotiations. Even the jeep drivers at base camp had been ordered not to talk for fear of throwing a monkey wrench into the works.

Yesterday, I spoke with Admiral Daniel. He told me he hopes the communists mean ~~this time~~ business this time, but he refused to speculate. He said "I won't make the mistake of being too optimistic."

But although no one is saying it, the feeling of optimism is too strong to be missed. Everyone you speak to, every action taken by the United Nations Command fairly shouts new and strong hope that the end to this war may be at last in sight.

The GI in Korea, the guy in the line, is just sitting back

and watching. Most of the men who do the fighting, who meet the communists in the dark at night, in the trenches and bunkers, the infantrymen, isn't engaging in any speculation. The stakes are too high for him. It's a matter of life and death, and a man gets superstitious about tempting the fates.

To Marines, the memory of Vegas Hill and Reno was too fresh. Soldiers of the 7th Division remember Old Baldy. They're all hoping. But they're keeping their rifles clean anyway.

In the midst of all this are the South Koreans. They don't trust the communists and have put it in writing. A resolution passed by the National Assembly, just a few days ago, branded the latest enemy peace move as a 'trick' to gain time for another aggression. It opposed any peace in Korea that does not include unification of both north and south.

President Syngman Rhee has said in the past that to attain this goal, he is willing to fight on against the communists alone. Whether he can or will do it are other questions.

But Admiral Daniel summed it up very nicely today for United Nations commanders here in Korea, he said "My main concern is getting our boys back."

Well, it's up to the communists now. The next few weeks will tell whether they are sincere in their desire for peace. (cut)

MURROW: ... Chinese mainland. The plans to build up the South Korean Army and our increasing aid to the French in Indo-China. Mr. Dulles also told reporters ...

American Marines and Army men have started to prepare for the reopening of the truce talks on Monday. We asked our correspondent Lou Cioffi to tell us about the preparations. And here's what he had to record.

CIOFFI: Marine and Army engineering officers converged on Munsan and Panmunjom. They immediately began to survey sites for ...

On Monday, we'll get our first indications. A liaison team will

climb into helicopters for the trip to Panmunjom, followed by correspondents in jeeps.

Cameras will click and turn as the delegates enter the tent, and then leave.

A lot of people have a large stake in what will be said in that tent. A couple of 'yesses' will signal the end to a bloody and hopeless war. One 'no' and we're back where we started from, faced with the inevitable prospect of increased fighting and dying. A few prayers might help at this point.

This is Lou Cioffi in Korea.

MURROW: Well, if you've heard the same thing twice tonight, I'm a little confused, too. Apparently, what happened was that someone pushed the wrong button.

In any event, at the United Nations today ...

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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(HARD NEWS NOT AVAILABLE)

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would have been better for him to have used the word "infringe" instead of saying that Senator McCarthy had "undermined" American foreign policy. Stassen also said he thinks "there has been a favorable outcome so far as the basic objectives are concerned. Mr. Stassen says, the President's description of the whole situation at his news conference was excellent."

Bernard Baruch today accused the Administration of "dangerous thinking" in refusing to push for standby price and wage controls. Baruch says the Administration's "lukewarm" attitude on emergency mibilization laws is what he called "folly and cowardice which in the past has resulted in disaster."

Dr. Allen V. Astin, who has been fired as director of the Bureau of Standards, says he believes "there has been no improper conduct in any of the Bureau's operations." Dr. Astin says he does not know if his removal had anything to do with politics. He is a registered Republican. Commerce Secretary Weeks who ordered the dismissal of Dr. Astin says he is setting up a committee of nine scientists to evaluate the functions and operations of the Bureau of Standards.

George Meany, the president of the American Federation of Labor today attacked a proposal by Al Hayes, the president of the A.F.L. machinists union for compulsory arbitration to settle emergency disputes. Meany says this is "unworkable, unconstitutional and dangerous to the maintenance of a free economy." Meany has sent a letter to all state A.F.L. officers saying the Hayes proposal "is bound to lead to wage fixing and price fixing by the government."

In Budapest tonight, on the eve of the 8th anniversary of Hungary's liberation by the Red army in the last war, the deputy premier said his country wants to live in peace with every country including those with different forms of government.

In Rome, the Vatican newspaper says yesterday's attack on the Vatican by Moscow indicates "a new chapter in Russia's anti-religious policy."

In the British colony of Kenya, British troops and native police today rounded up 7-thousand natives in pre-dawn raids. The British, acting in fear of a mass attack on Easter Sunday, later released all but 300 of the natives.

This is Ed Murro. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Easter Sunday and a new bonnet seem to go together. Apparently the ladies agree with Oliver Goldsmith that "a modest woman, dressed out in all her finery, is the most tremendous object of the whole creation." About all that's left for mortal man to do is repeat what Leigh Hunt once said "We are not fond of a new hat. There is a certain insolence about it. But Happy Easter anyway.

Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday April 6, 1953

This is the news:

Rear Admiral Daniel, our chief negotiator at Panmunjom, reports that "distinct progress" was made at the resumed truce talks. He says the attitude of the Communists was very objective. [redacted] At the first meeting we proposed to start exchanging sick and wounded prisoners seven days after an agreement is reached on procedure. We would give the enemy 500 Chinese or North Korean prisoners every day until the exchange is completed. We asked how many of our sick men the Communists hold. They said they will give us this number later and will comment on our other proposals at a later meeting. The enemy negotiators said that before any exchange is made both sides must agree on the "category" of prisonrs to be returned. [They did not explain what this means.] And their chief negotiator said they are prepared to send home or to a neutral country.. this, too, was left vague.. all sick and injured prisoners. Later, a Chinese broadcast indicated this means not just the seriously sick and wounded, but all sick and wounded. [The negotiators meet again in about an hour.]

About a half-mile away from the neutral corridor that leads to Panmunjom, the Marines fought today with 175 Chinese Communists. The enemy force retreated after an hour and a half of battle.

~~In Indo-China today, Adlai Stevenson ended a week's study of the military, political and economic picture in the land where the French and their forces have been fighting for six years. He called it "the most perplexing situation I have ever seen"...said "I'm afraid its a long, hard war with no easy solution."~~

The Russian newspaper Pravda boasted today that the Kremlin's action in freeing 15 doctors, formerly charged with plotting to murder Soviet officials, is proof [redacted] of the "great strength of the Soviet structure"..proof that the government is revealing faults in its machinery. At the same time Pravda says that one Semyon Ignatiev, recently named to the five-man Communist Party secretariat, formerly served as minister of state security. He's accused of "political blindness and gullibility" for accepting the false charges against the doctors.

Here in New York today, Wall Street experts said a general "nervousness" was responsible for another drop in prices..the worst in two and a half years. Many prices went down from one to six dollars. [redacted]

In the last five Stock Market sessions..since the Chinese first offered to exchange ~~[illegible]~~ sick/wounded war prisoners..the market has dropped five billion dollars in stock valuations.

In Washington today, Secretary of State Dulles revealed that the Eisenhower Administration will not sign the United Nations treaties on human rights...and the political rights of women. Both were guided through the U.N. by Mrs. Roosevelt. And her successor, Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, is now in Geneva, working on the human rights treaty. The Secretary made his views known at a Senate hearing considering a Constiutional amendment sponsored by Senator Bricker and 63 others. This amendment would limit the President's power and authority to negotiate treaties. The Secretary passed on President Eisenhower's word that the leaders and committees of congress will be consulted when any serious treaty questions arise. But the Administration is opposed to having the treaty power of the President hampered or diluted. Secretary Dulles says this proposed amendment could seriously weaken our conduct of foreign affairs.

~~Flanagan~~

~~The President today named Arthur S. Fleming, president of Ohio Wesleyan university, to be the director of defense mobilization.~~

~~and~~ The governmnt ~~reports~~ TODAY Reported a sharp drop in the cost of living during February. This will mean a three cents an hour wage cut for about a million and a third railroad workers. Their contract is tied to the cost of living.

Senator Taft said today, in an article in Look magazine and an interview with reporters, that the Eisenhower Administration is not getting ~~an~~ a break from a majority of the commentators and columnists in Washington. He says they tend to be anti-Republican.. view the Administration with a critical eye.. and exaggerate Republican party differences. The Senator suggests that various Senate committees investigate the Truman administration to dramatize the differences between Democratic and Republican control of the federal government. He also feels the Republican National Committee has not done a good publicity job.

Some newspapers, radio and television stations came under attack from a group of supporters of Senator McCarthy. Twenty-eight writers, authors, actors and others, say hardly any critics reviewed the Senator's book "McCartyism, the fight for America." They say Owen Lattimore's book, "Ordeal by Slander, "was given most extravagant and critical support." The 28 feel this is a blight on a profession "supposedly objective and COURAGEOUS."

Former Attorney General Francis Biddle today asked the Justice Department to investigate a Senate sub-committee report questioning, among other things, whether Senator McCarthy unlawfully used money donated to fight Communism, for his own use and profit. Biddle wrote as chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action.

Senator McCarthy says Biddle "has a long record of defense of Communism and Communist causes and is thoroughly discredited."

Out in Nevada today, the atomic energy Committee exploded another atomic device.. this one at more than 5-thousand feet above the ground... [higher than any airburst yet.]

And at the White House, 30-thousand children and adults rolled eggs on the lawn. The President paid a brief visit. His grandson, David, lost some of his easter eggs. And, in all, 110 children were lost... temporarily. The crowd left an estimated two tons of empty boxes, napkins, empty soft drink bottles.. and hard boiled eggs.

West Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer arrived here in New York today..on his way to Washington. He expressed gratitude for America's help and kindness to his country.

Edward R. Murrow: April 6, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

General Van Fleet has been making considerable news, with his allegations that he suffered from a chronic shortage of ammunition, during the twenty-two months he commanded the 8th Army in Korea. This is an issue upon which able military men of integrity and skill may differ. Van Fleet was in the field; his superiors were in the Pentagon; there is a long history tending to prove that field commanders never feel that they have enough men or metal; they always want more. In this instance Generals Bradley and Collins disagree with Van Fleet, and under questioning Van Fleet has agreed, that he always had sufficient ammunition available to stop an enemy offensive.

It should be remembered that on March 4th General Van Fleet stated, that the 8th Army, and its attached units, were the best equipped, best fed, best clothed, best housed, best cared for, of any army the United States had ever produced. He said there were no serious shortages. Since that date, General Van Fleet has spoken at length about serious, critical and prolonged shortages of ammunition. (These statements do not conform with his earlier pronouncements.) However, ammunition available at the guns, involves highly technical logistical considerations,

that often go beyond the knowledge of the non-professional soldier. Artillery ammunition is always rationed, except when a position that must be held is endangered, and when that happens there is no limit to the rate of fire except what the guns will stand. They shoot the works -

But General Van Fleet has made a much more serious allegation, and has made it repeatedly. He has claimed that he could have achieved victory in Korea in the summer of 1951, had he not been stopped or held back by orders. He has said that he was "crying to be turned loose" to destroy the enemy, in June of 1951. Last week General Van Fleet told a sub-committee of the Senate Armed Services Committee that he had wanted to make an amphibious landing in June of 1951, which would have captured hundreds of thousands of prisoners and much heavy equipment. On this occasion he was not claiming that complete victory could have been achieved.

This argument has reached the highest ranks in the Pentagon, and General Van Fleet's testimony is apparently aimed at Generals Bradley and Collins. Both men rose to high command under a Democratic administration, as did General Eisenhower, and that fact neither proves nor disproves their capabilities for command.

There was, as the record will show, a lag in the production of

artillery ammunition when the change was made from brass to steel casing. But the serious charge made by General Van Fleet is that he was stopped by higher orders from winning the war in 1951. This may be what General Van Fleet believes now; but it was not what he believed in June of 1951. There is in the hands of the Senate sub-committee investigating this matter a message from General Van Fleet, sent in June of '51, stating in effect that he believed it possible to make an advance of roughly twenty miles, but that the casualties involved in such an offensive would be unacceptable.

This reporter does not pretend to know why the Pentagon or the sub-committee has failed to make public this communication, but it does exist. And when that estimate of the situation is compared with General Van Fleet's current statements, he is placed in the role of a ~~Sunday~~ Monday morning quarter-back in a situation that is rather more serious than any football game. When a field commander speaks of a limited advance involving unacceptable casualties, and later speaks of "crying to be turned loose", and says that he could have achieved victory in Korea if his counter-attack had not been stopped - then the discrepancy between the two statements requires some explanation.

MURROW: April 6, 1953. WORD FOR TODAY.

It is clear [redacted] that General Van Fleet has not been consistent in his statements - few people are. Macaulay once said: "Man is so inconsistent a creature that it is impossible to reason from his belief to his conduct, or from one part of his belief to another." And Aristotle said: "One may go wrong in many different directions, but right only in one."

GOODNIGHT AND GOOD LUCK!

Tuesday April 7/953

This is the news:

Ambassador Lodge told the United Nations today that "progress is being made" at the Panmunjom truce talks. Mr. Lodge said this government "hopes the progress will result in an armistice." And Soviet sources told reporters Russia will not press for a United Nations debate on the Chinese truce offer. The Russians also appealed to the United States to drop its demand for an impartial investigation of the enemy's charge that we have used germ warfare in Korea. Soviet delegate Zorin says there is no need to consider the American plan now. He would have us ratify the Geneva protocl prohibiting bacterioloigical warfare..something we refuse to do because we say it cannot be enforced.

At Panmunjom today, both sides agreed in principle to exchange all their sick and wounded war prisoners..not just those seriously ill. We accepted an enemy proposal to send to a neutral country those prisoners who do not want to return home. Rear Admiral Daniel our chief negotiator says the Communist attitude is "very favorable." And the Peiping radio says "an early armistice can be achieved." In little over an hour from now the Communists may tell us how many of our soldiers are on their sick or wounded list. Today, on the battlefield, the enemy

brought a Peurto Rican marine, ~~[illegible]~~ criticially wounded, to within 50 yards of our lines. And then broadcast a message to our men to come and get him. We did. On the central front, South Korean troops twice won and twice lost a strategic hill. And our jets shot down two enemy Migs and damaged seven others.

The President said today that American troops will remain in Korea after the fighting there stops. In a brief talk at ~~the~~ a United Defense Fund meeting in Washington, Mr. Eisenhower said we'll have to keep allied soldiers in Korea for quite awhile. And he warned that if a truce is achieved, it will be followed by a "trying period".. during which impatient soldiers, anxious to get home, "will grouse and gripe." He said this will create a new demand for U.S.O. work.

The President today re-affirmed America's interest in the promotion of human rights through the United Nations. He took no note of Secretary of State Dulles' statement yesterday that we do not plan to sign a U.N. treaty on human rights.

And Mr. Eisenhower called on Congress to extend the present reciprocal trade act for one year after its June 12th ~~[illegible]~~ expiration date. He wants the year to make a thorough study of our economic foreign policy.

Attorney General Brownell told a Senate committee today that it would be "against the best interests of the country" to restrict the President's treaty-making powers through a proposed constiutional amendment. Mr. Brownell said to do so at this time, when the world is "fraught with peril" would be to "dissipate our responsibility and authority for meeting the world-wide issues which affect our welfare."

Washington reporters were told today that the government plans to urge our allies to get ready for a long-range defense effort. It would be aimed at stopping Communist aggression should it come five or ten years from now or later. The Administration feels that it ~~should~~ must drop the idea of any particular year.. this one or the next one.. marking a "maximum danger" period. The idea would be to trim our defense spending to a level which can be sustained over a long time..without putting our economic stability in danger. We'll urge a similar plan for our allies.

Today, Treasury Secretary Humphrey told a Senate committee that the military budget will have to be cut four billion dollars if the budget is to be balanced next year. [redacted] Senator Taft

says Defense Secretary Wilson has been talking about a two billion dollar reduction in military spending. Senator Bridges of New Hampshire told reporters, after a White House visit, that the budget can be cut, all along the line, "without impairing efficiency or national security." And Chairman Johnson of the Senate Democratic policy committee, says Democrats are worried about what he called "panicky" talk of cutting military spending, if a truce is negotiated in Korea. On the other hand, Republican Senator Dirksen says such a truce must lead to a "substantial reduction" in military spending.

The Senate Banking Committee today voted to give the Federal Reserve Board stand-by authority, to curb consumer and real estate credit, any time it thinks this should be done. Chairman Capehart says the Administration requested this.

In Detroit, General Motors announced that because of a drop in the nation's cost of living index, it will cut, by one cent an hour, its cost of living allowance to some 397-thousand employes.

In Denver, Secretary of Agriculture Benson says, there has been "a deliberate attempt to unload responsibility" on the Republicans for a drop in farm prices. Benson says the kind of price supports the

administration inherited from the Truman administration is "putting farm products into storage rather than into stomachs."

In Washington, Herbert Philbrick, who worked inside the Communist party as an F.B.I. counter-spy for nine years, told a Senate committee that a few years ago there were seven or eight Communists in Boston "posing as ministers of the gospel."

In Yugoslavia today, Foreign Minister Kardelj said if the Russians really want peace everything should be done to make an agreement with them. But, he said, "we have no illussions." He feels that the new Soviet leaders are trying to "wash their hands" of Stalin's foreign policies.

Today the Moscow Press and radio attacked the United States and other western powers for racial persecution. Many interpret this as an attempt to divert attention from Moscow's own anti-Semetic activities.

Edward R. Murrow: April 7, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer spent an hour with the President today. He is the first German head of state ever to visit this country. After the conference, Adenauer said he is confident he will be able to reach agreement with President Eisenhower, on a wide range of European problems. He described it as "a very pleasant and inspiring XXX talk."

Presumably the two main questions in these talks with the Germans, will involve their dispute with France over the Saar, and the question of German participation in a European Army. But there is a more fundamental German question just over the horizon. Germany is divided; allied and Russian troops face each other across that narrow line. Chancellor Adenauer rules with a narrow majority, and has an election coming up in September. There are about eighteen million Germans living East of the Iron Curtain. The great single political, sentimental and emotional drive in Germany is toward unifying the whole country. No politician, of whatever Party in the West, can be elected without supporting German claims ~~xxxxxxxx~~ for unification. Germany could be united, and only the Russians could do it. They are capable of agreeing to free, internationally-supervised elections throughout all Germany. They have in the past urged that Germany have its own national

Army, Air Force and Navy; and this contains considerable appeal for a people skilled in arms.

If the Russians were to propose a national election, followed by the withdrawal of all occupation troops, we could not refuse to discuss the proposal. German Communists could not win that first election; ~~XXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ this would appear to be a defeat for the Communists in Germany. But it would provide unity, the removal of the troops of occupation, and probably also the political defeat of those who advocate joining with the West. Such a development could destroy the very basis of American foreign policy in Europe. It could and probably would be the end of any chance for a European Army or a European defense community. It could and probably would mean the re-creation of a powerful and unified Germany which could bargain effectively with both the East and the West. Nothing of any real or lasting importance can be achieved in Western Europe without Germany. There is the key to the whole business. We have based much of our policy on a divided Germany. The Russians have the capacity to unite it.

Many of our leaders in the field of foreign affairs have contended that in order to join with Russia, Germany would have to go Communist. History

is against any such conclusion. A non-Communist Germany joined with Russia in 1922, and Hitlerite Germany joined with Moscow in 1939.

The Russians are committed to do what they can to prevent the unification of Western Europe. They have explained to us in great detail how they plan to use trade as an instrument of foreign policy.

Throughout history defeated nations have invariably wanted three things: the restoration of their pre-war frontiers; the removal of the armies of occupation; and the restoration of a degree of prosperity through trade. The Russians are in a position to propose, and probably to carry out all three of those requirements. They could do it at the price of losing a political election in Germany, and of pulling back their armies - but our armies would have to be pulled back too, perhaps three thousand miles not just to the frontier. Moreover, the Russians could hold out to the Germans, particularly the industrialists of the Ruhr, the prospect of vast markets stretching all the way to the China Sea. (And ideological differences are no barrier to trade.)

The Russians warned us, in tens of thousands of words last October, that they were going to play the long-range, patient dividing game. No one knows what they are actually going to do; but it would be consistent with

the policies they are now pursuing for them to confront us with a proposal for really free elections in all of Germany; the withdrawal of all troops of occupation; and the unification of the country. They might well reckon that any short-term political defeat they might suffer at the polls in Germany would be offset by frustrating our major purpose in Europe. It In the long view, their chances with a united and independent Germany might look better than their prospects with a divided Germany, most of which is firmly tied to the West. If the Russians do advance such a proposal, we shall need a new policy - and quickly.

No one can accurately say how the German problem will be resolved. But we would do well to remember Josiah Holland's observation that "a nation is a thing that lives and acts like a man." With this in mind, Harry Overstreet once said: "The psychological growth of man must keep pace with his physical powers; every increase in power must be matched by an increase in understanding."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday April 8, 1953

This is the news:

The Communists in Korea say they have only 600 sick or wounded allied war prisoners. We say this list is "incredibly small." We have asked for a more liberal interpretation of "sick and wounded." At the latest truce meeting, we told the Communists we are prepared to turn over to them 58-hundred prisoners. This includes 51-hundred North Koreans and 700 Communist Chinese. They told us they would exchange 450 South Koreans and about 150 other United Nations troops. They did not say how many of these 150 are Americans.. British..French, Dutch, Turkish or any other countries represented in Korea. In the past the enemy has said he holds 12-thousand prisoners... about 3-thousand Americans. We said today that we hold 81,500 enemy prisoners who want to return home. In advance of the next truce meeting, Admiral Daniel our chief negotiator told reporters: "I hope we will get more prisoners back from them. I have no reason at present to believe that they are not acting in good faith."

The Chinese radio said today that they "accord humanitarian treatment" to prisoners in their custody..and again charged that we have killed Communists prisoners by shooting and gas poisoning.

On the eastern and central fronts, American Marines and Belgian infantrymen stopped [redacted] Chinese attacks.

And the Pentagon reports that last week we suffered one thousand and thirty-nine casualties. (the largest weekly increase since last November) The First Marine Division and the Army's Seventh Division suffered most. They were engaged in the fighting for the hills on the western front. This week's casualty list includes 158 men killed...94 missing... the rest wounded.

At the United Nations today, the political committee approved a five-member neutral nation commission to make an on-the-spot investigation of Communist charges that we used germ warfare in Korea. # We insist that this charge IS "an infamous lie." And the British and French delegates, supporting the American proposal, made reference to a document produced last month by Andrie Vishinsky. It claimed that two captured Americans had confessed using germ warfare. Today, the British and French delegates, in a broad reference to the recently reversed confessions of 14 doctors in Moscow, pointed out that ANY confessions produced by the Russians may be the result of [redacted] what Moscow called "inadmissable methods."

Vishinsky pleaded with the West today to meet the Soviets "half way" on [redacted] disarmament [redacted] proposals. [redacted] But the west refused to agree to remove a section of its resolution re-affirming [redacted] support of the plan adopted at a Paris meeting in 1951. The Assembly, with Russia and her bloc voting no, instructed the Disarmement Commission to work towards a cut in arms. In his speech, Vishinsky said that in the past month Russia had produced "a host of instances demonstrating her readiness to reach agreement by deeds." He said: "The foreign policy of the Soviet Uniin has shown itself. You asked for deeds and they have been forthcoming. Where are yours?" Vishinsky went on to say: "New relationships are arising before our eyes...Events do not always take the shape tomorrow that they took yesterday....The phrase 'wait and see' has been used, but you can't wait and see at one end..." He said the West must help "dig the tunnel of friendship from both sides, then we are likely to meet earlier." In all his speech was a far cry from two years ago when he told the Assembly the Western proposals for disasrmament were so funny they kept him awake with laughter all night.

The British embassy in Moscow announces that the Russians will send one of their cruisers to British waters to participate in Queen

Elizabeth's coronation review. (The British have invited many nations to send a warship to this review.)

And in Washington, the State Department says George Kennan, a long-time supporter of the plan to contain Russia, will retire from the diplomatic service in the near future. Kennan was ousted from Russia last fall for criticizing the Russians for prohibiting foreigners to meet with the Russian people.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer said in Washington today that the Soviet Union is as dangerous as ever to the free world.. there is not yet any "convincing proof" that Russia has changed her ambitions. He called for such proof in a Russian agreement to permit free elections for all Germany.. and to release some 300-thousand Germans still held as war prisoners in the Soviet Union. Adenauer also offered to send a German hospital unit to Korea as a "humble contribution from the heart."

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Senator Taft says that despite the talk the Administration cannot possibly cut taxes for at least another year. And he predicts that President Eisenhower WILL [redacted] run again in 1956 and [redacted] be re-elected.

Edward R. Murrow: April 8, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

The Senate sub-Committee investigating ammunition shortages in Korea received some rather startling information today, and the members didn't like it. It was disclosed that an ammunition contract travels ten thousand miles around the country through 42 Army departments, is handled by two to three hundred people before the contract is finally let. The Committee couldn't even find out how much money has been spent. The Army has submitted two sets of figures, but the figures don't agree - there's a difference of about five hundred million dollars. However, it is reasonably clear that the shortages were not due to any failure on the part of the Congress to appropriate money.

Senator Byrd of Virginia called the evidence of red tape and delay, "the most colossal and terrible thing I've ever known." He said: "Everybody admits it's gross inefficiency, but nobody is responsible." The Committee decided unanimously to ask the Defense Department for the names and positions of everybody who had anything to do with ammunition contracts or deliveries.

Former Defense Secretary Lovett told the Committee that "the Army as a whole" is responsible for past ammunition shortages in Korea, but he refused to single out any individual. He thought the shortages were due to a failure to spend the money available quickly and efficiently; to an obsolete ordnance set-up; and to production and distribution problems. Mr. Lovett

said that as Secretary of Defense his patience was exhausted, and he took the ammunition situation out of the hands of the Army and turned it over to a civilian deputy in the Defense Department. Lovett disagreed completely with earlier testimony by General Joe Collins, to the effect that restrictions imposed upon the Army by the Defense Department caused the shortages. He said he doesn't know what Collins was talking about. He also denied General Collins statement that cuts in the Army's ammunition budget contributed to the problem. He said that when he left office in January, the Army still had better than eight billion dollars not yet obligated. Mr. Lovett said that the handling of the ammunition situation had definitely been unsatisfactory since the start of the Korean war. But the former Defense Secretary paid his compliments to General Van Fleet in some rather blunt language. He denied Van Fleet's testimony that the 8th Army had been continuously short of ammunition during the 22 months Van Fleet commanded it. He said: "Van Fleet's testimony is contradictory in many places, and the facts do not support his view. There was more ammunition in Korea last December than in all of Europe 24 days after the Normandy invasion."

Mr. Lovett testified that for a period of many months the Far Eastern stockpile was greater than the authorised levels; and the Army didn't shoot

as much as it was authorised to shoot. Mr. Lovett also mentioned one of many inconsistencies in General Van Fleet's testimony. The General said the ammunition supply in ~~XXX~~ May of '51 went down to zero; and yet Van Fleet says that a month later he was "crying to be turned loose," had plenty of ammunition, and could have launched a major attack. It has now been established that what Van Fleet actually cabled in June of '51, as contrasted to what he now says, was that he could make an advance of something like twenty miles, but the casualties would have been unacceptable.

Mr. Lovett said that the Army "as a whole" is responsible for a sorry showing, but at the same time he denied much of General Van Fleet's testimony. At the same time he wouldn't name any individual responsible for the delay and red tape. Assistant Defense Secretary Wilford MacNeil likewise refused to identify by name any of the individuals responsible for the lag in production. He blamed it on ~~XXX~~ "the system". MacNeil said, "The system of ordering ammunition couldn't easily be remodelled with one hand and kept in operation with the other."

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It seems to this reporter that the Senators have encountered the old Army game of passing the buck, and if they can alter that and eliminate even part of the incredible red tape, they will have labored mightily on behalf of the nation.

Many voices have been raised on this whole question of ammunition lately ...but we have yet to get a clear, concise over-all picture. It would seem that those who have testified agree with John Locke that "no man's knowledge can go beyond his own experience." Perhaps this is so. Perhaps it is equally true as Junius once said:"Facts are apt to alarm us more than the most dangerous principles."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Communists in Korea say they have only 600 sick or wounded allied war prisoners. We say this list is "incredibly small." We have asked for a more liberal interpretation of "sick and wounded." At the latest truce meeting, we told the Communists we are prepared to turn over to them 58-hundred prisoners. This includes 51-hundred North Koreans and 700 Communist Chinese. They told us they would exchange 450 South Koreans and about 150 other United Nations troops. They did not say how many of these 150 are Americans, British, french, Dutch, Turkish or any other countries represented in Korea. In the past the enemy has said he holds 12-thousand prisoners, about 3-thousand Americans. We said today that we hold 81,500 enemy prisoners who want to return home. In advance of the next truce meeting, Admiral Daniel our chief negotiator told reporters: "I hope we will get more prisoners back from them. I have no reason at present to believe that they are not acting in good faith."

The Chinese radio said today that they "accord humanitarian treatment" to prisoners in their custody, and again charged that we have killed Communists prisoners by shooting and gas poisoning.

On the eastern and central fronts, American Marines and Belgian infantrymen stopped Chinese attacks.

And the Pentagon reports that last week we suffered one thousand and thirty nine casualties (the largest weekly increase since last November.) The First Marine Division and the Army's Seventh Division suffered most. They were engaged in the fighting for the hills on the western front. This week's casualty list includes 158 men killed, 94 missing, the rest wounded.

At the United Nations today, the political committee approved a five-member neutral nation commission to make an on-the-spot investigation of Communist

charges that we used germ warfare in Korea. We insist that this charge is "an infamous lie." And the British and French delegates, supporting the American proposal, made reference to a document produced last month by Andrie Vishinsky. It claimed that two captured Americans had confessed using germ warfare. Today, the British and French delegates, in a broad reference to the recently reversed confessions of 14 doctors in Moscow, pointed out that any confessions produced by the Russians may be the result of what Moscow called "inadmissable methods."

Vishinsky pleaded with the West today to meet the Soviets "half way" on disarmament proposals. But the West refused to agree to remove a section of its resolution reaffirming support of the plan adopted at a Paris meeting in 1951. The Assembly, with Russia and her bloc voting no, instructed the Disarmament Commission to work towards a cut in arms. In his speech, Vishinsky said that in the past month, Russia had produced "a host of instances demonstrating her readiness to reach agreement by deeds." He said: "The foreign policy of the Soviet Union has shown itself. You asked for deeds and they have been forthcoming. Where are yours?" Vishinsky went on to say: "New relationships are arising before our eyes. Events do not always take the shape tomorrow that they took yesterday. The phrase 'wait and see' has been used, but you can't wait and see at one end." He said the West must help "dig the tunnel of friendship from both sides, then we are likely to meet earlier." In all, his speech was a far cry from two years ago, when he told the Assembly the Western proposals for disarmament were so funny they kept him awake with laughter all night.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon;

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Many voices have been raised on this whole question of ammunition, but we have yet to get a clear, concise over-all picture. It would seem that those who have testified agree with John Locke that "no man's knowledge can go beyond his own experience." Perhaps this is so. Perhaps it is equally true as Junius once said: "Facts are apt to alarm us more than the most dangerous principles."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday, April 9.

This is the news:

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Today, the North Koreans, acting at the request of Moscow, released seven British civilians captured in Korea in the summer of 1950 when the war started. They are being turned over to the Russians for return to Great Britain.

~~The Chinese Communist radio says American Captain Harold Fisher, who has shot down ten Migs, was himself shot down and captured over Manchuria on Tuesday.~~

On the western front, Communist troops over-ran Marine positions early in the day. But pockets of Marines continued to battle on the slopes of the hill for three hours..until reinforcements came./Then the Marines re-captured the hill and killed or wounded 220 enemy troops.

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And in Washington today, there were reports--denied by the White House--that the Eisenhower Administration is willing to accept a Korean settlement based on a boundary line about 80 miles north of the present front. My colleague Bill Costello has been keeping track of the developments on this story, and we've asked him to sum it all up for you:

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(return cue: every President must be his own secretary of state)

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The President and the Chancellor challenge Russia to "prove" it wants peace by permitting free elections in the Russian zone of Germany and by freeing thousands of German prisoners held in the Soviet Union. The two governments agree that "the free nations of the West must not relax their vigilance nor diminish their efforts to increase their unity and common strength." We have promised the Germans that as soon as a European army is formed we will help equip a new German army. We promise to consider carefully Germany's request for help in taking care of refugees from behind the iron curtain who are now arriving in West Germany. We agree to re-examine the status of German war criminals now in our custody. (with a view towards pardoning some of them.) The Germans agree to seek a solution, with France, on the problem of the Saar. And they agree to tighten up their embargo on the shipment of strategic materials to Communist China.

At the United Nations today Andri Vishinsky spoke for two hours in an obvious effort to split the western allies. [redacted] He feels the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has no justification. He says the Schuman plan, to pool west Europe's iron and coal, is "a dangerous machine", intended to hurt Britain's exports of heavy industry. He says we want to re-arm west Germany to perpatuate the division of that country. He wants the West to stop arming..to ban the atomic bomb..dissolve N.A.T.O. and abandon the whole idea of a European army. [redacted] American delegate Gross called the speech "an old record... stale..dull and regressive." Gross said we are willing to meet the Russians half-way. But, he asked Vishinsky, "half way to what?"

The new secretary general of the United Nations arrived here in New York today. Dag Hahmer-sholde said he is interested in mountain climbing and that the qualities required in mountain climbing are just what people need today. He defined them as:" Perserverence and patience, a firm grip on realities, careful but imaginative planning,

a clear awareness of the dangers, but also of the fact that fate is what we make it, and that the safest climber is he who never questions his ability to overcome all difficulties."

In Washington, the Senate committee investigating the ammunition shortage in Korea heard from former Army Secretary Pace. He testified: there was no real production of ammunition for the Korean war until two years after it began. Until then we used surplus world war two stock. In the first six months of the war there was a general belief in Washington and the Far Eastern command..shared, he believes by General McArthur...that the war would end in December of 1950. Pace said the reports of ammunition shortages General Van Fleet sent to Washington never reached him. He said the ammunition situation never prevented General Van Fleet from carrying out the 8th army's mission. He disagrees with Former Defense Secretary Lovett who said yesterday that he took ammunition production away from the army. [redacted] Another witness was former Undersecretary

of the army Alexander. He was reminded that Van Fleet has testified that in May of 1951 his ammunition reserves were down to zero. Alexander said he was in Korea for the following two months..asked Van Fleet about his ammunition problems..and was told there were no shortages except for one item. [redacted] of [redacted] war [redacted] has cut in half a Joint Chiefs [redacted] dollars for ammunition. At that time [redacted] was secretary of defense and Mr. Lovett was his [redacted].

Attorney General Brownell announced today that he will proceed with a civil anti-trust suit against an alleged international oil cartel. He indicated he will seek the end of a criminal grand jury inquiry into [redacted] the charges.

Republican Representative Hinshaw of California says the government will have to subsidize private industry with about 30-million dollars a year to push the development of atomic plants for commercial power production.

The President and Republican leaders in the Senate and the House have unanimously endorsed Leonard Hall, a former Congressman from New York, to be the next chairman of the Republican National Committee. (He'll probably be elected tomorrow.) The committee today issued a statement saying the first 75 days of the Eisenhower Administration HAVE been a period of "memorable and significant results. The Democrats point out that the other night Senator Taft said the administration has made "some progress, but it seems slow and will seem slower in the future."

The Justice Department said today that the Taft-Hartley law is "being twisted from its purpose and utilized as a shield for communist deception." The Department said this is being done by some persons who are falsely taking the law's non-Communist oath. (The Department adds:) This has not proved to be effective "in eliminating Communists from positions of control and domination in labor unions."

As my colleague Bill Costello reported earlier, there's been quite a mixup in Washington as a result of Mr. Dulles' remarks. I can't help remembering this line by Spencer Bayne:"It was, I am convinced, two other guys, in another place, a long time ago." Perhaps the Greek Thucydides was right when he said:"I fear our mistakes far more than the strategy of our enemies."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, April 9, 1953
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... And in Washington today there were reports, denied by the White House, that the Eisenhower Administration is willing to accept a Korean settlement based on a boundary line about eighty miles north of the present front. My colleague, Bill Costello, has been keeping track of the developments on this story and we've asked him to sum it all up for you.

COSTELLO: This is a story of good intentions which paved the way to the hottest fire of controversy the Eisenhower Administration has yet encountered. Last Monday, in an effort to keep diplomatic correspondents abreast of his thinking on foreign policy, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles met informally with a group of about twenty top-flight newsmen. He talked very frankly about his approach to foreign problems because it was understood in advance that what he said could be published, but it could not be attributed directly to him. Such meetings are, of course, a common practice in Washington, have been for many years. It was even understood that what the Secretary had to say would not be used in a single general story, but would be allowed to dribble into print over a period of several days. This reporter was not present, but by tonight there are several thousand persons in the capital who are fully aware that an apparent contradiction in Administration policy had its origin in the meeting with Mr. Dulles.

What the Secretary had to say was briefly this, that he reviews the resumption of truce negotiations in Korea as an opportunity for opening discussions with the Communists on an over-all settlement of Far Eastern tensions. Mr. Dulles revealed that in Korea he would be prepared to press for an extension of South Korea as far northward as the waist of the peninsula, some eighty miles north of the present battle line. He would also be prepared to consider again a proposal made in 1947 that Formosa be placed under United Nations trusteeship, thus removing it as a source of irritation to Red China.

He felt that this might be a way out of an otherwise awkward dilemma in maintaining American support for the Chiang Kai-shek Government on that island. In return for this concession, the hope was expressed that China and the Kremlin would be willing to call off the dogs of war in Indo-China.

Since then a series of stories have appeared, very much according to plan, dealing with various aspects of the Secretary's remarks, all very much along the same line and all appearing in highly reputable newspapers under the signatures of thoroughly reliable correspondents. This morning the White House, apparently in response to a chorus of protests, issued a statement knocking the whole story on the head. Press Secretary, James Hagerty, told reporters, first, that no consideration has been given by the Administration to a United Nations trusteeship for Formosa and, second, that the Administration has never reached any conclusion that a permanent division of Korea is desirable or feasible or consistent with the decisions of the United Nations. Since this denial was aimed originally at a dispatch appearing in the "New York Times," the chief of the "Times" bureau promptly issued a statement pointing out that the essentials of the story had appeared in a number of newspapers and concluded acidly: "This is another instance of the Administration getting its wires crossed and blaming the consequences on the press."

This afternoon there was an angry reaction on the floor of the Senate when Republican Senator Knowland, of California, denounced the reported policy as unbelievable and demanded an investigation to find the leak. He said this nation cannot have two Secretaries of State. It must speak with one voice, through President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles. The reason for this outburst, of course, is that a policy of permanent division for Korea and trusteeship for Formosa come down hard not only on the sensitive toes of the South Koreans and the Chinese Nationalists but aroused also fears that revelation of such bargaining tactics might throw a monkey wrench into the new Korean peace talks. Moreover, it was realized belatedly that if Chiang's Government on Formosa were liquidated such an act might be tantamount to a recognition of Red China's sovereignty, a policy which President Eisenhower has consistently

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Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

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At the United Nations today Andrei Vishinsky spoke for two hours in an obvious effort to split the western allies. He feels the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has no justification. He says the Schuman plan, to pool West Europe's iron and coal, is "a dangerous machine," intended to hurt Britain's exports of heavy industry. He says we want to rearm west Germany to perpetuate the division of that country. He wants the West to stop arming, to ban the atomic bomb, dissolve NATO and abandon the whole idea of a European army. American Delegate Gross called the speech "an old record, stale, dull and regressive." Gross said we are willing to meet the Russians halfway. But, he asked Vishinsky, "half way to what?"

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In ashington, the Senate committee investigating ehe ammunition shortage in Korea heard from former Army Secretary Pace. He testified: there was no real production of ammunition for the Korean war until two years after it began. Until then, we used surplus world war two stock. In the first six months of the war there was a general belief in Washington and the Far Eastern command, shared, he believes, by General MacArthur, that the war would end in December of 1950. Pace said the reports of ammunition shortages General Van Fleet sent to Washington never reached him. He said the ammunition situation never prevented General Van Fleet from carrying out the 8th Army's mission. He disagrees with Former Defense Secretary Lovett who said yesterday that he took ammunition production away from the army. Another witness was former undersecretary of the Army, Alexabder; he was reminded that Van Fleet has testified that in May of 1951 his ammunition reserves were down to zero. Alexander said he was in Korea for the following two months, asked Van Fleet about his ammunition problems, and was told there were no shortages except for one item.

Attorney General Brownell announced today that he will proceed with a civil anti-trust suit against an alleged international oil cartel. He indicated he will seek the end of a criminal grand jury inquiry into the charges.

Republican Representative Hinshaw of California says the government will have to subsidize private industry with about 30-million dollars a year to push the development of atomic plants for commercial power production.

The President and Republican leaders in the Senate and the House have unanimously endorsed Leonard Hall, a former Congressman from New York, to be the next chairman of the Republican National Committee. (He'll probably be elected tomorrow.) The committee today issued a statement saying the first 75 days of the Eisenhower Administration have been a period of "memorable and significant results. The Democrats point out that the other night Senator Taft said the administration has made "some progress, but it seems slow and will seem slower in the future."

The Justice Department said today that the Taft-Hartley law is "being twisted from its purpose and utilized as a shield for Communist deception." The Department said this is being done by some persons who are falsely taking the law's non-Communist oath. The Department adds: This has not proved to be effective "in eliminating Communists from positions of control and domination in labor unions."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: As my colleague Bill Costello reported earlier, there's been quite a mixup in Washington as a result of Mr. Dulles' remarks. I can't help remembering this line by Spencer Bayne: "It was, I am convinced, two other guys, in another place, a long time ago." Perhaps the Greek Thucydides was right when he said: "I fear our mistakes far more than the strategy of our enemies."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday April 10, 1953

This is the news:

General Mark Clark has approved the signing of an agreement for the exchange of sick and wounded prisoners in Korea. If there are no last minute hitches, the papers could be signed AT PANMUNJOM. within a few hours.. and 120 Americans might be in American hands within 10 days. The Communists today also formally gave us their proposal for negotiating on other war prisoners. (with a view towards completing an armistice agreement.) Their note to General Clark contained little that was not first broadcast by the Chinese Communists. But they did emphasize their DEMAND [redacted] that all prisoners must be sent home. They proposed that those who refuse to do so be sent to A neutral state. There, the Communists say, they will explain to the prisoners why they should return home.. free them of the "intimidation and oppression" they charge to the allied command.

The State Department says the Russians have agreed to try to get American civilians released from North Korea. We say the North Koreans hold 13 [redacted] Catholic and Methodist missionaries who were captured when the war started. The North Koreans say they hold seven such persons.

The battlefields were generally quiet today after South Korean troops recaptured a hill they had lost to a Chinese Communist attack earlier in the day.

At the United Nations, American Ambassador Gross said:"We should avoid any steps here that may impede the negotiations" in Korea. He said:"When an armistice comes about it will not be because of any debate" at the U.N. Mr. Gross warned the western nations that "we must not abandon, but rather nurture, the strength that has brought some conciliatory gestures from the Kremlin." He added:"Most of us feel that the time will come when the Soviet government will realize the necessity of modifying its traditional obstructive policies. Then we will feel that this is the result of our policy of strength and unity."

~~In Vienna today the Russians gave no indication of any change in their policy towards Austria. The British member of the Allied Control Council told the Soviet representative that Vishinsky had recently suggested that both the East and West dig a tunnel of friendship from both sides. He said he regretted that the Russians do not intend to dig such a tunnel in Austria.~~

ANDREI

In Frankfurt, Germany, JOSEPH FRANKENSTEIN, AN American information official, discharged as an economy move, said he will not recognize his dismissal and will continue to report for work. He charges his dismissal was a subterfugre in order to avoid passing on his loyalty.

~~In Berlin, the Russians proposed that as an air safety measure, two of the three allied air corridors from West Germany be closed, with the remaining corridor widened from 20 to 60 miles. The American, British and French governments will consider this. During the Berlin airlift, all three corridors were crowded with planes night and day.~~

~~In a few minutes we'll have a report from my colleague Richard C. Hottelet, who is just back from Germany.~~

In Washington today, Army Secretary Stevens told Senate investigators that our ammunition supplies in Korea and the Far East are in "good shape all along the line." He said in most cases the supplies are well above what might be needed for an emergency. In answer to questions he acknowledged that our domestic ammunition supplies may be below the safety level. And Secretary Stevens, just back from a visit to Korea, denied General Van Fleet's recent testimony that we RECENTLY lost old Baldy hill because we did not have enough ammunition to fire in advance.. as a

preventive measure. He said that by the time the heavy firing at Old Baldy was over, there were more shells at gun emplacements than had been there before the battle.

General Van Fleet, speaking in Chicago today, said there is nothing new in the Chinese Communist peace overtures. He recommends that the Korean war be ended with "a military victory."

The President today named Frederick J. Lawton to be the democratic member of the Civil Service Commission. Lawton had served former president Truman as budget director. The President also nominated two new members of the Subversive Activities Board. They are former Senator Cain from Washington state, and Ohio's former Governor Thomas J. Herbert... both Republicans. The Senate unanimously confirmed Oveta Culp Hobby to be the first Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The President today told members of the Republican National Committee that there is no longer any room in the party for "Eisenhower Republicans, or any other special kind of Republicans." He told the party leaders during a White House visit that "there has been a whale of a lot" in the papers about differences among Republicans. And he described these reports as being just about as exaggerated as was the report of Mark Twain's DEATH.

President Eisenhower said he and every member of his cabinet have been astonished at the degree of co-operation they've been getting from members of both parties in Congress.

Mr. Eisenhower pledged his support to the new party chairman, former Representative Hall of New York. And Hall called on party members to "man the dikes for Ike in '54."

Alf Landon, the party's 1936 presidential candidate, said today that the Eisenhower Administration has "bungled" every major "political" problem of its first 90 days. (He said this is the new administration's only weakness.) And he described the Eisenhower cabinet as "unpleasantly reminiscent" of the last Hoover cabinet. He called it "long on ability but short on political savvy."

Much of the materiel about Germany ,on this program,comes from my old friend and colleague Richard C Hottelet who lives in Bonn.. Hes home on a brief visit...

TODAY

AGAIN

ED: ~~Earlier this week~~ Soviet air force officers sat down with western experts in Berlin to talk about increasing air safety over Eastern Germany. Tonight Western German police announce that they've broken up a big Soviet espionage ring - which was certainly not designed to enhance the safety of the western world --- How do these two events fit into the Soviet peace offensive, Dick?

Hatt

~~DICK:~~ I think, Ed, that they're ~~part and parcel~~ DIFFERENT ASPECTS of the same thing. Andrei Vyshinsky once described soviet policy as being based on two forces - compulsion and persuasion. ~~Within the framework~~ On the one hand the Kremlin takes certain OPEN ~~on the surface~~ steps to persuade the west that it wants to relax tension and reduce danger. At the same time it goes right ahead with its attempts to undermine the west and capture a new position in central Europe. So far the peace offensive in Germany has consisted mainly of interesting but unimportant gestures. Propaganda inside the soviet zone and east berlin - and underground work in western Germany do not seem to have changed. They indicate no real easing of the struggle between Russia and the west.

ED: Do you think that the Kremlin has gone as far as it wants to go in its peace offensive WHERE ~~as far as~~ Germany is concerned - or does it still have something up its sleeve?

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~~DICK:~~ There've been several signs in the past two weeks that the Russians are at least thinking of warming up one of the biggest political operations they could undertake in Germany. The communist press, certain prominent fellow travellers and the Soviet commander in chief in Eastern Germany himself have strongly suggested that Russia might propose a Big Four conference on the German problem as a whole. And Moscow could make such a proposal look good. It could suggest free elections, withdrawal of foreign

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troops, reunification of Germany and conclusion of a peace treaty. The Russians have made such proposals before with not the slightest intention of following through. But the offers have at least helped delay the organization of European defense. They may continue to do just that.

ED: The Russians have ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ it in their power to tempt the Germans very sorely. How about the withdrawal of occupation troops? Wouldn't the Germans like to see us as well as the Russians leave their country?

Hoff

~~Bonn:~~ I think the Germans distinguish very clearly between the ~~xxxxxx~~ two. The Soviet Army~~xxxxxxx~~ is a plague on the land in the Soviet zone and a weapon of naked oppression. Western troops on the other hand - the Americans British, Canadians, ~~xxxxxxx~~ French and the others are not seen in this light at all. They are Germany's insurance policy in troubled times. And we and the Canadians bring many millions of dollars into the German economy. All our people are reasonably well behaved and they stand for freedom. No foreign garrison is ever loved, but in Germany today ours is welcome.

ED: In effect we are carrying much of Germany's defense burden. Are the Germans willing and ready to do something for themselves?

Hoff

~~Bonn:~~ The Bundestag, which is the German House of Representatives, was the first of the six nations in the European Defense community to ratify the defense treaties. Chances are that ratification will be completed in Bonn this summer. --- As for public opinion, the stubborn, sullen opposition to any kind of military service has practically disappeared. The political opposition, the social democrats, now openly support a defense contribution - albeit in the framework of NATO rather than a European Army. The young people who will be called to the colors are not protesting.

ED: Just how much will the Germans contribute -- and more important, when?

[illegible] The how much is pretty well agreed upon. They will set up twelve divisions, a tactical air force of about thirteen hundred planes and a small coastal navy. The whole thing will amount to somewhat more than half a million men. --- Now, as regards when. That is most unclear. As things stand now Germany is not permitted even to start practical preparations for this large force. Germany will be called upon to produce some weapons for the European army. This requires capital investment and retooling, because German industry has been completely demilitarized. But no steps may be taken in this direction until the Defense Treaties have been ratified by France at least. The barracks needed to house this force may not be built until after ratification. Pilot orders for uniforms and signal and transport equipment may not be placed until the international green light goes on. --- I would guess ED that it will be 1956 before we can expect to see a German defense force even partly ready for combat. And that only if the treaties are ratified this year.

ED: Our government has just told Chancellor Adenauer that we would help the Germans rearm once the way is legally clear. Won't that help speed things up?

[illegible] Our help won't really speed matters up. It will rather help prevent them from bogging down altogether. Without weapons from us there would probably be another year's delay.

ED: How much will we give the Germans in the way of supplies?

[illegible] I think they expect to get the full first complement of heavy weapons - tanks, planes and artillery (PLUS A LOT OF OTHER THINGS.) Present plans do not provide for the production of aircraft in Germany at all - so they'll have to keep coming in from outside. On tanks and artillery

it'll take a couple of years for the Germans to get into production. They could manage to turn out small arms in about a year. Trucks and the rest they could build at once. -------- The whole thing is a vast operation. German experts estimate that it will cost about ten billion dollars to set up a fully equipped force. A good slice is expected from the United States.

ED: The rest will have to be raised in Germany. Will that make the budget an issue in the election next September?

Holt: Not in terms of party differences, because everyone admits that defense costs money. But Chancellor Adenauer is slightly worried about an economic recession which could cost him votes and maybe defeat him. He is eager to get some of the defense money flowing into industry.

ED: Do you think he'll get a majority again?

Holt: As things stand now I think he will. But the economic factor bears watching. -- There's political uncertainty too. Adenauer's foreign policy rests completely on integrating Germany into western Europe. He's bound to suffer if his plan breaks down.

ED: The Saar is one of the problems that could wreck it. Will the Germans and the French get together on a solution?

Holt: There's no reason why they shouldn't. But the Saar is more than a problem in itself. It's a symbol of the distrust which poisons the relations between France and Germany. As long as this feeling exists all the treaties written so far are not worth very much. It can best be dispelled in a European Community supported by Britain and the United States.

It's evident from Dick Hottelet's remarks that there is tremendous pressure on Germany from both the East and West. And that these pressures must be calculated against the clock. Dickens once remarked:"Time is money, and very good money too, to those who reckon interest by it." But as Emerson said:"Very often the worst thing about time is that we know not what to do with it."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It's evident from Dick Hottelet's remarks that there is tremendous pressure on Germany from both the East and West. Adn that these pressures must be calculated against the clock. Dickens once remarked: "Time is money, and very good money too, to those who reckon interest by it." But as Emerson said: "Very often the worst thing about time is that we know not what to do with it."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday April 13, 1953

This is the news:

The Communists in Korea have started to move allied war prisoners towards Panmunjom./ The first enemy convoy, carefully marked, left a prison camp 14 miles from the Yalu River, this afternoon./ Its expected in Panmunjom for the first exchange of prisoners a week from today./ Allied officials say we are ready for the exchange of Communist prisoners. [redacted] The enemy has not identified the nationality of the first prisoners to be turned over to us./ And the Chinese Communist radio today made it clear, that it is eagerly awaiting word from General Mark Clark on when negotiations..for the remaining prisoners on both sides..can get under way./ Radio Peiping notes it has now been three days since General Clark received the Chinese proposal to resume armistice talks.

The battlefields were comparatively quiet today. But again our fighter-bombers hit enemy communications lines..(our Sabre jets shot down one Mig..) and the battleship New Jersey, and 75 carrier planes, attacked a North Korean city 55 miles from the Russian border.

In Washington, Republican Senator Knowland of California proposed today that we test the good faith of Russia's peace campaign with a demand for free elections in North Korea. Knowland would have this supervised by the United Nations.

Republican Senator Mundt says he and other Republican senators are going to insist on a big shake-up of top-level policy-making officials in the State Department. He says Senators Bridges, Ferguson and McCarthy will join him in demanding the dismissal of what he calls "an alarming number of the old Acheson team who still hold most of the top posts."

Mutual Security Director Stassen TODAY suggested to Senator McCarthy that he investigate the Greek ship owners, in New York, who recently promised to remove their ships from trade with Communist China. Mr. Stassen suggests that the Senator determine how the Greeks got their ships from the United States, how much money they have made, their agents and their taxes.

And Senator McCarthy discloses that his investigating committee is looking into payments made to newspapers, magazines, radio networks and writers by government agencies during the past five years. The Senator

says this is not "an investigation of the press." He is primarily interested in any subsidies that might have been paid to any individuals or organizations for what he calls favorable treatment of the Truman administration. Requests for such information have been sent to the State Department, and the Defense department, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Security Agency. The Senator says many payments to outside media are perfectly legitimate..but he wants to know who got paid , and how much.

In the House today, Republican Representative Reed of New York filed a petition seeking to force a House vote on his bill to cut taxes. It will need 218 signatures to take the bill from the Rules committee, where it has been bottled up, and move it to the floor for a vote. Reed insists that taxes can be reduced without interfering with budget balancing. The Administration prefers to balance the budget first.

Administration spokesmen made it clear today, they oppose a bill designed to put a 65-billion dollar limit on all government operations. Treasury Secretary Humphrey, and Budget Director Dodge, say they oppose any such "mandatory expenditure ceiling." The bill, sponsored by Republican Representative Coudert of New York, would limit spending to estimated revenue returns.

Members of the Senate appropriations committee today challenged the cuts Secretary of Agriculture Benson has proposed in his new budget. And the Secretary revealed that the 130-million he proposed to cut from the Truman budget, will more than be offset by the cost of keeping farm prices up next year. Today, farmers sent one of the heaviest runs of cattle to market in 19 years. Experts say this is because the farmers fear beef prices will not recover. And the Department of Agriculture predicts that net farm income will be lower this year than last year.

In a federal court in Washington, Otto Verber, a former army intelligence officer, today pleaded guilty to charges that he served as an agent for a spy ring, directed from the Soviet embassy in Washington. And there are indications that he will be a witness at the trial of his brother-in-law, Kurt Ponger, held on the same charge. Both men were arrested in Vienna.

A House committee today heard Henry W. Grunewald--so-called Washington mystery man--testify that he gave television sets, and other gifts, to high tax officials. Grunewald also said that Republican Senator Bridges of New Hampshire once introduced him to a lawyer for John L. Lewis. Democratic

Representative Boggs of Louisiana said that Grunewald had testified in a closed session that he did a job for Lewis..for 16-thousand dollars... investigating the late Judge Goldsborough. It was Judge Goldsborough who fined the United Mine Workers three and a half million dollars BECAUSE [redacted] the union IGNORED [redacted] a back to work order. Lewis says he never met Grunewald or knew anything about him.

Here in New York, [redacted] a grand jury indicted Joseph P. Ryan on charges of stealing more than 11-thousand dollars from his union's funds. Ryan is president of the A. F. of L. Longshiremen's Association. He is accused of using union funds to pay golf and country club dues, buy clothing, pay insurance premiums and pay the funeral expenses of a relative. Ryan pleaded innocent to all charges. [redacted]

[redacted]

The major league baseball [redacted] season opened today in Cinncinnati where the Milwaukee Braves beat the Redlegs, two to nothing. The AMERICAN LEAGUE opener in

Washington was cancelled by rain. And because of this, the President, who flew to Augusta for golf, has decided to throw out the first ball when the Washington Senators meet the New York Yankees in Washington on Thursday. The President had made plans to fly back to Washington for a speech. Now he's decided to attend the delayed opener.

A friend and colleague - Alex Kendrick - is back home from his listening post in Vienna. He's with us in the newsroom tonite. Alex, what's been happening in the satellite countries ?

Alex Kendrick - Vienna -

When I left Vienna a couple of days ago, the satellite regimes had obviously not yet recovered from the shock of Stalin's death, and there's no telling when -- or even if -- they will recover. The Russians, in the past 40 days, have given the appearance of closing their ranks, and the Malenkov government has carried out a series of interesting moves -- both internal and external -- showing that there has been a change of government, even though the Moscow censor doesn't permit American correspondents to say that. You ask me what's been happening in the satellites. Well, except for a Moscow style amnesty by the Romanians and the hint of an amnesty by the Hungarians, the answer is that practically nothing has happened. It's as if Rakosi and Cervenov and Zapotocky and the other provincial governors of the Kremlin are still too numb to carry out the normal business of Communist rule -- or maybe they don't quite know what to do.

And this illustrates the difference between Russia itself and the Russian satellites -- a difference that might be important to us sooner than we think. The difference is that Russia, and the Russian Communist Party, seem to be integrated enough after 35 years of power and harsh discipline to go into a new reign without too many dislocations.

The Communist satellite regimes, on the other hand, have held power -- and by no means unopposed power -- only for five years or so, and they have done it mainly through the use of Stalin's name and prestige. They've had all their eggs put in one basket for them, and now they see those eggs being taken out of the basket by Malenkov, one by one, and splattered against the Kremlin wall. Prague radio the other night when I heard it, still described Stalin as the greatest man of our time, but that phrase hasn't been used in Moscow since the funeral.

I think the most significant thing about the recent Kremlin moves is not that they constitute a new Soviet peace offensive -- which they do -- but that even though Soviet over-all policy and objectives may not have changed and only fresh tactics brought into play, for the first time since the war relations between the East and the West seem to have become slightly fluid again. The Russians are talking truce in Korea, they are talking about the unification of Germany, they are talking the Malenkov line that there are no problems, even fundamental ones, that cannot be settled by negotiation. We have to wait and see what they mean by all this, and whether they are as sincere about digging Vishinsky's tunnel of friendship as they were about digging the Moscow subway.

But when you start to open up a situation that has been locked tight for some time, as the Russians appear to be doing, you not only acquire maneuverability for yourself, but you hand it to the other fellow -- meaning us. Anything might happen -- and that's where the satellites come in. Suppose, for instance, that for the sake of German unity -- with the hope, of course, of winning a united Germany over to their side -- the Russians decided that the western areas of Poland, which were taken away from Germany, will now have to be returned to Germany. Well, that territory was given to Poland in compensation for the eastern areas that Russia herself took away. One of the bases on which the Polish Communist regime rests is those new, colonized sections. No Polish government, no matter how much force and compulsion it used, could justify such a loss to its people -- and yet it could happen.

The point is this, Ed, that the existence of eastern Europe as part of the Soviet empire depends to a large extent on the premise that East and West will never get together, that the world is irrevocably split into two, and that the satellites had better go along with the world into which they have been dragged -- in fact there's nothing else for them to do.

But once Moscow begins negotiating with the West -- and I believe she has started to do so -- once the Iron Curtain begins to show a few chinks of light through it, once you get communications reestablished, and a few trade agreements, and an exchange of scientific ideas, it's going to be much harder maintaining that tight control over every phase of life that Communism needs in order to exist.

And don't forget that four of the satellites, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and Albania, border on Yugoslavia, where Tito has slowly been undoing the whole fabric of state communism. That's bound to have its effect on a fluid situation in eastern Europe.

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As ~~my colleague~~ Alex Kendrick noted this is a time to watch and await developments behind the Iron Curtain. Joseph Addison set up a pretty good rule for us to follow when he said:"Do not anticipate the relish of any happiness, nor feel the weight of any misery before it actually arrives." For as Archbishop Whately remarked:"It is folly to expect men to do all that they may reasonably be expected to do."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Communists in Korea have started to move allied war prisoners towards Panmunjom. The first enemy convoy, carefully marked, left a prison camp 14 miles from the Yalu River, this afternoon. It's expected in Panmunjom for the first exchange of prisoners a week from today. Allied officials say we are ready for the exchange of Communist prisoners. The enemy has not identified the nationality of the first prisoners to be turned over to us. And the Chinese Communist radio today make it clear that it is eagerly awaiting word from General Mark Clark on when negotiations for the remaining prisoners on both sides can get under way. Radio Peiping notes it has now been three days since General Clark received the Chinese proposal to resume armistice talks.

The battlefields were comparatively quiet today. But again our fighter-bombers hit enemy communications lines (our Sabre jets shot down one Mig,) and the battleship New Jersey and 75 carrier planes attacked a North Korean city 55 miles from the Russian border.

In Washington, Republican Senator Knowland of California proposed today that we test the good faith of Russia's peace campaign with a demand for free elections in North Korea. Knowland would have this supervised by the United Nations.

Republican Senator Mundt says he and other Republican senators are going to insist on a big shake-up of top-level policy-making officials in the State Department. He says Senators Bridges, Ferguson and McCarthy will join him in demanding the dismissal of what he calls "an alarming number of the old Acheson team who still hold most of the top posts."

Mutual Security Director Stassen today suggested to Senator McCarthy that he investigate the Greek ship owners in New York who recently promised to

remove their ships from trade with Communist China. Mr. Stassen suggests that the Senator determine how the Greeks got their ships from the United States, how much money they have made, their agents and their taxes.

And Senator McCarthy discloses that his investigating committee is looking into payments made to newspapers, magazines, radio networks, and writers by government agencies during the past five years. The Senator says this is not "an investigation of the press." He is primarily interested in any subsidies that might have been paid to any individuals or organizations for what he calls favorable treatment of the Truman administration. Requests for such information have been sent to the State Department, and the Defense department, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Security Agency. The Senator says many payments to ourside media are perfectly legitimate, but he wants to know who got paid, and how much.

In the House today, Republican Representative Reed of New York filed a petition seeking to force a House vote on his bill to cut taxes. It will need 218 signatures to take the bill from the Rules committee, where it has been bottled up, and move it to the floor for a vote. Reed insists that taxes can be reduced without interfering with budget balancing. (The Administration prefers to balance the budget first.)

Administration spokesmen made it clear today they oppose a bill designed to put a 65-billion dollar limit on all government operations. Treasury Secretary Humphrey and Budget Director Dodge say they oppose any such "mandatory expenditure ceiling." The bill, sponsored by Republican Representative Coudert of New York, would limit spending to estimated revenue returns.

Members of the Senate appropriations committee today challenged the cuts Secretary of Agriculture Benson has proposed in his new budget. And the Secretary revealed that the 130-million he proposed to cut from the Truman budget, will more than be offset by the cost of keeping farm prices up next year. Today, farmers sent one of the heaviest runs of cattle to market in 19 years. Experts

say this is because the farmers fear beef prices will not recover. And the Department of Agriculture predicts that net farm income will be lower this year than last year.

In a federal court in Washington, Otto Verber, a former army intelligence officer, today pleaded guilty to charges that he served as an agent for a spy ring directed from the Soviet embassy in Washington. And there are indications that he will be a witness at the trial of his brother-in-law, Kurt Ponger, held on the same charge. Both men were arrested in Vienna.

A House committee today heard Henry W. Grunewald, so called Washington mystery man, testify that he gave television sets and other gifts to high tax officials. Grunewald also said that Republican Senator Bridges of New Hampshire once introduced him to a lawyer for John L. Lewis. Democratic Representative Boggs of Louisiana said that Grunewald has testified in a closed session that he did a job for Lewis, for 16-thousand dollars, investigating the late Judge Goldsborough. It was Judge Goldsborough who fined the United Mine Workers three and a half million dollars because the union ignored a back to work order. Lewis says he never met Grunewald or knew anything about him.

Here in New York, a grand jury indicted Joseph P. Ryan on charges of stealing more than 11-thousand dollars from his union's funds. Ryan is president of the A.F.L. Longshoremen's Association. He is accused of using union funds to pay golf and country club dues, buy clothing, pay insurance premiums and pay the funeral expenses of a relative. Ryan pleaded innocent to all charges.

The major league baseball season opened today in Cincinnati where the Milwaukee Braves beat the Redlegs, two to nothing. The American League opener in Washington was cancelled by rain. And because of this, the President, who flew to Augusta for golf, has decided to throw out the first ball when the Washington Senators meet the New York Yankees in Washington on Thursday. The President had made plans to fly back to Washington for a speech. Now he's decided to attend the delayed opener.

A friend and colleague - Alex Kendrick - is back home from his listening post in Vienna. He's with us in the newsroom tonight. Alex, what's been happening in the satellite countries?

KENDRICK: When I left Vienna a couple of days ago, the satellite regimes had obviously not yet recovered from the shock of Stalin's death, and there's no telling when - or even if - they will recover. The Russians, in the past 40 days, have given the appearance of closing their ranks, and the Malenkov government has carried out a series of interesting moves - both internal and external - showing that there has been a change of government, even though the Moscow censor doesn't permit American correspondents to say that. You ask me what's been happening in the satellites. Well, except for a Moscow style amnesty by the Romanians and the hint of an amnesty by the Hungarians, the answer is that practically nothing has happened. It's as if Rakosi and Cervekov and Zapotocky and the other provincial governors of the Kremlin are still too numb to carry out the normal business of Communist rule - or maybe they don't quite know what to do.

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Thank you Alex Kendrick. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: As Alex Kendrick noted, this is a time to watch and await developments behind the Iron Curtain. Joseph Addison set up a pretty good rule for us to follow when he said: "Do not anticipate the relish of any happiness, nor feel the weight of any misery before it actually arrives." For as Archbishop Whately remarked: "It is folly to expect men to do all that they may reasonably be expected to do."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday April 14 1953

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Reliable sources [redacted] in Washington say that [redacted] General CLARK is ready to agree to resuming the TRUCE talks. We will suggest that anti-Communist prisoners, who refuse to [redacted] return home, be turned over to Swiss control.... in line with the enemy suggestion that they be turned over to a neutral nation.

The air force today used Sabrejets as fighter-bombers and attacked an enemy concentration in Western Korea..starting fires in 21 buildings. The Sabrejets ran into no enemy air opposition. On the ground, a patrol of the British First Commonwealth Division charged through a Chinese ring that had surrounded the British on the western front. The Commonwealth Division recently returned to the front after rest and training.

In Indo-China, the French-backed Kingdom of Laos today ordered general mobilization of all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 35. They are to fight alongside French troops against guerrilla invaders who have now surrounded a town 100 miles southwest of Hanoi. The French evacuated the town because of the difficulty in defending it.

At the United Nations today, Brazil--with western support--introduced a a resolution to keep Korean armistice talks at Panmunjom... and avoid any U.N. debate on Korea.

Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb suggests that the Russians can prove the sincerity of their peace talk in five ways: an armistice in Korea.. a peace treaty for Austria.. release of Japanese, German and Italian prisoners held since the last war.. the release of Greek children

and soldiers held by Soviet satellites... and the institution of racial and religious tolerance and freedom of thought in the Soviet Union.

Moscow's Literary Gazette said today, that a peaceful settlement of the Korean war would make things easier for a settlement of issues in Germany.

In this country, the President, vacationing at Augusta, has asked Congress to authorize the sale, to private industry, of the government's 550-million-dollar synthetic rubber industry. He says we now have adequate rubber stockpiles for the foreseeable future. [The synthetic plants were set up during the last war when the Japanese cut off our supplies of natural rubber from the Far East.]

House Republican LEADERS today spoke out against any early action on a bill to cut taxes. A petition to take the tax cutting bill from committee, and force it to the House floor for a vote, has only 14 signatures..it needs 218. Speaker Martin says the Republicans will "not urge our members" to sign the peitition. He wants to wait until the middle of May, to decide whether spending can be reduced enough to permit a tax cut.

Chairman Wolcott of the House Banking Committee today introduced a bill to let rent controls end on schedule...April 30th..except in those cities designated as critical defense housing areas. The President has called for a five months extension of rent controls.. and a Senate committee has given this its approval.

The acting director of the National Bureau of Standards..Dr. Wallace Brode.. told a Senate committee today that Commerce Secretary Weeks ignored a letter from Dr. Allen Astin, who was recently dismissed as the bure u's director. Astin had suggested an impartial review of the controversial battery-additive case. Dr. Brode said today that "terrific pressure" was brought on the Bureau to get approval of this compound. He said among other mail there were letters from 24 senators.

~~Labor Secretary Durkin says college seniors have an excellent chance of finding jobs after their graduation. He says our economy is now operating at record breaking levels, with unemployment at a post war low.~~

The Justice Department says its going to drop a grand jury investigation of an alleged international oil cartel. It will substitute a civil anti-trust action for criminal charges.

~~Interior Secretary McKay wants a reduction in federal government power development. But he says he does not think the government should get out of the power business entirely, as suggested recently by former President Hoover.~~

In a Washington federal court, a second former G.I., Kurt L. Ponger, pleaded guilty of conspiring to give the Russians American military secrets. He followed the same action taken yesterday by his brother-in-law Otto Verber. Both men had been arrested in Vienna. And the government now indicates it expects to make additional arrests in the same case.

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Edward R. Murrow: April 14, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

At long last the British people received some cheering news from their Chancellor of the Exchequer today; (sweeping reductions in income taxes and excess profits taxes.) For the first time since the beginning of World War II no new taxes of any kind were proposed. Britain's gold and dollar reserves have gone up more than 450 million dollars in the last year. There is even the prospect that after thirteen years sugar rationing may be ended.

The Excess Profits Tax on British industry, which has been at 30 percent, will end the first of next year. This is designed to increase production so that British industries can produce more goods for export in order to earn more dollars. There is also a cut in the sales tax on a wide variety of goods, ranging from automobiles to television sets, averaging about 25 percent. The basic individual income tax is reduced slightly, but even after this reduction the British are paying income ~~tax~~ taxes at a higher rate than we are. Britain thus becomes the second commonwealth nation to reduce income tax rates for the next fiscal year. Canada did it a few weeks ago. Mr. Butler estimated that the total tax reduction would amount to about 473 million dollars; and he figures that the British Government will not go into the red next year as a

result of this reduction in tax rates. (Whether it does or not may depend to a considerable extent upon the amount of American aid forthcoming.)

Today's announcement in London started immediate speculation that Mr. Churchill's government may be planning a national election some time after the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

Certainly the tax reductions, even though the individual income tax remains higher than in this country, will increase the prestige of the Conservative Government; and the prospect of ending sugar rationing may have an even greater influence.

On the surface the biggest tax benefits went to private industry, the assumption being that this easement will give British industry an opportunity to expand, increase its production for export, and thereby produce more dollars for the British Treasury. They have managed to increase their reserve of hard currency, and they face the agreeable prospect of a balanced budget at the end of the next fiscal year.

There is nothing in Mr. Butler's statement as reported so far to indicate that Russia's policy of easing the tension played any part in the British decision. They have announced no substantial cuts in their defense appropriations. But the Russian moves in the last forty days

have created a noticeable climate of optimism. Our Secretary of State speculates semi-publicly about the terms and the demarcation lines for a truce in Korea, even before the first sick and wounded prisoners have been exchanged. It is perhaps necessary to remember that so far the Russians have given up nothing, and neither have we. There will have to be some giving up by both sides before an accommodation can be reached in Asia or in Europe. Even if a cease-fire should be achieved in Korea, that will be only the beginning of prolonged and exceedingly delicate negotiations.

It is true that the Russians have taken a somewhat more gentle tone at the United Nations; that they speak of a truce in Korea; that their manners have improved somewhat in their contacts with the West. It is also true that in their broadcasts to their own people they speak increasingly of ~~increased~~ above production of consumer goods, better housing, and lower food prices. But in what they are saying to their own people there is no change discernible in their attitude towards the democratic states. On our side there has been no change and no explanation as to how we are to achieve peacefully the liberation of the satellite nations. The conflict in announced objectives between the free world and the Communist world is just as complete as it was before Stalin's death. The Russian Government, in what

it is saying to its own people, is following an obvious line. Their intentions are peaceful; they threaten no one; they are making every effort to reach a peaceful solution with these Western warmongers. From their point of view this is sound doctrine, no matter what happens, because if there is a relaxation of the tension they get the credit; and if war should come, then it's all our fault. They are playing both ends against the middle. They have achieved an orderly transfer of power, and they have retained the initiative in this worldwide conflict. They have told us that one of their primary purposes is to divide us from our allies. Whatever happens, we cannot say that we were not warned.

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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The Chinese Communist radio says three convoys of allied war prisoners, are now on their way to Panmunjom. The enemy describes the 68 trucks as "speeding southward along highways which United States bombing failed to wreck." American jet planes, in the air over the badly battered highway today, could see nothing because of clouds. But the Air Force says all precautions have been taken to make sure there is no "mistake" bombing of the prisoners. At our end, 700 Chinese Communists and North Koreans were taken from a prison camp on Cheju Island today and loaded on landing ships for a trip to Pusan. From there all of the freshly clothed prisoners will travel by ambulance to Panmunjom. Allied troops today began working on the possibility that a full-scale prisoner of war exchange may be possible soon. Reliable sources in Washington say that General Clark is ready to agree to resuming the truce talks. He will suggest that anti-Communist prisoners who refuse to return home be turned over to Swiss control in line with the enemy suggestion that they be turned over to a "neutral" nation.

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In Indo-China, the French-backed Kingdom of Laos today ordered general mobilization of all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 35. They are to fight alongside French troops against guerrilla invaders who have now surrounded a town 100 miles southwest of Hanoi. The French evacuated the town because of the difficulty in defending it.

At the United Nations today, Brazel, with western support, introduced a resolution to keep Korean armistice talks at Panmunjom and avoid any U.N. debate on Korea.

Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb suggests that the Russians can prove the sincerity of their peace talk in five ways: an armistice in Korea, a peace treaty for Austria, release of Japanese, German and Italian prisoners held since the last war, the release of Greek children and soldiers held by Soviet satellites, and the institution of racial and religious tolerance and freedom of thought in the Soviet Union.

Moscow's Literary Gazette said today that a peaceful settlement of the Korean war would make things easier for a settlement of issues in Germany.

In this country, the President, vacationing at Augusta, has asked Congress to authorize the sale to private industry of the government's 550-million dollar synthetic rubber industry. He says we now have adequate rubber stockpiles for the foreseeable future. The synthetic plants were set up during the last war when the Japanese cut off our supplies of natural rubber from the Far East.

House Republican leaders today spoke out against any early action on a bill to cut taxes, a petition to take take the tax cutting bill from committee and force it to the House floor for a vote has only 14 signatures, it needs 218. Speaker Martin says the Republicans will "not urge our members" to sign the petition. He wants to wait until the middle of May to decide whether spending can be reduced enough to permit a tax cut.

Chairman Wolcott of the House Banking Committee today introduced a bill to let rent controls end on schedule, April 30th, except in those cities designated as critical defense housing areas. The President has called for a five months extension of rent controls, and a Senate committee has given this its approval.

The acting director of the National Bureau of Standards, Dr. Wallace Brode, told a Senate committee today that Commerce Secretary Weeks ignored a

letter from Dr. Allen Astin, who was recently dismissed as the bureau's director. Astin had suggested an impartial review of the controversial battery-additive case. Dr. Brode said today that "terrific pressure" was brought on the Bureau to get approval of this compound. He said among other mail there were letters from 24 senators.

The Justice Department says its going to drop a grand jury investigation of an alleged international oil cartel. It will substitute a civil anti-trust action for criminal charges.

In a Washington federal court, a second former G.I., Kurt L. Ponger, pleaded guilty of conspiring to give the Russians American military secrets. He followed the same action taken yesterday by his brother-in-law Otto Verber. Both men had been arrested in Vienna. And the government now indicates it expects to make additional arrests in the same case.

Harold Glasser, a former government economist, today refused to tell a Senate committee whether he has been a Communist. Glasser worked for the government for a dozen years. The committee produced a letter from Dean Acheson, written at a time when he was not with the State Department, commending Glasser's work for the government. A committee attorney says two witnesses have testified that Glasser was an active Communist at one time.

At long last the British people received some cheering news from their Chancellor of the Exchequer today; (sweeping reductions in income taxes, and excess profits taxes.) For the first time since the beginning of World War II no new taxes of any kind were proposed. Britain's gold and dollar reserves have gone up more than 450 million dollars in the last year. There is even the prospect that after thirteen years sugar rationing may be ended.

The Excess Profits Tax on British industry, which has been at 30 percent, will end the first of next year. This is designed to increase production so that British industries can produce more goods for export in order to earn more dollars. There is also a cut in the sales tax on a wide variety of goods, ranging from

automobiles to television sets, averaging about 25 percent. The basic individual income tax is reduced slightly, but even after this reduction the British are paying income taxes at a higher rate than we are. Britain thus becomes the second commonwealth nation to reduce income tax rates for the next fiscal year. Canada did it a few weeks ago. Mr. Butler estimated that the total tax reduction would amount to 473 million dollars; and he figures that the British Government will not go into the red next year as a result of this reduction in tax rates. (Whether it does or not may depend to a considerable extent upon the amount of American air forthcoming.)

Today's announcement in London started immediate speculation that Mr. Churchill's government may be planning a national election some time after the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

Certainly the tax reductions, even though the individual income tax remains higher than in this country, will increase the prestige of the Conservative Government; and the prospect of ending sugar rationing may have an even greater influence.

On the surface the biggest tax benefits went to private industry, the assumption being what this easement will give British industry an opportunity to expand, increase its production for export, and thereby produce more dollars for the British Treasury. They have managed to increase their reserve of hard currency, and they face the agreeable prospect of a balanced budget at the end of the fiscal year.

There is nothing in Mr. Butler's statement as reported so far to indicate that Russia's policy of easing the tnesion played any part in the British decision. They have announced no substantial cuts in their defense appropriations. But the Russian moves in the last forty days have created a noticeable climate of optimism. Our Secretary of State speculates semi-publicly about the terms and the demarcation lines for a truce in Korea, even before the first sick and wounded prisoners have been exchanged. It is perhaps necessary to remember that so far

the Russians have given up nothing, and neither have we. There will have to be some giving up by both sides before an accommodation can be reached in Asia or in Europe. Even if a cease-fire should be achieved in Korea, that will be only the beginning of prolonged and exceedingly delicate negotiations.

It is true that the Russians have taken a somewhat more gentle tone at the United Nations; that they speak of a truce in Korea; that their manners have improved somewhat in their contacts with the West. It is also true that in their broadcasts to their own people they speak increasingly of more production of consumer goods, better housing, and lower food prices. But in what they are saying to their own people there is no change discernible in their attitude towards the democratic states. On our side there has been no change and no explanation as to how we are to achieve peacefully the liberation of the satellite nations. The conflict in announced objectives between the free world and the Communist world is just as complete as it was before Stalin's death. The Russian Government, in what it is saying to its own people, is following an obvious line. Their intentions are peaceful; they threaten no one; they are making every effort to reach a peaceful solution with these Western warmongers. From their point of view this is sound doctrine, no matter what happens, because if there is a relaxation of the tension they get the credit; and if war should come, then it's all our fault. They are playing both ends against the middle. They have achieved an orderly transfer of power, and they have retained the initiative in this worldwide conflict. They have told us that one of their primary purposes is to divide us from our allies. Whatever happens, we cannot say that we were not warned.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: For the first time since the start of World War II Britain is reducing taxes. And while it's true, as Machiavelli once said, that "new benefits cannot obliterate old injuries," most Britons are doubtless grateful. And in this regard would probably agree with Seneca that "a benefit consists not always in what is done or given, but in the intention."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday
April 15, 1953 4/15/53

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should be achieved in Korea. A considerable part of the Japanese economy rests upon our expenditures there. They have been running at the rate of about eight hundred million dollars a year. The State Department also gave an implied promise that we would lend a hand to the Japanese "if a serious situation ever were to develop in the Japanese economy. The Japanese are electing a new House of Representatives on Sunday, and what we are doing is trying to reassure them that their economy won't suffer too much, even if peace should break out in Korea. This action illustrates one of the many problems that will inevitably follow hard upon any cease-fire in Korea. If the Japanese are to have a healthy economy, they must either trade with the Communist controlled mainland of Asia, or they must continue to get subsidies in one form or another from us. The alternative would be economic chaos, and a fertile field for the Communists.

The question of Formosa is also bound to arise as soon as the talks have expanded beyond the consideration of a cease-fire. Some [redacted] consideration has been given to a U. N. trusteeship, but no decision has been reached. This issue is political dynamite here at home, and provides the possibility for basic disagreement [redacted] between ourselves and our allies.

A cease-fire or a settlement in Korea will [redacted] simply mean that the armies stand where they are, and stop shooting. It will not solve the political future

of Korea, of Formosa, the war in Indochina, or the question of Japanese trade with the mainland. It will merely mean that the hot war in Korea has stopped, and that in turn will cause us to recognize that the basic issues in Asia cannot be settled in Korea, and that the hard core of the cold war remains what it has been.

The question of diplomatic recognition for Communist China is bound to arise. We are committed to doing what we can to disrupt the alliance between Communist China and the Soviet Union. The question will arise whether over the long haul we have a better chance of doing this by recognizing an existing fact, namely, that the Communists control China, or by denying this fact and continuing to nourish the forces of Chiang Kai-Shek while having no diplomatic or trade relations with Communist China. It can be assumed that most of our allies in Europe will urge us to recognize Communist China when, and if, the war is ended in Korea. Here again will occur furious political debate in this country and the possibility of division in the alliance of the free world. It will be necessary for us to always remember that just as it is our purpose to weaken or destroy Russian control and domination over the satellite countries and China, so it is Russian purpose to do anything they can to disrupt or destroy the rather uneasy alliances that exist amongst the nations of the free world. In this sort of contest, the Communist world can move with great speed as it has demonstrated recently, and with a considerable, although by no means complete disregard of public opinion.

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10

WORD FOR TODAY

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Thursday 4/16/53

This is the news:

The President today called on the Soviet Union to prove..with concrete steps..its expressed desire for peace. In a speech here in Washington.(which I'd like to review in a few minutes)..Mr. Eisenhower said the Soviet moves should start with an honorable armistice in Korea. #

Later, the President threw out a baseball at the Washington-Yankee game, and then left, after an inning and a half, for North Carolina. There he made an informal address in Rowan County, and his secretary announced that the President has been ill all day. He suffered a slight attack of food poisoning at Augusta last night..had a slight fever all day..but did not want to cancel any of the engagements on today's busy schedule. The President's speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors will be re-broadcast over many of these stations, tonight at 10;35 p.m. eastern standard time.

At Panmunjom today, the United Nations command told enemy negotiators, we are ready to meet on Saturday, to discuss re-opening the truce negotiations. And in a letter to the Communist we suggest that Switzerland be "the neutral nation" to supervise, in Korea, the care of prisoners who refuse to return home. We also say that unless the new meetings indicate that the enemy is willing to reach an agreement in a reasonable time, we will call for

another recess.

The first of the allied war prisoners who will be turned over to us on Sunday have now reached Kaseong..six miles from the exchange point at Panmunjom. Communist broadcasts say about half of the FIRST 100 men to be exchanged [redacted] will be non-Koreans..but there is no count on how many Americans will be among them. The enemy radio also says only a handful of the hundred are stretcher cases.."the rest can get around..they have only minor disabilities."

Again today, the enemy prisoner of war convoys were used [redacted] as a shield for big truck convoys moving south with war supplies. And again, our flyers made no attack..for fear of hitting trucks carrying our prisoners.

On the western front, the enemy attacked eight hills held by allied troops including Pork Chop Ridge..two miles west of enemy-held Old Baldy. We stopped all attacks. And our flyers shot down two enemy Migs and damaged three others in attacks on enemy front line positions.

There was something new at the United Nations today. For the first time Russia and the Communist bloc joined the western powers in a Korean vote. The Russians gave up their own peace plan and accepted a resolution

calling for an early armistice. The resolution WOULD leave negotiations at Panmunjom..and not try to bring them to the United Nations.

A Senate committee was told today that General Van Fleet's descrption of continuous and serious ammunition shortages in Korea was "much too SWEEPING and much too alarming." Lieut. General Williston B. Palmer, the army supply chief, said he's convinced there was a waste of ammunition in Koraa while Van Fleet commanded the 8th army..too much firing going on...he feels Van Fleet set an extremely high standard for ammunition. General Palmer says there never has been a shortage of ammunition for troops in the front lines. Then, in response to question, he acknowledged that the depletion of the army's ammunition stockpile, because of the Korean war, is a "frightening situation...if WAR came tomorrow "we'd be in a desperate situation."

The House Banking Committee today approved a bill..opposed by the Administration...which would end rent ceilings on about 5-million housing units on April 30.

Undersecretary of the Treasury Folsom said today that THAT prospects are the government's income this year will

be substantially below estimates made by former President Truman. This would make it more difficult to balance the budget.

A House committee was told today by Henry Grunewald that he received a 75-thousand-dollar fee for helping get 100 fighter planes for the Chinese govt.. back in 1939 or earlier, he thought. Grunewald also testified, that although his declared income in 1949 and 1950 was more than 269-thousnad dollars, he had filed no 1951 or 1952 tax returns..because the committee has his papers.

In South Africa today, Premier Malan's nationalist party, [redacted] won a sweeping election victory. With returns not yet complete, it appears that the party will double the majority it formerly held. This would mean five more years of the policy of racial segregation..backed up by force if necessary. And it could lead to South Africa's withdrawal from the British Commonwealth.

In Moscow, [redacted] the newspaper Pravda, which had devoted much space for many years praising the [redacted] LATE Stalin, today came out against "one person decisions" in the Communist party's leadership. Pravda says: leadership [redacted] should be collective.. no matter what experience, knowledge

or talents a leader posses, he cannot replace a collective decision. Pravda says:"Where collectivity is violated, certain leaders begin to conduct themselves like autocrats..as if they knew everything..as if only they can say anything forecful..as if the job of others is only to support the opinion of the leader."

In the jungles of Malaya today, a British helicopter carrying Adlai Stevenson and others made a forced landing because of engine trouble. No one was injured.

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April 16, 1953

President Eisenhower's first major speech delivered to the Society of Newspaper Editors today has received an almost universally favorable response, both here and abroad. Dick Hottelet cables me from Germany that the feeling there is that it really put the Russians on the spot before the bar of world public opinion. The Germans were tremendously reassured by the President's emphasis on the necessity to unify Germany on the basis of Free elections, ~~and~~ the proposals regarding disarmament and the use of the money thus saved for economic development is regarded as supplying just that positive, inspirational [redacted] aspect of western policy which has been lacking in the past. Few months — The word from Paris is that the first official French reaction is extremely favorable. The French were particularly impressed by the restraint and lack of belligerence in the President's speech. Diplomatic quarters in London regarded it as an historic pronouncement reflecting the thinking of the free world.

Mr. Eisenhower began by placing the responsibility for the current tension, fear and heavy military expenditures upon the Russians. He said "the present condition is not any way of life at all in the true sense. Under the cloud of threatening war, it is humanity hanging from a cross of iron." He thought ~~of~~ this a time when the governments of the world ~~could~~ should speak ~~of~~ their intentions with simplicity and honesty. The new Soviet leadership has a precious opportunity to awaken with the rest of the world to the point of peril reached and to help turn the tide of history.

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And then the President got down to cases. The first step must be the conclusion of an honorable armistice in Korea, to be followed by free elections in a united Korea; an end to Communist attacks in Indochina and Malaya -- the conclusion of a peace treaty with Ausutria which will free that country from economic exploitation and from occupation by foreign troops. We want a free and united Germany with a government based on free and secret elections.

We are prepared to enter into the most solemn agreements about disarmament; limit the size of the military establisment and the amount of strategic materials used for military purposes in all countries; the prohibition of atomic weapons, all of this to be done under a practical system of inspection under the United Nations. Here again the President did not adopt a "take it or leave it" attitude, saying: "Neither the United States nor any other nation can properly claim to possess a perfect, immutable formula, but the formula matters less than the faith.

We are prepared to devote a substantial percentage of the savings achieved by disarmament to a fund for world aid and reconstruction to help other peoples to develop the underdeveloped areas of the world (this part was practically a restatement of Mr. Truman's Point Four).

And then the President asked "What is the Soviet Union ready to do." And he added "whatever the answer be, let it be plainly spoken". Mr. Eisenhower said ~~these~~ our

porposals spring, without ulterior purpose or a political passion, from our calm conviction that the hunger for just peace is in the hearts of all peoples, those of Russia and of China, no less than of our own country.

Today's speech was not delivered with Mr. Eisenhower's usual vigor because he was suffering from an upset stomach. But it was in this reporter's opinion an extraordinarily lucid and restrained restatement of the basic principles of American foreign policy. In so far as a speech can do it, this one recaptured the initiative for the free world. It established the moral ground upon which we can stand and fight, if fight we must. It was a speech free from rhetoric or unwarranted recrimination. Mild in tone, but firm in purpose, the speech contained little that was new, little of anything to which Mr. Truman or Mr. Acheson, for example, could take exception. It was a reaffirmation of policy in clear and specific terms by our new head of State to the new rulers of Russia. It was an admirable negotiating speech, completely free from recrimination or partisan political bias.

Obviously, the Russians aren't going to agree tomorrow to free elections in the satellite states or to internationally supervised disarmament. They may never agree to such proposals. But what the President was saying to them was not all or nothing, take it or leave it, he was suggesting a step by step gradual easing of the tension, and he was holding out the prospect -- the vision, of a world in which people

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can be productive and prosperous, and he pledged the strength of this country to serving the needs rather than the fears of the world.

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No one knows what effect, if any, this speech will have on Communist policy or action. But so far as our allies are concerned it will be regarded as bearing the stamp of responsible and restrained world leadership.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today.

Now, here's Bob Dixon.

The President spelled out, in terms all can understand, the degree and direction our foreign policies are to take in the immediate future. And it would seem, from today's speech, that the President agrees with both Franklin and Lincoln when they said:"If a principle is good for anything it is worth living up to...but important principles may and must be flexible."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The President today called on the Soviet Union to prove, with concrete steps, its expressed desire for peace. In a speech here in Washington, which I'd like to review in a few minutes, Mr. Eisenhower said the Soviet moves should start with an honorable armistice in Korea. Later, the President threw out a baseball at the Washington-Yankee game, and then left after an inning and a half for North Carolina. There he made an informal address in Rowan County and his secretary announced that the President has been ill all day. He suffered a slight attack of food poisoning at Augusta last night, had a slight fever all day, but did not want to cancel any of the engagements on today's busy schedule. The President's speech to the American Society of Newspaper Editors will be re-broadcast over many of these stations tonight at 10:35 p.m. eastern standard time.

At Panmunjom today, the United Nations command told enemy negotiators we are ready to meet on Saturday to discuss re-opening the truce negotiations. And in a letter to the Communists, we suggest that Switzerland be "the neutral nation" to supervise, in Korea, the care of prisoners who refuse to return home. We also say that unless the new meetings indicate that the enemy is willing to reach an agreement in a reasonable time, we will call for another recess.

The first of the allied war prisoners who will be turned over to us on Sunday, have now reached Kaseong, six miles from the exchange point at Panmunjom. Communist broadcasts say about half of the first 100 men to be exchanged will be non-Koreans, but there is no count on how many Americans will be among them. The enemy radio also says only a handful of the hundred are stretcher cases, "the rest can get around, they have only minor disabilities."

Again today, the enemy prisoner of war convoys were used as a shield for big truck convoys moving south with war supplies. And again, our flyers made no attack, for fear of hitting trucks carrying our prisoners.

On the western front, the enemy attacked eight hills held by allied troops including Pork Chop Ridge, two miles west of enemy-held Old Baldy. We stopped all attacks. And our flyers shot down two enemy Migs and damaged three others in attacks on enemy front line positions.

There was something new at the United Nations today. For the first time Russia and the Communist bloc joined the western powers in a Korean vote. The Russians gave up their own peace plan and accepted a resolution calling for an early armistice. The resolution would leave negotiations at Panmunjom, and not try to bring them to the United Nations.

A Senate committee was told today that General Van Fleet's description of continuous and serious ammunition shortages in Korea was "much too sweeping and much too alarming." Lieutenant General Williston B. Palmer, the army supply chief, said he's convinced there was a waste of ammunition in Korea while Van Fleet commanded the 8th army, too much firing going on, he feels Van Fleet set an extremely high standard for ammunition. General Palmer says there never has been a shortage of ammunition for troops in the front lines. Then, in response to question, he acknowledged that the depletion of the army's ammunition stockpile, because of the Korean is a "frightening situation;if war came tomorrow "we'd be in a desperate situation."

The House Banking Committee today approved a bill, opposed by the Administration, which would end rent ceilings on about 5-million housing units on April 30.

Undersecretary of the Treasury Folsom said today that prospects are that the government's income this year will be "substantially below estimates" made by former President Truman. This would make it more difficult to balance the budget.

A House committee was told today by Henry Grunewald that he received a 75-thousand dollar fee for helping get 100 fighter planes for the Chinese government "back in 1939 or earlier," he thought. Grunewald also testified, that

although his declared income in 1949 and 1950 was more than 269-thousand dollars, he had filed no 1951 or 1952 tax returns, because the committee had his papers.

In South Africa today, Premier Malan's Nationalist party, won a sweeping election victory. With returns not yet complete, it appears that the party will double the majority it formerly held. This would mean five more years of the policy of racial segregation backed up by force if necessary. And it could lead to South Africa's withdrawal from the British Commonwealth.

In Moscow, the newspaper Pravda, which had devoted much space for many years praising the late Stalin, today came out against "one person decisions" in the Communist party's leadership. Pravda says: leadership should be collective, no matter what experience, knowledge or talents a leader possesses, he cannot replace a collective decision. Pravda says: "Where collectivity is violated, certain leaders begin to conduct themselves like autocrats, as if they knew everything, as if only they can say anything forceful, as if the job of others is only to support the opinion of the leader."

In the jungles of Malaya today, a British helicopter carrying Adlai Stevenson and others made a forced landing because of engine trouble. No one was injured.

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The President spelled out, in terms all can understand, the degree and direction our foreign policies are to take in the immediate future. And it would seem, from today's speech, that the President agrees with both Franklin and Lincoln when they said: "If a principle is good for anything, it is worth living up to, but important principles may and must be flexible."

Good Nite and Good Luck.

Friday 4/17/53

This is the news:

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In Moscow today, the Soviet press, gave unusual attention to the Eisenhower statement. One veteran American reporter, with ten years experience there, says he cannot remember when the Russian press acted so quickly, AND

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Winston Churchill calls Mr. Eisenhower's proposals "a massive and magnificent statement of our case." We'll hear more of Mr. Churchill's

comments in a few minutes.

Secretary of States Dulles told reporters here in Washington that unless there is "a very prompt response" to the President's speech "in a great many respects, it will be necessary to move ahead on all fronts to develop strong positions."

And Congressmen who heard the Secretary testify behind closed doors SAY he made it very clear that nothing in our foreign policy contemplates a trusteeship over Formosa.. "our recent activities have been directly in opposition" to such a plan. This was in comment on last week's contrary reports attributed to the Secretary. Mr. Dulles is also said to have promised to try to get "a unified, free Korea as a condition of a truce" there

Today the State Department announced that the Russians have told us North Korean authorities "are taking measures" to release seven American civilians captured in Korea when the war started almost three years ago. The North Koreans say three other Americans are missing..another three are dead.

At Panmunjom today, allied and Communist negotiators agreed to meet Saturday night to start planning for a resumption of the

armistice talks. And again the Chinese Communist radio said the enemy will insist on the forced repatriation of all prisoners now in our hands... that was (the stumbling block that caused the recess of negotiations last October.)

Three Communist convoys, with allied war prisoners, are now in Kaesong, a waiting the Sunday night exchange. And for the first time in days, our flyers reported that the enemy was not using the prisoners as a shield for moving military convoys to the south.

Our Jets destroyed four enemy Migs in air battles today. Communist shore batteries at Wonsan, caused minor damage to our Destroyer Maddox. And on the western front, allied troops stopped five enemy attacks on our hill positions.

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At the United Nations, Burma offered documents and photographs, to support her claim, that 12-thousand Chinese Nationalist troops are fighting on Burmese soil, under directions from Formosa. The Chinese Nationalist delegate says Formosa has no control of this army in Burma.

Here in Washington, Commerce Secretary Weeks has temporarily changed his mind on the dismissal of Dr. Allen V. Astin, the director of the Bureau of Standards. Dr. Astin was to step out tomorrow. But today, following complaints by many scientists and scientific organizations, Weeks said Dr. Astin will stay on the job at least through the summer while a study is made of the Bureau. Originally, Weeks dismissed Astin because, of a "lack of objectivity" and other reasons..not enumerated. Today, Secretary Weeks praised Dr. Astin's professional skill and ability, called him a scientists of distinction, and said the two men disagreed on administrative procedures and viewpoint. The Weeks announcement came after two Washington papers reported that as many as 400 SCIENTISTS in the Bureau would quit if Dr. Astin was fired.

Democratic Senator Douglas of Illinois says the Weeks decision "is a tribute to popular indignation when aroused...an indication that the will of the people is still a mighty factor."

The President, back in Augusta, spent most of the day in bed.. recevering from yesterday's attack of food poisoning. His secretary says he still has some abdominal pain.

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Here in Washington, Assistant Secrtary of Defense Hannah, said today that even if the war in Korea ends, the Administration will ask Congress to extend the draft law when it expires in 1955.

The House Appropriations Committee has voted to cut 61 per cent from the first regular money bill it has considered. Democrats on the committee call this a "phoney cut"..say most of the 721-millions will have to be appropriated later. The committee bill, among other things, calls for the government to call a halt to its subsidized low-rent housing programs.

~~Attorney General Brownell says 145 lawyers recently have left the Justice Department, mostly by request.~~

~~The Senate continued to debate the tidelands oil bill today with Democratic Senator Hill of Alabama claiming that the bill makes no provision for the development of oil in the area beyond the historical boundaries of the coastal states concerned.~~

Major General Ford, the army's chief of ordnance, told Senate investigators TODAY that the Korean war was under way for 18 months before the army was given "effective priorities" for producing ammunition.

In London, Movie Actor Charlie Chaplin, explained that he's giving up his residence in the United States, because of what he called "lies and viscious propaganda" directed against him by "powerful reactionary groups, and the yellow press."

And in Glasgow, Scotland, at a Conservative Party rally, Prime Minister Churchill reviewed the recent developments in Moscow, and welcomed President Eisenhower's statement of yesterday. We recorded for you part of what the Prime Minister had to say:

(churchill runs 5:15..ending

"for securing peace and for the broadening future of mankind")

And at the President's headquarters in Augusta, a White House spokesman, asked to comment on the general reaction to the President's address told reporters:"We laid it on the line in yesterday's statement. Now we are awaiting the answers."

This is Ed Murrow...I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.....But first Here is Bob Dixon.

These words by Winston Churchill ~~Churchill~~ would seem to fit the days news,

"In the past, we had a light which flickered, in the present we have a light which flames, and in the future there will be a light which shines over all the land and sea. ~~(Day after Pearl Harbor)~~

~~Churchill in 1942.~~

"Any feather head can have confidence in times of victory, but the test is to have faith when things are going wrong and when things happen which cannot be explained in public."

Good night + good luck —

CBS RADIO DIVISION

ED. R. MURROW

Friday, April 17, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... And in Glasgow, Scotland, at a Conservative Party rally, Prime Minister Churchill reviewed the recent developments in Moscow and welcomed President Eisenhower's statement of yesterday. We recorded for you part of what the Prime Minister had to say.

CHURCHILL: ... New men have obtained supreme power in Moscow andtheir words and gestures and even to some extent their actions seem to betoken a change of mood.

We cannot yet tell what this means. We cannot measure how deep is their purpose or where the process they have set on foot will lead them. Is there a new breeze blowing on the tormented world? Certainly, sudden hopes have sprung in the hearts of peoples dwelling under every sky and tongue?

We live in a time when science offers with blind prodigality to mankind the choice between a golden age of prosperity and the most hideous form of destructions.

When at the end of the war eight years ago the three-victorious powers met in Berlin, all this lay before us. I could not understand why Soviet Russia did not join with the Western allies in seeking to make a just and enduring treaty of peace. ...? immense branch of the human family that fought so bravely in defense of their vast native land, the Russians were led into the morasses of ...(unintelligible) for the triumph and expansion not only of Communist doctrines , which is one thing, but of Communist control which goes with (?) them. It was only gradually that the Western world became aware of their new danger ... and several hard years had to pass before they even began to regain or recreate their united power. Many grievous things have happened to valiant and ancient nations and heavy burdens of toil and fear have been laid upon the backs of mankind.

Now it may be that another chance will come. Perhaps, indeed, it has come. We cannot tell. The future is inscrutable. But as so often happen though the future may be veiled, the path of duty is clear. And this is all I

have to say to you on this point. We must not cast away a single hope however slender so long as we believe there is good faith and good will behind the actions of those with whom we have to deal.

It is, ladies and gentlemen, for these reasons that we in Britain and I doubt not throughout the British Empire and Commonwealth of nations, have welcomed the massive and magnificent statement made yesterday by President Eisenhower. (applause) He has set forth the range of practical issues which divide the world. He has declared the resolve of the free nations, headed and sustained by the giant power of the United States, not to weaken their defensive measures until an honorable settlement is reached. But he has closed no door upon sincere efforts to reach a true world peace.

We give him a resolute and wholehearted support and we will do our utmost to work in the closest concord with the great republic of which he is the chosen chief.

There are many famous countries with whom we are friends and allies, but it is my faith that it is in the abiding fellowship and brotherhood of the English-speaking world that the best hopes reside both for securing peace today and for the broadening future of mankind.

MURROW: That was a recorded excerpt of the speech made by Winston Churchill in Glasgow today. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

ANNOUNCER: ... (C O M M E R C I A L) ... That's my word for today, and here's Mr. Murrow with his word for today.

MURROW: These words by Winston Churchill would seem to fit today's news: "In the past we had a light which flickered, in the present we have a light which flames, and in the futuse there will be a light which shines over all the land and sea. Any feather-head can have confidence in times of victory. But the test is to have faith when things are going wrong."

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Ed. trans. P. O.

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Good Night and Good Luck.

Monday April 20, 1953

As this second day of exchanging prisoners started, almost all fighting at the front came to a halt. The Communists made three small attacks against allied forward positions, and there were a few patrol contacts. Murky weather again grounded most allied planes.

In Moscow today, six British civilians and an Irish [redacted] priest, ended their long railroad trip from North Korea. They had been held by the enemy FOR almost the whole war. (Fourteen French civilians from North Korea, are due in Moscow next week.)

The new American Ambassador, Charles Bohlen, presented his credentials to Marshal Voroshilov, the president of the Soviet Union. He said this government hopes to be able to settle "AMICABLY" all issues with the Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Churchill told the [redacted] House of Commons that he hopes "the processes of good will, which may be at work" will lead to talks among the chiefs of state of the big powers.

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appeal this finding to the Supreme Court if necessary. Under today's decision the party has to register as an instrument of a foreign country... list its members and make a financial report. But this will probably not come to pass until the case has been heard through the courts. Attorney General Brownell says the Board's finding will be of great ASSISTANCE to the Justice Department's drive to defeat the conspiracy to overthrow our government by force and violence.

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a

[redacted]

BRBAN

The second exchange of prisoners of war at Panmunjom [redacted] 45 minutes ago. [redacted]

The plan called for the Communists to turn over to us [redacted] 16 more Americans... 6 British soldiers... three Turks... and 25 South Koreans. (The enemy said seven of these men would be litter cases.)

At 9 p.m. tonight..eastern standard time..the Communists are to give us another 19 Americans..six British soldiers...and 25 South Koreans. This group will include eight litter cases.

At the moment the circuits between Korea and Tokyo are failing. There are no late reports from our own correspondents [redacted] on the scene. If conditions improve, we will switch immediately to Panmunjom and Freedom Village.

b

Its now 24 hours since the first exchange was made yesterday. And correspondents at the scene, who were allowed to talk to almost all of the returning Americans, give us this report. Some of the PRISONERS say their treatment was "unbelievably poor" until the armistice negotiations started. Then the treatment improved. Some say they received excellent care; others say it wasn't so good. There were those who told stories of the enemy's attempt to indoctrinate them. And again..others say no such attempts were made on them. Some of the prisoners were shown photographs of what was supposed to be evidence of American use of Germ warfare. But not all the prisoners saw such pictures. Some of the men were frankly in the dark as to why they were returned to our lines now...howevere happy they might be. They made it clear that there were men back in the enemy prisoner camps with more severe injuries. One of our returned prisoners said"There's not much wrong with me"... another had only a minor ear ailment.. another had high blood pressure, was in bad need of eyeglasses. Doctors who examined all of the Americans found them in good shape. They were all scheduled to be flown from Korea to Japan tonight.. the first step on their way home.

6

A South Korean, among the prisoners said many of his comrades died in North Korean prison camps.

And the Americans who were interviewed made it clear that they were worried about the men they left behind. A naval doctor said he thought most of the men were too dazed by their good luck to have much to say.. except for the usual G.I "cracks".. and expressions of appreciation and happiness at again being in American hands.

Allied officials today accused the Communist prisoners that we turned over yesterday...of a deliberate campaign to sabotage the repatriation. The Communists: refused new clothing... refused to permit themselves to be dusted with D.D.T....balked at entering trucks. The prisoners also threw away the soap and ciagrates with which we supplied them.

At the moment we still have not been able to make contact with Korea....

So we'll go on with the news and hope that the circuits can be established during this program.

Now here are the names we have received so far of the Americans who arrived back to freedom at Panmunjom within the hour:

1- Private First Class Paul [redacted] O'Blanton..of Route 2, Brodhead, Kentucky.

2. Pfc. John M. Dangkowich, Jr., of 962 No. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

3. SGT. Walter Mitchell, of Greenville, Tenn.

4. Sgt. Orville R. Mullen, of Covington, Kentucky

mb.

And here are the names of two men..without their home towns:

Private G. Moreland

Private First Class Harry Purvis

For many American families, the exchange of Korean war prisoners brings with it that long period of anxious waiting. And it is moments such as these that Dorothy Thompson had in mind when she said:"There are times in the lives of all people when freedom is the twin of duty, sacrifice the companion of happiness, and when courage - parent of fortitude, endurance and determination - is the first virtue."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Here ARE the names of the third AND FOURTH American returned to Panmunjom tonight:

Sergeant Walter Mitchell of Greenville, Tennessee

Sergeant Orville R. Mullen of Covington, Kentucky

Here's the name of the second American returned to Panmunjom tonight:

He is Private First Class. John M. Dangowitch, Junior, of 962 North Sixth street, in Philadelphia.

Correspondents at Panmunjom say this second batch of prisoners arrived in good humor. They were waving and smiling as their ambulances drew up to our reception tent. They were in far better spririts than the men who returned yesterday...joking with reporters and photographers at the scene.

We're still waiting for more names.. and will relay them to you as fast as we can.

This is the news:

We have started another exchange of prisoners at Panmunjom. The first American in this group was:

Private First Class Paul Blanton of Route 2, Brodhead, Kentucky.

Another dispatch suggests the name may be Paul O'Blanton.

As soon as other names are received here we'll pass them on..in a hurry.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

As this second day of exchanging prisoners started, almost all fighting at the front came to a halt. The Communists made three small attacks against allied forward positions and there were a few patrol contacts. Murky weather again grounded most allied planes.

In Moscow today, six British civilians and an Irish priest ended their long railroad trip from North Korea. They had been held by the enemy for almost the whole war. Fourteen French civilians from North Korea are due in Moscow next week.

The new American ambassador, Charles Bohlen, presented his credentials to Marshal Voroshilov, the president of the Soviet Union. He said this government hopes to be able to settle "amicably" all issues with the Soviet Union.

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NAMES MENTIONED ON THIS BROADCAST OF AMERICANS WHO ARRIVED BACK TO PANMUNJOM

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4. Sgt. Orville R. Mullen, Covington, Kentucky
5. Private G. Moreland - no home town mentioned
6. PFC Harry Purvis - No home town mentioned

Tuesday April 21, 1953

This is the news:

A third exchange of allied and enemy prisoners in Korea was scheduled to get underway a few minutes ago. The enemy says none of the prisoners to be turned over to us at Panmunjom TONIGHT, will be Americans.. (they'll all be South Koreans.)

The 30 Americans released on Sunday night, today were flown to Tokyo..and army hospitals. A few minutes ago we recorded a report on their arrival from Correspondent Lou Cioffi in Tokyo:

(runs: 2;37 ending:

This is Lou Cioffi in Tokyo)

[redacted] Correspondents in Korea reported that YESTERDAYS questioning of the prisoners [redacted] indicated that many sick and wounded Americans are still in enemy prison camps..that many others died as the result of long marches in North Korea. Already, Chairman Bridges of the Senate Appropriations Committee has announced that he will call Acting Secretary of State Bedell Smith to give the committee "all available information" on the mistreatment of our men.

And from the correspondents in Korea we get these stories:

Sergeant Mitchell of Tennessee says quite a few sick and wounded prisoners are still left behind at his prison camp. He estimates there are least 20 hospital cases. And he says: "I would rather these men had come down than me. They need medical attention more MAN I DO. Very few received such attention."

Private Kerkstra of Michigan, suffering from tuberculosis, says some of the T.B. patients in his hospital are in worse condition than he is. He thinks the enemy selected him to return home [redacted] to impress reporters who greeted the ambulances at Panmunjom.

Private Picerno of New York says he knows of one paralyzed soldier and one with a leg amputated who apparently are not coming home. He said: "Quite a few are worse off than I am." And Private Warring of Philadelphia says there are least 25 men in the hospital he just left.. some of them unable to walk.

Two other soldiers-- Sergeant Howard of Tennessee and Corporal Purvis of South Carolina--say they, too, left sick and wounded buddies behind. They guess that maybe their friends were too sick for the ride down from north Korea.. a ride they described as "pretty rough."

Among other released men there were stories of long forced marches and resulting casualties. Private Roger Herndon of Florida says that back in 1950 he was on a nine-day forced march in which the men were not allowed to stop for any reason. He says 40 American and Turkish soldiers died on this march. One night, he says, 17 allied soldiers were put in a small room. The next day only two were alive. Many died of pneumonia. (Herndon has one hand amputated.)

Another soldier, Sergeant Orville Mullins of Kentucky, said he was part of a group forced to make a 45 or 50-day March over frozen roads in the winter of 1951. He says there were 162 allied soldiers on this march. Up to a year ago there were only 61 still alive. Mullins also told reporters that during this march two jeeps loaded with Russian soldiers drove up to the allied column. Mullins says the Russians tried to get the Chinese Communist and North Korean guards drunk enough to shoot allied soldiers.

One of the Turkish soldiers released by the enemy estimated that 100 Americans died in his prison camp because of a lack of food, or improper food. He says he saw 20 Americans so weak from malnutrition that they couldn't move.

Private William Moreland of Georgia says he was in a group of 700 prisoners who made a 300-mile march. He says only 289 survived.

And while these Allied soldiers were describing some of the horrors of their internment, the Chinese Communist radio offered its version of the prisoners we have turned over to the enemy. The Communists say the men we sent back are "ghosts"..."tottering from the horrors of prison camps." They quote a Communist correspondent at Panmunjom as saying that many of the enemy prisoners told him there was a needless amputation of arms and legs by allied doctors.."for no apparent reason."

Thus far 65 American soldiers have been set free. Under the original Communist plan we may still expect another 55 this week.

5

Seven British subjects who were recently released by the North Koreans arrived in West Berlin today. They told reporters that their long imprisonment was a constant fight against cold.. STARVATION [redacted]..disease and Communist indoctrination. The British counsel-general, who was captured in Seoul at the beginning of the war, told reporters: "They fed us on canary seeds and corn, until they learned we were going to be repatriated. Then nothing was too good for us."

On the Korean battlefronts today there was only light patrol contacts. But our carrier planes attacked enemy positions just a mile ahead of the allied lines in the Heartbreak Ridge area.

In Indo-China, the Communist-led guerrillas have carried out a surprise attack on a big French ammunition depot in the Red River Delta. They blew it up..killing at least 30 French soldiers. And the three enemy columns in Laos have all made more progress. They've now over-run almost a third of Laos' 90-thousand square miles..and without serious opposition.

[redacted]

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And at the United Nations, the Chinese Nationalists promised that they would do their utmost to help bring about a withdrawal of Chinese National ist irregulars who are now in Burma . The Burmese had asked the U.N. to brand the National ists as aggressors. [redacted]

Secretary of State Dulles left Washington today for a flight to Paris and a meeting of the North Atlantic Council. Mr. Dulles called [redacted] on our allies to keep on with their defense build-up. He said this would "influence the Soviet Union decisvely in the direction of peace."

And 200 distinguished citizens of seven North Atlantic treaty countries tonight issued a four-point plan designed to give us "better defense at less cost." These citizens..including General Marshal, Henry Ford, Bertrand Russell, Eduard Herriot, want lower tariffs and the elimination of trade and currency restrictions...one agency to take care of economic activities... a consultative assembly.. and a central agency to

co-ordinate allied policy and planning.

The President returned to Washington today, after toping his 8-day Augusta vacation by shooting an 88, on his final round on the golf course. At the White House he found a letter, from 25 Senators who oppose state ownership of offshore submerged lands. These Senators ask the President if he supports the claims of Texas and Florida to state boundaries extending beyond the three-mile limit. (to 10 and a half miles) The Senators ask: "Why is your congressional leadership pressing for the enactment of provisions strongly opposed" by the state department and Attorney General ~~Bmm~~ Brownell.

~~The tidelands debate is still going on in the Senate, but Senator Taft says [illegible] is going to attempt to limit it. This needs [illegible].~~

~~[illegible]~~ MR. Brownell today filed a civil anti-trust suit against five big American oil companies charging that they had participated in an international oil cartel.

And A. F. of L. President Meany today called on Republican and Democratic leaders in the House not to approve a committee bill, that would drop funds for building public housing units. He said if the bill

is passed in its present form "it will be a vote for slums, and a vote [redacted] as against decent housing for American families."

House investigators were told today that the army spent 45-million dollars for overcoats, that were too heavy and too loaded with gadgets, to be useful. Chairman Reihlman of a House sub-committee says more than a million of the [redacted] COATS were made "and nobody knows now where most of them are." The garments were originally made in 1946 and 1947.

Another committee heard Henry Grunewald say that he was paid 25-thousand dollars by a New York law firm for "investigating work and introductions." He denied that this payment was a fee for speeding up a tax refund of a half million dollars, to the Consolidated Electric [redacted] and Gas Company of New York. Grunewald also said: he was paid $13,500 by the A.F. of L. carpenters union in 1948, and 68-hundred dollars in 1947, for unspecified "investigative work." [redacted] and [redacted]

A broadcast from the Latvian capital of Riga said today that a sweeping cabinet shake-up has been carried out..similar to those in other Soviet satellites. Six Latvian ministers have been replaced.. and a Russian is now in top command of all police forces.

In Moscow, the Communist Party today published its annual May Day slogans. The emphasis is on peace and international friendship. And the only refenece to the United States and Great Britain is an expression of friendship. (Not a word about Anglo-American war-mongers or imperialists.)

There is doubtless much still to be told of conditions and treatment of prisoners of war. But until we have all the facts, it would seem wise to follow this bit of advice from Seneca:"Weigh, not merely count, men's judgements." For as Publilius Syrus once remarked: "A clear case brings the right verdict with it." And as St. Augustine summed it up:"The judgement of the world will be conclusive."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, April 21, 1953
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: .... The thirty Americans released on Sunday nite today were flown to Tokyo and army hospitals. A few minutes ago we recorded a report on their arrival from correspondent Lou Cioffi in Tokyo.

CIOFFI: All the prisoners who returned to freedom on the first day of exchange are now in hospitals here in Tokyo. They arrived yesterday - thirty-six of them, including thirty Americans. A giant C-124 carried them from Korea and landed at Tatchikawa airfield, on the outskirts of Tokyo. Thousands of people, most of them American GIs, were gathered to watch the arrival. It was a quiet and sober crowd. The plane taxied up to the waiting line of ambulances and stopped. The giant doors in the nose of the plane opened. For a dramatic one-half hour the plane stood there; no one came out. And then the first of the sick and wounded walked thru those doors, followed by the others, most walking, some of them carried on litters. They all were American hospital bathrobes and many of them were sporting new service patches, either Army or Marine. Gone were the blue Communist uniforms in which the men arrived in Panmunjom.

The walking patients were placed in staff cars for the ride to the hospitals, litter patients were placed in shiny new Cadillac ambulances. The caravan moved thru the streets of downtown Tokyo, led off by a procession of Japanese policemen. Once downtown, the convoy split up. The surgical and orthopedic cases were taken to the Tokyo Army Hospital; medical and other cases went to the 81st, 67th Hospitals. They went thru immediate processing, blood checks, x-rays and all the other procedures given to new patients. Then they were placed in special wards for rest and further treatment, if necessary. There they were given radios, magazines, cigarettes, anything they wanted. For dinner last nite the menu was wide open for these former prisoners. They could eat anything they wanted. Just order it - and it was there; that is, as long as their doctor approved.

The Army wants it known that our GIs are now in the hands of the best medical talent available. U.S. doctors here in Tokyo are top men in their fields. Last nite the nineteen patients in the 81st, 67th Hospital were shown their first American movies in years. It was called "The Rose Bowl Story", a movie about football. They also saw long documentary newsreels which tried to bring them up-to-date on the major world events of the past two years.

The men will be allowed to see newsmen this afternoon, in just a couple of hours, and it's then that we'll get the full story of life in Communist prison camps in North Korea. There's no telling how long the men will remain here in Tokyo, but most, if not all, of this first group of thirty Americans should be headed home within a few days.

This is Lou Cioffi in Tokyo.

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Ediphone trans./ES

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CIOFFI: All the prisoners who returned to freedom on the first day of exchange are now in hospitals here in Tokyo. They arrived yesterday - thirty-six of them, including thirty Americans. A giant C-124 carried them from Korea and landed at Tatchikawa airfield, on the outskirts of Tokyo. Thousands of people, most of them American GIs, were gathered to watch the arrival. It was a quiet and sober crowd; the plane taxied up to the waiting line of ambulances and stopped. The giant doors in the nose of the plane opened. For a dramatic one-half hour the plane stood there; no one came out. And then the first of the sick and wounded walked through those doors, followed by the others, most walking, some of them carried on litters. They all wore American hosptial bathrobes and many of them were sporting new service patches, either Army or Marine. Gone were the blue Communist uniforms in which the men arrived in Panmunjom.

The walking patients were placed in staff cars for the ride to the hospitals, litter patients were placed in shiny new Cadillac ambulances. The caravan moved through the streets of downtown Tokyo, led off by a procession of Japanese policement. Once downtown, the convoy split up. The surgical and orthopedic cases were taken to the Tokyo Army Hospital; medical and other cases went to the 81st, 67th Hospitals. They went through immediate processing, blood checks,

x-rays and all the other procedures given to new patients. Then they were placed in special wards for rest and further treatment, if necessary. There they were given radios, magazines, cigarettes, anything they wanted. For dinner last night the menu was wide open for these former prisoners. They could eat anything they wanted. Just order it - and it was there; that is, as long as their doctor approved. The Army wants it known that our GIs are now in the hands of the best medical talent available. U.S. doctors here in Tokyo are top men in their fields. Last night the nineteen patients in the 81st, 67th Hospital were shown their first American movies in years. It was called "The Rose Bowl Story," a movie about football. They also saw long documentary newsreels which tried to bring them up-to-date on the major world events of the past two years.

The men will be allowed to seenewsmen this afternoon, in just a couple of hours, and it's then that we'll get the full story of life in Communist prison camps in North Korea. There's no telling how long the men will remain here in Tokyo, but most, if not all, of this first group of thirty Americans should be headed home within a few days. - This is Lou Cioffi in Tokyo.

Correspondents in Korea report that yesterday's questioning of the prisoners indicated that many sick and wounded Americans are still in inemy prison camps that many others died as the result of long marches in North Korea. Already, Chairman Bridges of the Senate Appropriations Committee has announced that he will call cting Secretary of State Bedell Smith to give the committee "all available information" on the mistreatment of our men.

And from the correspondents in Korea we get these stories: Sergeant Mitchell of Tennessee says quite a few sick and wounded prisoners are still left behind at his prison camp. He estimates there are at least 20 hospital cases. And he says: "I would rather these men had come down than me. They need medical attention more than I do. Very few received such attention."

Private Kerkstra of Michigan, suffering from tuberculosis, says some of the T.B. patients in his hospital are in worse condition than he is. He thinks

the enemy selected him to return home to impress reporters who greeted the ambulances at Panmunjom.

Private Picerno of New York says he knows of one paralyzed soldier and one with a leg amputated who apparently are not coming home. He said: "Quite a few are worse off than I am." And Private Warring of Philadelphia says there are at least 25 men in the hospital he just left, some of them unable to walk.

Two other soldiers, Sergeant Howard of Tennessee and Corporal Purvis of South Carolina say they, too, left sick and wounded buddies behind. They guess that maybe their friends were too sick for the ride down from north Korea, a ride they describe as "pretty rough."

Among other released men there were stories of long forced marches and resulting casualties. Private Roger Herndon of Florida says that back in 1950 he was on a nine-day forced march in which the men were not allowed to stop for any reason. He says 40 American and Turkish soldiers died on this march. One night, he says, 17 allied soldiers were put in a small room. The next day only two were alive. Many died of pneumonia. Herndon has one hand amputated.

Another soldier, Sergeant Orville Mullins of Kentucky, said he was part of a group forced to make a 45 or 50-day March over frozen roads in the winter of 1951. He says there were 162 allied soldiers on this march. Up to a year ago, there were only 61 still alive. Mullins also told reporters that during this march two jeeps loaded with Russian soldiers drove up to the allied column. Mullins says the Russians tried to get the Chinese Communist and North Korean guards drunk enough to shoot allied soldiers.

One of the Turkish soldiers released by the enemy estimated that 100 Americans died in his prison camp because of a lack of food, or improper food. He saw 20 Americans so weak from malnutrition that they couldn't move. Private William Moreland of Georgia says he was in a group of 700 prisoners who made a 300-mile march. He says only 289 survived.

And while these Allied soldiers were describing some of the horrors

of their internment, the Chinese Communist radio offered its version of the prisoners we have turned over to the enemy. The Communists say the men we sent back are "ghosts" "tottering from the horrors of prison camps." They quote a Communist correspondent at Panmunjom as saying that many of the enemy prisoners told him there was a needless amputation of arms and legs by allied doctors "for no apparent reason."

Thus far 65 American soldiers have been set free. Under the original Communist plan we may still expect another 55 this week. Seven British subjects who were recently released by the North Koreans arrived in West Berlin today. They told reporters that their long imprisonment was a constant fight against cold, starvation, disease and Communist indoctrination. The British counsel-general who was captured in Seoul at the beginning of the war told reporters: "They fed us on canary seeds and corn until they learned we were going to be repatriated. Then nothing was tood good for us."

On the Korean battlefronts today there was only light patrol contacts. But our carrier planes attacked enemy positions just a mile ahead of the allied lines in the Heartbreak Ridge area.

In Indo-China, the Communist-led guerrillas have carried out a surprise attack on a big French ammunition depot in the Red River Delta. They blew it up, killing at least 30 French soldiers. And the three enemy columns in Laos have all made more progress. They've now over-run almost a third of Laos' 90-thousand square miles, and without serious opposition.

And at the United Nations, the Chinese Nationalists promised that they would do their utmost to help bring about a withdrawal of Chinese Nationalist irregulars who are now in Burma. The Burmese had asked the U.N. to brand the Nationalists as aggressors.

Secretary of State Dulles left Washington today for a flight to Paris and a meeting of the North Atlantic Council. Mr. Dulles called on our allies to keep on with their defense build-up. He said this would "influence the Soviet Union

decisively in the direction of peace."

And 200 distinguished citizens of seven North Atlantic treaty countries tonight issued a four point plan designed to give us "better defense at less cost." These citizens, including General Marshal, Henry Ford, Bertrand Russell, Eduard Herriot, want lower tariffs and the elimination of trade and currency restrictions, one agency to take care of economic activities, a consultative assembly, and a central agency to coordinate allied policy and planning.

The President returned to Washington today after toping his 8-day Augusta vacationby shooting an 88 on his final round on the golf course. At the White House he found a letter, from 25 Senators who oppose state ownership of offshore submerged lands. These Senators ask the President if he supports the claims of Texas and Florida to state boundaries extending beyond the three-mile limit (to 10 and a half miles). The Senators ask: "Why is your congressional leadership pressing for the enactment of provisions strongly opposed" by the State Department and Attorney General Brownell.

Mr. Brownell today filed a civil anti-trust suit against five big American oil companies charging that they had participated in an international oil cartel.

And A.F.L. President Meany today called on Republican and Democratic leaders in the House not to approve a committee bill that would drop funds for building public housing units. He said if the bill is passed in its present form "it will be a vote for slums and a vote against decent housing for American families."

House investigators were told today that the army spent 45-million dollars for overcoats that were too heavy and too loaded with gadgets to be useful. Chairman Reihlman of a House sub-committee says more than a million of the coats were made "and nobody knows now where most of them are." The garments were originally made in 1946 and 1947.

Another committee heard Henry Grunewald say that he was paid 25-thousand dollars by a New York law firm for "investigating work and introductions."

He denied that this payment was a fee for speeding up a tax refund of a half million dollars to the Consolidated Electric and Gas Company of New York. Grunewald also said: he was paid $13,500, by the AFL carpenters union in 1948, and 68-hundred dollars in 1947, for unspecified "investigative work."

A broadcast from the Latvian capital of Riga said today that a sweeping cabinet shake-up has been carried out, similar to those in other Soviet satellites. Six Latvian ministers have been replaced, and a Russian is now in top command of all police forces.

In Moscow, the Communist Party today published its annual May Day slogans. The emphasis is on peace and international friendship. And the only reference to the United States and Great Britain is an expression of friendship. (Not a word about Anglo-American war-mongers or imperialists.)

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There is doubtless much still to be told of conditions and treatment of prisoners of war. But until we have all the facts, it would seem wise to follow this bit of advice from Seneca: "Weight, not merely count, men's judgements." For as Publilius Syrus once remarked: "A clear case brings the right verdict with it." And as St. Augustine summed it up: "The judgment of the world will be conclusive."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

(lede if Korea signal up)

Wednesday April 22, 1953

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RETURN TO —

ED MURROW IN N.Y.

if must use record

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Senate Republican leaders today put off until Monday a test vote on the tidelands oil bill. But the Republicans agreed to start a round-the-clock sessions, starting next week.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, meeting in Washington, today passed resolutions ~~[illegible]~~ criticizing the United Nations and demanding an income tax cut. There were only a handful of dissenting votes.

Once again tonight, more Americans are passing through Freedom Village... no longer prisoners of war, but free men. At a time such as this, we could do worse than recall these words by Franklin and John Curran: "Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety...the condition upon which God has given liberty to man is eternal vigilence."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

~~The Communists today set free 14 Americans... six Columbians.. 3 Australians and 25 South Koreans.~~

Here are the names of the 14 Americans released today.

--William Penn.. a Marine.. ~~hometown~~ of MACOMB, MISSISSIPPI

--Thomas H. Wadill of the Navy.. no hometown

--Sam J. Armstrong... a Marine.. no hometown

-- Jimmy E. Lacy... A MARINE ~~no service~~

--Joseph P. Britt, a Marine

--Richard L. OVEN, a Marine

--Benjamin I. McGhee of the Army

--Charles W. Akers of the army

-- Paul A. KLOZIK of the army

--Ned M. Kelly of the army

--Fred C. Steinkae of the army.. ~~spelled correctly~~

--George F. Hart.. we don't know his service

-- Boyer Angel Garcia..of the army

— VINCENT DANDREO, ARMY

(if Korea signal a possibility but not certainty)

This is the news:

The fourth exchange of prisoners of war at Panmunjom is now underway. In a few moments we hope to be able to switch direct to Freedom Village for a report on what's going on..and the names of the prisoners exchaged so far. At the moment we know the names of of the Americans released today.

~~Here is~~: They are -

Now for a direct report from Freedom Village we take you..after a few seconds pause.. to Correspondent George Herman reporting from Korea:

tape cue

I've just been informed that we will not be able to bring you a direct report from Korea. We will however continue to report the names of the released Americans as the press associations make them available to us. About an hour ago we had contact with our reporters in Korea and Tokyo and asked them to record reports [redacted] for you. First, let's hear from George Herman in Freedom Village:

(runs total of 5..

[redacted])

return cue: This is Lou Cioffi in Tokyo)

LIVE CUE: Now for a direct report from Freedom Village we take you..after a few seconds pause...to Correspondent George Herman , reporing from Korea.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, April 22, 1953
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: THIS IS THE NEWS:

The fourth exchange of prisoners at Panmunjom is now under way. For a direct report from Freedom Village and as many names as are available at the moment, we take you, after a few seconds' pause, to correspondent George Herman, reporting from Korea.

HERMAN: This is Freedom Village.

This morning's exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war has already begun. The first load of U.N. personnel, including fourteen Americans, has already been delivered at Panmunjom and is on its way down here to Freedom Village. There were ten litter cases in the first fourteen and eight of them are being brought down here by helicopter. Now, here is the list of the first fourteen Americans to be delivered today. The first name on the list is Billy R. Penn; he's a Marine; his last name, again, is Penn as in Pennsylvania. The second name on the list is Thomas H. Waddill; he's from the United States Navy; his last name again: Waddill - W-a-d-d-i-l-l. We have no home towns on any of these people. The third name is Samuel J. Armstrong. Armstrong is a Marine. The fourth name is Jimmie E. Lacy. Lacy spells his first name J-i-m-m-i-e, his last name, Lacy, L-a-c-y, and he is a Marine.

Fifth man is also a Marine, his name is Joseph P. Britt - B-r-i-t-t - as in Britain; his name is Joseph P. Britt. The sixth name on the list is also a Marine. His name is Richard L. Oven, as in a cooking oven, Richard L. Oven. Seventh name on the list is an Army man, Benjamin I. McGhee, M-c capital G-h-e-e, Ben McGhee. Another army man, Charles W. Akers; he spells his last name A-k-e-r-s, Charles W. Akers. Then there's Paul A. Klozik, an Army man. Paul spells his last name K-l-o-z-as-in-zebra-i-k, Klozik. Ned M. Kelley, an army man, Ned Kelley. Fred C. Steinke, an army man. Steinke spells his last name S-t-e-i-n-k-e. I hope I'm pronouncing it

right. The twelfth name is Vincent Dandreo; he's an army man; he spells his last name D-a-n-d-r-e-o, either with or without an apostrophe; we are unable to find out. Next is George F. Hart - H-a-r-t, also of the U.S. Army. And the fourteenth man on the list is Boyer - B-o-y-e-r - Angel M. Garcia, Boyer Angel Garcia, no hometown; he apparently is also an army man.

In all, fourteen Americans, five Australians and six Colombians have been returned to us, along with twenty-five South Koreans. It's bright and sunny and warm today and there's very little breeze. It's perfect flying weather for the helicopters which are bringing these men down to Freedom Village andfor the bigger six-man helicopters which will ferry the men down to Seoul from here, Freedom Village. There's a large ~~xxx~~ corps of newsmen here, incidentally, waiting in the interview tent to ask our returning sick and wounded about atrocities in North Korea. All last nite a heated controversy raged among the newsmen here as to whether or not the statements by the prisoners who've returned so far constitute ~~xxxx~~ clear proof of real atrocities. We know from the Hanley and Ridgway reports, released in November and December of 1951, that between six and eight thousand Americans are known to have died in enemy prison camps. But the majority of the statements made by the interviewed prisoners coming back thru here have not referred to atrocities in those terms, and the press corps itself is sharply divided on the issue. It should be reported, I think, that the overwhelming majority of the foreign press -- the French and the British and the Dutch newsmen here -- are not writing anything about atrocities just yet.

The Army radio station and the Stars and Stripes, which is a semi-official Army newspaper, are still taking a comparatively cautious attitude. So are many of the so-called specials, the writers for individual newspapers, such as the New York Times and the Herald Tribune and other papers and chains of papers. In essence, we now know something about the practices inside the prison camps run by the Chinese Communists. Of what went on in the camps run by the North Koreans before the more subtle Chinese entered the war, we

don't have even a hint as yet, because not a single prisoner captured before the Chinese took over command has yet been released, nor have any of the prisoners mentioned any of their friends left behind who were seized during the old Pusan perimeter days. It was the North Koreans, you'll remember, who committed the atrocities on which we have direct and pictorial evidence, down in the old Pusan fighting zone.

The Chinese, of course, on the other hand, have tried to make propaganda from our prisoners all along. I was lucky enough to catch one of those phoney Communist claims in the making yesterday. I was standing in the Communist reception center at Panmunjom when an ambulance full of walking wounded pulled up and discharged its freight. And among the walking wounded was one Chinese soldier who had lost both legs at the hips and was obviously unable to walk. And Allan Winnington, the English Communist agent, who was standing next to me, made sarcastic noises. "No litter for that man with both legs off," he said to me. "Surely, that's very, very naughty." When I got back to the train several hours later, I was informed that Peiping radio had picked up the story. I got so mad that I checked all the way back to the Korean communication zone headquarters to see what it was all about. And I was personally informed by the chief of staff of the Prisoner Exchange Command that this particular Chinese prisoner had specially begged and pleaded to be allowed to travel with his buddies. The medics decided, after a brief conference, that it would be okay, providing that his buddies would agree to carry him. They agreed, and the medics granted this man's request, as they will grant any such reasonable request. So this man arrived at Panmunjom with his friends as a special favor from the U.N. and, hey, presto-changeo, the Communists have another atrocity story about the U.N.

Well, that's all there is here at the moment, Ed. No news yet on the liaison meeting. It hasn't convened yet; it'll be about another ten minutes. So this is George Herman at Freedom Village returning you now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: One again tonight, more Americans are passing through Freedom Village, no longer prisoners of war, but free men. At a time such as this, we could do worse than recall these words by Franklin and John Curran: "Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety, the condition upon which God has given liberty to man is eternal vigilence."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday April 23, 1953

This is the news:

The Communists ~~have~~ ARE SCHEDULED TO release 40 more American prisoners Tonite, together with 4 British soldiers.. four Turkish soldiers.. one from the Netherlands.. one Canadian, and 50 South Koreans. For the names of the Americans released SO FAR today, we'll switch you to Korea, George Herman reporting:

(cue back to ERM in NY) Back for more.

The Communists have now promised to release additional allied personnel. That would be ~~in addition to~~ OVER the 605 prisoners they originally promised to send back to freedom. But they have not stated just how many more men we will get.. or the nationality of these prisoners.

Reporters in Tokyo say the United Nations is carefully checking all released prisoners, for information they may have on sick or wounded men left behind.. men who are not to be returned. It may be that we will protest, after this week's exchange is completed, that the enemy did not live up to the agreement to exchange all sick and wounded prisoners.

In Korea today, South Korean troops attacked the enemy line at four points. And in both Seoul and Pusan , South Korean civilians demonstrated against any armistice that would leave Korea divided.

The President told reporters in Washington today that like everyone else he is waiting to see how things develop in Korea. He and his aides are studying and analyzing the stories the RELEASED prisoners are telling reporters. The President said the things we are hearing..the reports of the death of so many allied troops.. weighs heavy on the heart. The President said something is obviously wrong. And again he told reporters he is ready to do anything and confer anywhere to bring about peace in Korea. He said he has had no reaction FROM the Kremlin TO the peace proposals he made recently.

Mr. Eisenhower also told reporters that HE AND his aides are watching the situation in Indo-China very carefully..especially in view of the enemy invasion of Laos.

The Communist-led guerrillas pushed to within 60 miles of the capital of LAOS today..and ran into stiff opposition from allied forces.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons he, TOO, is watching this situation "with great anxiety." And French Foreign Minister Bidault, told the North Atlantic ministers in Paris:"It is intolerable for a renewal of negotiations in Korea to be accompanied by a renewal of hostilities in Indo-China." He added:"You are not heading for peace when you close

one theater of operations only to open another." Bidault also said that Germany must be unified by free elections..and permitted to make her own alliances.

And Secretary of State Dulles told the Ministers that France must show a willingness to ratify a European Defense army. Otherwise, he said, our Congress may want to review the entire NATO program. He said:"We certainly are not going to send our boys to Europe to fight and die and protect Germans who are sitting idly by. Perhaps the French would like to do that, but we will not."

Mr. Dulles told reporters that the Council of Ministers has agreed unanimously that Soviet peace overtures must be backed by deeds.. that the Ministers feel the Russians have changed their tactics.. but more concrete evidence is needed before the western powers believe that there has been a change in basic Soviet policy. As Mr. Dulles put it: "We are not going to stop to pick up the crumbs the Soviet Communists drop..perhaps merely to distract us."

At the United Nations today, the General Assembly voted 51 to 5..the Soviet bloc..for an impartial investigation of Communist charges that American troops have used germ warfare in Korea. American Delegate Gross said

that Russia's charges "compound two crimes.. speaking evil and concealing evil." He said Soviet opposition to the impartial investigation is "rephrensible in the extreme." And Andrie Vishinsky responded by saying our denials of germ warfare are "reckless denials of fact". He says the investigation the Assembly has now approved is based on "hypocrisy and falseness." The Assembly has now recessed..indefinitely..to await developments in Korea.

At his White House newsconference today the President answered a number of questions: He said the National Security Council had advised him that it would be advantageous for this country to join in the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. The President said he will soon send to Congress plans to reorganize both the State and Defense Departments.. He is completely unaware of the dismissal of any government officials from important jobs just for patronage reasons. He does not approve of this sort of thing....Mr. Eisenhower said he believes the defense budget can be cut..but he did not suggest by how much..He said the opening of atomic energy to private industry is a challenge both to the Atomic Energy Commission and other government agencies; he feels that it is certainly the hope of everyone

that something can be done to permit private concerns to work with atomic energy. The President also told reporters that yesterday's House vote.. to end the Administration's plan for public housing..does not agree with his personal view. (But he did not want this to be interpreted as criticism of those who voted against the proposal.)

Today, the House passed a bill that would call for the end of rent controls on 5-and-a-half million units on July 31st. Democrats tried to extend rent controls for five months or a year..but the House chose to end them by the end of July.

The House Appropriations Committee said today that the Interior Department should stop competing with private enterprise in the power field.

Attorney General Brownell says we should make a "one step at a time " approach to a general settlement of our differences with Communists. He feels the Korean armistice should be the first step.

Henry Grunewald told a House committee today that he once conducted an investigation for the late President Roosevelt. He refused to give the committee any details. And he said the 96-thousand dollars

he deposited in banks in 1949 was "all race track money."

More prisoners of war are passing across the enemy's lines tonite. And while there are many more yet to come, this is a time to agree as Sophocles did that "it is hope which maintains most of mankind." Events of great importance often move slowly. But it is true, as the Frenchman Vov-narg once remarked: "Despair is a greater deceiver than hope."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

if Hermans list of names run long

That's the latest word on the prisoners. Now here is a quick summary of today's major news developments:

The Communists in Korea promise to release more allied prisoners..but they don't say how many or what nationality.

The President says he's still waiting to see how things develop in Korea. The stories our men are telling "weighs heavy on the heart." He's willing to go anywhere, do anything, to get peace in Korea.

Secretary of State Dulles says all of the North Atlantic foreign ministers agree that the Russians must back their peace overtures with deeds.

The United Nations General Assembly has adjourned after approving an impartial investigation of Communist charges that we used germ warfare in Korea.

FINAL CUE if we run over:

This is Ed Murrow. Good night and good luck.

)Dixon then gives system)

CUES FOR STANDBY TAPE

MURROW SHOW

TAPE RUNS 4:50 COMES AT 7:46:00

MURROW:

"We had hoped to bring you a direct report from Korea, [redacted] the signal has apparently broken down. But a few minutes ago, we recorded a piece by George Herman from Freedom Village...and let's listen to that now."

RETURN CUE:

"Back to Ed Murrow in New York."

Now here again are the names of freed ~~American~~ Allied prisoners that we have received so far:

PFC Peter S. LeClaire, 419 Harrison Street, Fulton, NY

Navy Corpsman Thomas A. Scheddel, Bay City, Michigan

~~[illegible]~~ PFC Arthur J. Baker of Canada

SAME NAMES

CBS RADIO DIVISION

ED. R. MURROW

Thursday, April 23, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... For the names of the Americans released so far today, we'll switch you to Korea, George Herman reporting.

HERMAN: This is Freedom Village. George Herman speaking. As you probably heard by now we've received the first batch of prisoners up at Panmunjom. We have a few names for you. Here are the names of the first two Americans to come in today: First man across from Fulton, New York, Pfc. Peter S. LaClaire - he spells his last name, L-e C-l-a-i-r-e - Peter S. LeClaire of 419 Harrison St., Fulton, New York. The second American across today is Navy corpsman from Bay City, Michigan, Navy Corpsman Thomas A. S-c-h-e-d for David d-e-l, Navy Corpsman Thomas A. Scheddel. We also received a Canadian thos morning - his name is Pfc. Arthur J. Baker. I'll read those three names again because the public addresssystem cut in on me just as I was going through. The names again - from Fulton, New York, Pfc. Peter S. LeClaire; from Bay City, Michigan, Navy Corpsman Thomas A. Scheddel - S-c-h-e-d-d-e-l; and from Canada - home town is not given - Pfc. Arthur J. Baker.

I've also received word from Panmunjom that there is to be a liaison meeting this morning at 10:00 o'clock our time - that's 8:00 o'clock New York City Time. So far today ... (Pause) ... that means, Ed, that there'll be none of them coming down here by helicopter, and that in turn means that we will not have any of the final and complete names of the next of kin and their addresses oh, I'd say for approximately another half or three-quarters of an hour. They will be coming down from Panmunjom by ambulance convoy. Those official rosters travel right with the returned veterans down here to Freedom Village.

So far this morning, we have heard that we are returning to the communists only 499 instead of the usual 500 communist prisoners of war. This is the first example of that kind that I know of where we are returning

fewer than the number specified. What actually happened was that last night or yesterday afternoon, our time, when they started to load the prisoner train down at Pusan one North Korean at the very last minute changed his mind and decided that he did not want to go back to Communist North Korea. So he climbed off the train and they had to scratch his name off the list.

Unfortunately they'd already or perhaps fortunately - depending on the way you look at it - they had already given the roster of names to the communists yesterday at Panmunjom so they were unable to substitute another name for his. That means that the Communists now know and all the world now knows that one North Korean decided that he'd rather stay in South Korea rather than go back and face communism. Why he didn't specify so before is something of a mystery, but we know from past experiences in the prison camps that many of the communist prisoners are afraid to express their opinions until they get in some situation where they are reasonably isolated and can do so without fear of reprisals from their fellow hard-core communist prisoners. Apparently this man felt, as he was climbing onthe train, that that was an opportunity and so that is when he balked.

So far as I know, that's the first case. But it wouldn't surprise us here at all - having watched the communists in operation - if it were not the last case. It's quite possible that the communists will double or triple that number tomorrow or the day after and say that those gentlemen did not want to return to America or Britain.

You may remember that during most of these talks, pictures ofthe peace ... ofthe table in the conference room showed the UN flag possibly an inch or two taller than the communist flag. It was an accident; that was the way that the base was made. The last day, the day the communists let their photographers in, all of a sudden their flag showed up on a pedestal, which was two inches higher than ours.

Here at Freedom Village, the loudspeaker system has warned that the first convoy is on its way and is expectable here in 15 or 20-min. Everybody here is standing by. Those are the only developments we have hereat

Freedom Village. So this is George Herman returning you now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Communists are scheduled to release 40 more American prisoners tonight together with four British soldiers, four Turkish soldiers, one from the Netherlands, one Canadian and 50 South Koreans. For the names of the Americans released so far today we'll switch you to Korea, George Herman reporting:

HERMAN: This is Freedom Village. George Herman speaking, and as you probably heard by now we've received the first batch of prisoners up at Panmunjom. We have a few names for you:

1. PFC Peter S. LaClaire - 419 Harrison St., Fulton, N.Y.
2. Navy Corpsman Thomas A. Scheddell. Bay City, Michigan
3. PFC Arthur J. Baker - Canada

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Reporters in Tokyo say the United Nations is carefully checking all released prisoners for information they may have on sick or wounded men left behind, men who are not to be returned. It may be that we will protest, after this week's exchange is completed, that the enemy did not live up to the agreement to exchange all sick and wounded prisoners.

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The Communist-led guerrillas pushed to within 60 miles of the capital of Laos today, and ran into stiff opposition from allied forces.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons he too, is watching this situation "with great anxiety." And French Foreign Minister Bidault, told the North Atlantic ministers in Paris: "It is intolerable for a renewal of negotiations in Korea to be accompanied by a renewal of hostilities in Indo-China." He added: "You are not heading for peace when you close one theater of operations only to open another." Bidault also said that Germany must be unified by free elections, and permitted to make her own alliances.

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: More prisoners of war are passing across the enemy's lines tonight. And while there are many more yet to come, this is a time to agree as Sophocles did, that "it is hope which maintains most of mankind." Events of great importance often move slowly. But it is true, as the Frenchman Vov-narg once remarked: "Despair is a greater deceiver than hope."

Good Nite and Good Luck.

Friday, April 24, 1953

This is the news:

The Communists have released another 17 American prisoners. For their names and a direct report from Korea, we take you.. after a few seconds pause.. to Freedom Village, George Herman reporting:

4 MINUTES
(NOW BACK TO ERN = NY)

Tonight's release of 17 Americans makes a total of 136 sick and injured prisoners returned to us by the enemy. That's 16 more than the Communists originally promised to hand over to us. And we have suggested to the enemy that the exchange of prisoners.. by both sides... be made a "continuous thing" as long as the war goes on. Rear Admiral Daniel, our chief negotiator at Panmunjom, says that under our present agreement, the Communists have promised to return "all" sick and wounded.. without regard to previous estimates of how many such prisoners they held. But so far there has been no word from the Communists on our proposal to make the [redacted] exchange a "continuous" process.

As both sides prepared to resume full-scale truce negotiations at midnight Saturday.. our time... the South Korean ambassador to Washington said today that his country is "absolutely determined" to reject any

truce, unless it provides for a nation "re-united under a government of the people's choice." He said if we agree on a truce.. and it should leave Korea divided..the people of South Korea will "go it alone, even if they are exterminated by so doing. They feel it is better to die for liberty than to die as slaves."

And General MacArthur suggested today that we might end the Korean war and force the Russians to settle "all pending global issues on equitable terms." He said this might be brought about, by threatening to wipe out all of Communist China's industrial centers and supply lines to the Soviet Union. In a letter to Democratic Senator Byrd of Virginia, General MacArthur said "a warning of action of this sort" might convince the Russians to end the cold war. And he is certain this would not lead to another world war. In Washington there was little enthusiasm for the General's plan. Republican Representative Van Zandt of Pennsylvania thinks the General is "absolutely right". He called for the use of atomic bombs on strategic targets in North China and Manchuria. But Democratic Senator Gillettee of Iowa said: "We should disabuse our minds of any thought, that we can wave a club over the Soviet Union and frighten them. No threat would be effective unless accompanied by action, or the imminence of

effective action." And Democratic Senator Russell of Georgia said: "I agree we need a new approach to the Korean war, but I'm not willing to go as far as General MacArthur."

Another veteran of the Korean war, General Van Fleet, said here in New York today, that the only way to win the Korean war is with "a smashing military victory." He said he wanted to tell the leaders of South Korea that "they must win, or there will be no rest."

In Tokyo today, recently released prisoners told more stories of long marches.. poor food and poor treatment in enemy prison camps. And the Communist radio answered with charges that we gave their prisoners poor food and insufficient medical care.

In Europe, many newspapers are taking the attitude that the "atrocities" American prisoners are reporting, took place in the first year of the war, when the enemy forces were rapidly retreating in winter-time. [redacted] And the Communist press in the Satellite Countries apparently is trying to present the appearance of being sincere about their desire for a truce.

In Indo-China today, Communist led-guerrillas captured a TOWN [redacted] 60 miles from the capital of Laos state. The French say they put up a stubborn defense and turned back several assaults before they surrendered the city. And some reports cleared through Hanoi say the newly captured town is now in flames.

In Paris today the North Atlantic Foreign Ministers adopted a resolution (urged on them by Secretary of State Dulles) saying that the six-nation West European army treaty must be ratified...to bring a half million German troops into the western army. Both Mr. Dulles and Defense Secretary Wilson said our future military aid to Europe depends on the progress the European nations make towards ratifying the treaty.

But in West Germany, [redacted] the upper house of the German parliament voted to delay ratification..until the high court approves of the constiutionality of this treaty and a peace treaty with the west. The vote was 20 to 18. Chancellor Adenauer said that despite this defeat, he will submit the army treaty to the German president FOR his signature... because the lower house of parliament has approved it.

In London, Queen Elizabeth today knighted Winston Churchill. As a knight he gains the title of "sir" and the right to walk ahead of

plain ministers and knights of lesser rank on formal occassions. Sir Winston decided to accept from the new Queen the honor of [redacted]n [redacted]m being a member of the Companion of the Order of the Garter... an honor he declined to accept from the late King George.

In Washington today, President Eisenhower told Republican women that they must expect no "miracle overnight" to bring about a permanent peace.

And the President made it known today that he is deeply concerned over the delay in passing the controversial tidelands oil bill. As the Senate debate went through its 17th day, the President called for its prompt passage. And in a letter to Democratic Senator Anderson he noted that the Republican platform called for such a bill. Mr. Eisenhower also noted that his desire for quick passage of the bill was not to be taken as a criticism of those who differ with his view. He said:"I respect their sincerity, and their right to vote as they think best."

Ambassador Lodge told a Senate committee today that all American employes of the United Nations who refused to answer a Senate committee's loyalty questions..have now been fired.

And James A. Wechesler, the editor of the New York Post, charged today that Senator McCarthy's investigating committee was trying to intimidate him. Wechsler testified before the committee in secret. He then told reporters: he challenges what he called "the obvious interference with the press." He said he told McCarthy that he thought he was the first of a long line of editors to be called before the committee "because they refuse to equate McCarthyism with patriotism." Senator McCarthy said the committee questioned Wecshler as an author, not as a newspaperman. Wechsler admits having been a member of the Young Communist League from 1934 to 1937. He says he is "vigorously anti-Communist now." McCarthy says his committee wants to know about books Wechesler has written which are now in overseas libraries of the State Department. And the Senator says today the committee went into what McCarthy called "the question of Wechsler's leading the fight against everyone who is exposing Communists in the government."

Each exchange of prisoners brings with it new stories of steadfastness and courage. The Roman Plo-tus once summed it all up when he said:" courage stands before everything; it is the best gift of all. It is what preserves our liberty, safety, life and our homes and parents, our country and our children. Courage comprises all things: a man with courage has every blessing."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

LIST

Now...again...here are the names that we have of Americans released by the Communists in Korea today:

---Private Thomas C. FETTY, of the Third Division. He lives on Route 4, Fairmont, West Virginia.

---Ensign Marvin S. Broomhead of Salt Lake City. He was a pilot on the carrier Valley Forge...was captured February 8, 1952.

---Sergeant Donald Rose of the First Marine Division...He lives in Redlands, California.. has been a prisoner for seven months.

---Airman Second Class William Hilycord, of Columbus, Indiana

---Corporal John King...no hometown available yet...

--Private Thomas R. Barnes, no hometown available yet

--Private Theodore Juern, no hometown available at this time

--Corporal John King, no hometown available at this time

CUES FOR STANDBY TAPE

MURROW SHOW

TAPE RUNS 4:03 COMES AT 7:46:00

MURROW:

"We had hoped to bring you a direct report from Korea, but communications have broken down. However, we did record this piece from George Herman in Freedom Village a short while ago. Let's listen to it now."

RETURN CUE:

"...this is George Herman returning you now to Ed Murrow in New York."

CBS RADIO DIVISION

ED. R. MURROW

Friday, April 24, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... The Communists have released another seventeen American prisoners. For their names and a direct report from Korea, we take you after a few seconds' pause to Freedom Village, George Herman reporting.

HERMAN: This is Freedom Village. George Herman speaking. Here're the first names we've received of military personnel returned to the United States today up through Panmunjom. The first name is Private First Class Thomas C. Fetty of Faimont, West Virginia. Private Fetty spells his last name: F, for fox, e-t-t-y. He gives his address as: Box 269, Route 4, Fairmont, West Virginia. He's a member of the 3rd Division. He was captured on the 5th of November 1952.

From Salt Lake City, Utah, a Navy man, Ensign Marvin S. Broomhead. He spells his last name - B-r-o-o-m, as in broom, h-e-a-d, head, Broomhead. He is a pilot, a flier from the carrier Valley Forge. He was shot down on the 8th of February, 1952.

From Redlands, California, a Marine - a Sergeant Donald A. Rose, of Redlands. He's a member of the 1st Marine Division. He was captured ~~several~~ seven months ago; the exact date is not yet available.

From Columbus, Indiana, Airman Second Class William R. Hilycord He spells his name - H-i-l-y-c-o-r-d. He's twenty-two years old, from Columbus, Indiana. He was an engineer on a B-26. He was shot down apparently on the 8th of December, 1951.

And now we have three names on which no further information is given. There is no home town; no next of kin; no further facts. I hesitate to give them because of the possibilities for confusion. But, in any case, for better, for worse: Private First Class Thomas R. Barnes. Thomas R. B-a-r-n-e-s; Private First Class Theodore A. Juern, spelled J-u-e-r-n - Private First Class Theodore A. Juern; Corporal John King, Corposal John King.

Now, this first list of names, of course, has come from Panmun-

jom. It is not the final, official list of names, but those names on which addresses, home towns and further information is given, can be considered as at least partly finalized.

The convoy of ambulances from Panmunjom is on its way down here to Freedom Village. It should be here in perhaps twenty minutes, perhaps half an hour. They've been averaging 15-mi. an hour on those runs because of the nature of this rough Korean road - the distance is about 14-mi. - so it takes them approximately one hour to get down from Panmunjom.

There were no American or United Nations litter cases delivered back to ~~us~~ our side today, so there would be no men coming in here to Freedom Village any sooner than that.

Also up at Panmunjom of course we are scheduling a liaison meeting about an hour from now. This is the meeting at which we hope the Communists will answer the suggestion put by Admiral Daniel yesterday at this exchange operation, the return of the sick and wounded, ...? according to the Geneva Convention to be a continuing operation. In other words that it should go onuntil a cease-fire is signed.

The Communists have given no answer as yet. It's possible that they will not answer today but that will be held over again until tomorrow. However, they are expected to deliver to us in not too long a time, possibly another hour, the list of names, if any, of United Nations personnel to be returned to us tomorrow.

Now, they have already exceeded the number that they promised to return to us. So if they hand us any further list of names ofpersonnel to be returned tomorrow, that will be considered here, at Freedom Village, as a pretty good indication that Little Switch is continuing, at least for the present, that the exchange of prisoners - that the return of United Nations personnel - is not yet over. Possibly it will continue diminishing to a small trickle; we don't know as yet.

Down here in Freedom Village, the newsmen are sharpening up their pencils and getting their questions ready. They want, of course, to ask

more questions about the number of Americans who died in enemy prison camps, such as the now infamous Death Valley camp.

The Army and the Navy medical men are also hard at work down here. They're going to ask some questions themselves.

In the meantime, doctors here have told me certain conclusions which they've drawn from the statements of all returning soldiers. Those conclusions are not going to be popular in the United States because what the doctors have to say is that Americans have not ~~been~~ seemed able to stand the conditions in North Korea as well as personnel from other United Nations. The doctors seem to think that people who have grown up and lived in other tougher, rougher countries where the milk is not pasteurized, the water is not chlorinated, ...? things werenot wrapped in cellophane, these people have been able to survive better in North Korean prison camps.

That's all the information we have from here. The next batch of prisoners should be ~~arrixing~~ arriving at twenty minutes. We'll let you hear as soon as we get the final and official list of names.

This is George Herman in Freedom Village, returning you now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Communists have released another 17 American prisoners. For their names and a direct report from Korea, we take you, after a few seconds pause, to Freedom Village, George Herman reporting:

HERMAN: This is Freedom Village. George Herman speaking. Here are the first names we've received of military personnel returned to the United States today up through Panmunjom. The first name is Private First Class Thomas C. Fetty of Box 269, Route 4, Fairmont, West Virginia. He's a member of the 3rd Division. He was captured on the 5th of November, 1952.

From Salt Lake City, Utah, a Navy man, Ensign Marvin S. Broomhead. He is a pilot, a flier from the carrier Valley Forge. He was shot down on the 8th of February, 1952.

From Redlands, California, a Marine - a Sergeant Donald A. Rose, of Redlands. He's a member of the 1st Marine Division. He was captured seven months ago; the exact date is not yet available.

From Columbus, Indiana, Airman Second Class William R. Hilycord. He's 22 years old, from Columbus, Indiana. He was an engineer on a B-26. He was shot down apparently on the 8th of December, 1951.

And now we have three names on which no further information is given. There is no home town; no next of kin; no further facts. I hesitate to give them because of the possibilities for confusion. But, in any case, for better, for worse: Private First Class Thomas R. Barnes; Private First Class Theodore A. Juern; Corporal John King.

Now, this first list of names, of course, has come from Panmunjom. It is not the final, official list of names, but those names on which addresses, home towns and further information is given, can be considered as at least partly finalized

The convoy of ambulances from Panmunjom is on its way down here to Freedom Village. It should be here in perhaps twenty minutes, perhaps half an hour. They've been averaging 15-mi. an hour on those runs because of the nature of this rough Korean road - the distance is about 14-mi. - so it takes them approximately one hour to get down from Panmunjom.

There were no American or United Nations litter cases delivered back to our side today, so there would be no men coming in here to Freedom Village any sooner than that.

Also up at Panmunjom of course we are scheduling a liaison meeting about an hour from now. This is the meeting at which we hope the Communists will answer the suggestion put by Admiral Daniel yesterday at this exchange operation, the return of the sick and wounded - according to the Geneva Convention to be a continuing operation. In other words that it should go on until a cease-fire is signed.

The Communists have given no answer as yet. It's possible that they will not answer today but that will be held over again until tomorrow. However, they are expected to deliver to us in not too long a time, possible another hour, the list of names, if any, of United Nations personnel to be returned to us tomorrow.

Now, they have already exceeded the number that they promised to return to us. So if they hand us any further list of names of personnel to be returned tomorrow, that will be considered here, at Freedom Village, as a pretty good indication that Little Switch is continuing, at least for the present, that the exchange of prisoners - that the return of United Nations personnel - is not yet over. Possibly it will continue diminishing to a small trickle, we don't know as yet.

Down here in Freedom Village, the newsmen are sharpening up their pencils and getting their questions ready. They want, of course, to ask more questions about the number of Americans who died in enemy prison camps, such as the now infamous Death Valley camp.

The Army and the Navy medical men are also hard at work down here. They're going to ask some questions themselves.

In the meantime, doctors here have told me certain conclusions which they've drawn from the statements of all returning soldiers. Those conclusions are not going to be popular in the United States because what the doctors have to say is that Americans have not seemed able to stand the conditions in North Korea as well as personnel from other United Nations. The doctors seem to think that people who have grown up and lived in other tougher, rougher countries where the milk is not pasteurized, the water is not chlorinated, things were not wrapped in cellophane, these people have been able to sirvive better in North Korean prison camps.

That's all the information we have from here. The next batch of prisoners should be arriving at twenty minutes. We'll let you hear as soon as we get the final and official list of names.

This is George Herman in Freedom Village, returning you now to Edward R. Murrow in New York.

MURROW: Tonight's release of 17 Americans makes a total of 136 sick and injured prisoners returned to us by the enemy. That's 16 more than the Communists originally promised to hand over to us. And we have suggested to the enemy that the exchange of prisoners, by both sides, be made a "continuous thing" as long as the war goes on. Rear Admiral Daniel, our chief negotiator at Panmunjom says that under our present agreement the Communists have promised to return "all" sick and wounded, without regard to previous estimates of howmany such prisoners they held. But so far there has been no word from the Communists on our proposal to make the exchange a "continuous" process.

As both sides prepared to resume full-scale truce negotiations at midnight Saturday, our time, the South Korean ambassador to Washington said today that his country is "absolutely determined" to reject any truce unless it provides for a nation" re-united under a government of the people's choice." He said if

we agree on a truce, and it should leave Korea divided, the people of South Korea will "go it alone even if they are exterminated by so doing. They feel it is better to die for liberty than to die as slaves."

And General MacArthur suggested today that we might end the Korean war and force the Russians to settle "all pending global issues on equitable terms." He said this might be brought about by threatening to wipe out all of Communist China's industrial centers and supply lines to the Soviet Union. In a letter to Democratic Senator Byrd of Virginia, General MacArthur said "a warning of action of this sort" might convince the Russians to end the cold war. And he is certain this would not lead to another world war. In Washington there was little enthusiasm for the General's plan. Republican Representative Van Zandt of Pennsylvania thinks the General is "absolutely right." He called for the use of atomic bombs on strategic targets in North China and Manchuria. But Democratic Senator Gillette of Iowa said: "We should disabuse our minds of any thought that we can wave a club over the Soviet Union and frighten them. No threat would be effective unless accompanied by action or the imminence of effective action." And Democratic Senator Russell of Georgia said: "I agree we need a new approach to the Korean war but I'm not willing to go as far as General MacArthur."

Another veteran of the Korean war, General Van Fleet, said here in New York today, that the only way to win the Korean war is with "a smashing military victory." He said he wanted to tell the leaders of South Korea that "they must win or there will be no rest."

In Tokyo today, recently released prisoners told more stories of long marches, poor food and poor treatment in enemy prison camps. And the Communist radio answered with charges that we gave their prisoners poor food and insufficient medical care.

In Europe, many newspapers are taking the attitude that the "atrocities" American prisoners are reporting took place in the first year of

the war when the enemy forces were rapidly retreating in winter-time. And the Communist press in the satellite countries apparently is trying to present the appearance of being sincere about their desire for a truce.

In Indo-China today, Communist led-guerrillas captured a town 60 miles from the capital of Laos state. The French say they put up a stubborn defense and turned back several assaults before they surrendered the city. And some reports cleared through Hanoi say the newly captured town is now in flames.

In Paris today the North Atlantic Foreign Ministers adopted a resolution, urged on them by Secretary of State Dulles, saying that the six-nation West European army treaty must be ratified, to bring a half million German troops into the western army. Both Mr. Dulles and Defense Secretary Wilson said our future military aid to Europe depends on the progress the European nations make towards ratifying the treaty.

But in West Germany, the upper house of the German parliament voted to delay ratification, until the high court approves of the constitutionality of this treaty and a peace treaty with the west. The vote was 20 to 18. Chancellor Adenauer said that despite this defeat, he will submit the army treaty to the German president for his signature, because the lower house of parliament has approved it.

In London, Queen Elizabeth today knighted Winston Churchill. As a knight he gains the title of "sir" and the right to walk ahead of plain ministers and knights of lesser rank on formal occasions. Sir Winston decided to accept from the new Queen the honor of being a member of the Companion of the Order of the Garter, an honor he declined to accept from the late King George.

In Washington today, President Eisenhower told Republican women that they must expect no "miracle overnight" to bring about a permanent peace.

And the Presidnet made it known today that he is "deeply concerned" over the delay in passing the controversial tidelands oil bill. As the Senate debate went through its 17th day the President called for its prompt passage. And

in a letter to Democratic Senator Anderson he noted that the Republican platform called for such a bill. Mr. Eisenhower also noted that his desire for quick passage of the bill was not to be taken as a criticism of those who differ with his view. He said: "I respect their sincerity and their right to vote as they think best."

Ambassador Lodge told a Senate committee today that all American employees of the United Nations who refused to answer a Senate committee's loyalty questions, have now been fired.

And James A. Wechesler, the editor of the New York Post, charged today that Senator McCarthy's investigating committee was trying to intimidate him. Wechsler testified before the committee in secret. He then told reporters: he challenges what he called "the obvious interference with the press." He said he told McCarthy that he thought he was the first of a long line of editors to be called before the committee "because they refuse to equate McCarthyism with patriotism." Senator McCarthy said the committee questioned Wechesler as an author, not as a newspaperman. Wechesler admits having been a member of the Young Communist League from 1934 to 1937. He says he is "vigorously anti-Communist now." McCarthy says his committee wants to know about books Wechesler has written which are now in overseas libraries of the State Department. And the Senator says today the committee went into what McCarthy called "the question of Wechesler's leading the fight against everyone who is exposing Communists in the government."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Each exchange of prisoners brings with it new stories of steadfastness and courage. The Roman Plo-tus once summed it all up when he said: "Courage stands before everything; it is the best gift of all. It is what preserves our liberty, safety, life and our homes and parents, our country and our children. Courage comprises all things: a man with courage has every blessing."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday, April 27, 1953

This is the news:

Allied and enemy negotiators meet again at Panmunjom tonight, to try to work out a settlement on prisoners of war. The enemy has now presented his plan in some detail, and Lt. General Harrison, our chief negotiator, calls it "unreasonable and obstructive." At the same time the General says there is as yet no reason to believe the Communists will not negotiate in good faith. And the top Communist negotiator.. General Nam Il.. has called for "an effort by both sides." The basic differences at the moment are these. The Communists want a neutral state to supervise Communist prisoners, who do not want to return home. We agree.. and suggest Switzerland. The Communists don't want the Swiss to have the job. We want the prisoners to remain in Korea, under the supervision of whatever neutral state both sides finally agree on. The Communists don't want the prisoners to stay in Korea. We want a quick end to the whole business... we would have the neutral state hold the prisoners for 60 days, and then decide what to do with those who refuse to return home. The Communist plan would keep the prisoners another nine months after the war ends. Today the allies again turned over 491 North Korean prisoners. But no Americans came to Freedom Village. The enemy

says he holds no more allied sick or wounded.

In Indo-China, the French ARE quickly building up the capital City of Laos. And a French officer estimated that enemy forces could be within 25 miles of the city.

In London today British newspapers suggested that Russia's latest peace proposal may contain a number of booby traps.. but they urged the West to explore it without delay.

And in West Germany, Chancellor Adenauer announced that he has changed his plans to get quick approval of a European army treaty. [The lower house has approved the treaty..the upper house has delayed action.] Adenauer originally planned to seek the signature of President Heuss, without approval of the upper house. But now he has changed his mind.. OFFERED no reason. Correspondent Dick Hottelet cables from Bonn THAT the chancellor is still determined to get the treaty approved.. even though it will require some delicate political and governmental manuverings.

Secretary of State Dulles, back in Washington from the North Atlantic treaty meeting in Paris, told reporters today:"I believe N.A.T.O. is going to be run with greater firmness, greater strength, and greater economy than ever before with greater security for the whole free WORLD.'

The Senate today voted down an amendment to the tidelands bill offered by those who oppose the bill. The measure called for federal control of the states' ownership provisions of the bill. It was tabled by a vote of 56 to 33. And supporters of state ownership of the submerged lands say this indicates eventual approval of their bill.

The President today signed an order to abolish the Truman Loyalty Program and institute a new one in 30 days. Under the new plan, which affects all government employes, the head of each agency or executive department will be responsible for the security program in his group. Under the Truman program a person could not be fired unless the government could prove "reasonable doubt" as to his loyalty. Under the Eisenhower plan, an employe can be fired, or switched to a less important job, if he does not have security qualifications. He must be able to prove, if challenged, that his employment is "clearly consistent with the interests of national security." Under the old plan, the government was interested in loyalty or disloyalty. The new plan takes into account such things as: reliability..trustworthiness, whether a person drinks too much..uses drugs.. is a sexual pervert or has indulged in "criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral or notoriously disgraceful conduct." Under the old plan a suspect received

a hearing before a loyalty panel of his fellow workers. The new plan calls for such hearings before three government employes who do not know the accused.

The F.B.I. will now start to re-check the security qualifications of all those investigated under the old program. No person will be appointed to a "sensitive" job unless the F.B.I. has first made a field examination of his background and habits. Under the old plan appeal on all loyalty decisions was made to the Civil Service Commission Loyalty Review Board. Under the new plan there is no appeal from a decision by a depeartment or agency head.

Senator McCarthy told reporters he feels the new program is a "tremendous improvement" over the old program.

The President today asked Congress to re-examine the nation's immigration policy "with a view to achieveing legislation which would be fair and just to all." He said he has received many complaints that the McCarran act..passed over former President Truman's veto.. has "many serious and unequitable restrictions." Senator McCarran says almost all the complaints listed with the President deal with administration.

A House committee was told today that an increase in foreign goods sold in this country would bring "depression and disaster" to our economy. The witness was O.R. Strackbein, head of a committee that favors high tariffs. (The committee is holding hearings on a bill to extend the present reciprocal trade act for one year.)

Deputy Defense Secretary Keyes charged today that "we are paying dearly" for two mistakes made by the Truman administration. He says the Truman program, first, made too severe a cutback in our military strength after World War Two. And then, Keyes says, the former administration "made an unsound and unrealistic rush to re-arm after the Korean war broke out." ~~Keyes says he found that the Defense Department, the largest organization in the world, has only a handful of men "whose abilities, knowledge and experience approach the requirements of their jobs." He says the department plans to cut down on the number of plants engaged in defense work, and to eliminate what he calls "unrealistic requirements, poor planning and inefficient execution" which has wasted money, manpower and materials.~~

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Edward R. Murrow: April 27, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

General Mark Clark's headquarters is now offering one hundred thousand dollars to the first Communist pilot who sets down a modern, complete combat type aircraft in flyable condition at Kimpo Air Base, near Seoul. After that the price is fifty thousand dollars per aircraft. (This is our bid to get a MIG 15 jet fighter.) The pilot or pilots are promised political asylum, and assistance in going to any non-Communist country they may choose. This unusual announcement was made in radio broadcasts aimed at North Korea and Communist China. Leaflets carrying the same message have been dropped over MIG Alley, along the Yalu River. The offer contains specific and detailed instructions as to how enemy pilots who may want to desert can achieve their purpose. They are to fly to an island about a hundred and thirty miles north-west of Seoul, and then head for Kimpo at an altitude of twenty thousand feet. Allied planes will pick up the deserter, flying above and behind, and escort him to the big allied base at Kimpo. Presumably this offer applies also to Russian pilots based on Sakhalin Island, just north of Japan, because the announcement referred to "The Communist Air Force".

Our Far East Command says the offer was made to obtain invaluable technical intelligence, and to sow suspicion throughout the Red Air Force.

General Clark's headquarters thinks this offer should reduce the combat effectiveness of the Communist air force - in the future a MIG flight leader should be even more concerned lest his own flight shoot him down and escape. He will tend to worry about the other pilots in his flight, and they may distrust each other. Under such circumstances the flight will find it difficult to fight ably and efficiently - Squadron and Wing Commanders may find it necessary to ground able pilots whose complete devotion to Communism may be in question; and they may find it necessary to ration fuel.

General Clark's message ended with this statement: "The free world awaits your arrival."

The Far East Command annnuncement says that on the ground the enemy has been sending out patrols to watch over other patrols, to keep individuals from surrendering to the forces of the United Nations. Fire fights have been observed between enemy patrols and their satellite security patrols. Apparently it is believed that something of the same sort can be achieved through this offer to Communist fliers. - fifty thousand dollars for each plane they bring in, plus an added fifty thousand for the first one. This offer is designed to damage the morale of Communist fighter pilots, and to

get us a MIG or two in flyable condition, for technical study.

This is an unorthodox and imaginative application of psychological warfare which is not likely to have any effect on the course of the war. We shall have to wait to see whether any MIGs come in; if they do the price offered will not be exorbitant. This reporter can well imagine that in the course of the coming weeks the price offered may go up. It seems to be part of our materialistic philosophy that both allies and enemies can be bought. It would be a simple thing to raise the bidding price by adding an automobile with wire wheels to be waiting on the landing strip, plus television sets, refrigerators, plenty of nylons and an attractive welcoming committee drawn from Hollywood and New York. This could be built into quite a jackpot for the first MIG pilot into Kimpo. Of course, if none comes, we may look rather silly. Nevertheless, it is possible that this move may produce a degree of caution and mutual suspicion amongst enemy pilots. It seems that this is one of those things that may be a good idea if it works. The offer was obviously given careful consideration by our psychological warriors and by the Military Establishment before General Clark attached his name to it. Questions may be raised as to the timing of this maneuver, when delicate negotiations are now underway at

Panmunjom; but American and Communist pilots are still trying to shoot each other out of the sky over Korea, and what we have done is to offer to buy some of them plus MIG at fifty thousand dollars a head, with an added bonus of fifty thousand dollars for the first man in. Like every other maneuver in war, this one has its risks. If it works, we may get a MIG or two, and somebody will get a promotion; if it doesn't, we might better have offered merely freedom from political tyranny to those enemy pilots with an appetite to desert.

There ~~are probably~~ may be those who feel that we are wrong in setting up a cash reward, for the safe delivery of a Mig. But those who conceived the idea doubtless feel as John Ray did, when he said:"The worth of a thing, is best known by the want." As for the enemy, Thoreau put it nicely:"The cost of a thing is the amount of life which is required to be exchanged for it, immediately, or in the long run."

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday, April 28, 1953

This is the news:

Thirty-five Americans recently released by the Communists in Korea, arrived in Honolulu today. This was the first leg of their trip home. They'll rest for about 24 hours and then continue on to California.

At PANMUNJOM [redacted] tonight, allied and enemy negotiators make another attempt to reach agreement on what to do with Communists in our hands, who refuse to return home. At the last session, allied negotiators warned the enemy that he must alter his prisoner exchange plan or we might again walk out of the conference. General Harrison, our chief negotiator, told the Communists: "We do not intend to become involved in protracted and useless arguments.. we mean what we say." The Communist radio at Peiping sayd the Chinese are waiting for "constructive views" from US. [redacted].

The Korean battlefields were comparatively quiet today.. only a few patrols were out. And bad weather grounded most of our planes, although navy [redacted] planes from the Valley Forge and the Princeton struck at enemy supply dumps.

In Indo-China, Communist-led guerrillas continued to move towards the Laos capital.

Adlai Stevenson..in Burma today..told reporters he believes Viet Nam troops will be able to take over the main responsibility for defending Indo-China within a year. He called the building-up of a Viet Nam army a "very encouraging step."

Secretary of State Dulles told a House committee today that he believes western Europe's combat strength will increase up to 30 per cent this year. He said that at the recent North Atlantic treaty meeting in Paris plans were made for more economy and greater firmness in NATO.

The State Department today replied to Moscow's latest suggestion -- a meeting of the Big Four plus Communist China. I'd like to review the reaction to this in a few minutes.

The Senate today agreed to vote a week from today on the controversial bill to give the states ownership of the submerged coastal lands. The agreement came AFTER the Senate MAD prepared to continue the debate through the night. (its been going on for 20 days) Now, the Senate will continue to debate the bill until next Tuesday in its normal six-hour sessions.

Republican Senator Bricker of Ohio charged today that Undersecretary of State Smith made "a deliberate misstatment" on Bricker's proposed constitutional amendment to limit the treaty-making powers of the President. Yesterday, General Smith told the United States Chamber of Commerce that the Bricker proposal was an attempt to tie the President's hands in international relations. Today, speaking to the same group, Bricker said he believes General Smith doesn't know what's he talking about. And the Senator added: "I don't intend to have any appointive officer of the State Department tell me what I'm going to do."

Commerce Secretary Weeks told the same convention that there will be "no sudden nose-dive in defense production"..and there's no reason to fear a depression when and if peace comes. He said: "The administration would not sit and twirl its thumbs if, at some far-off date, it should be confronted by a sizeable economic emergency."

The President was told today that government career men should not be "removed from their jobs, just to make room for political appointees." An emergency committee on natural resources, ..headed by Ira Gabrielson... told Mr. Eisenhower that it was shocked "to see the growing number of dismissals of career employes." The committee members quoted the President

as saying he is "very much in favor of strengthening the career service."

The Senate today confirmed Thomas J. Herbert, former governor of Ohio, and Harry P. Cain, former senator from Washington state, to be members of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

And a Senate committee heard Thad Mason of New Jersey testify that he was formerly a Communist spy.. and stole some secret plans for a military deisel engine during World War Two. Mason said he worked for the General Motors plant in Cleveland..took files..smuggled them to another spy who worked as a cook. He says the plans were then photographed in the basement of the plant cafeteria and then returned to their proper place. Mason says he learned later than the plans were for only a part of the engine..although he believed he had stolen the plans for the whole engine. He says he became disillusioned with Communism during a visit to Poland in 1950.

The C.I.O. steel workers wage policy committee has decided to seek "a general wage increase" for its million members. And Benjamin Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation, says he thinks any industry-wide wage increase now would not be justified.

In Cairo, a high Egyptian government official says Egypt is firm in her demand that the British withdraw their troops unconditionally from the Suez Canal Zone. The British are now engaged in discussing the problem with the Egyptians.

Edward R. Murrow: April 28, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

The Russians continue to insist that there should be a peace conference before there is any peace. Mr. Molotov, in a wholly unofficial fashion, has proposed that there should be a conference of the Big Five nations, that is the United States, Britain, Russia, France and Communist China. He sent this message to the Paris meeting of a Communist organisation called "Congress of the Peoples in Defense of Peace". Mr. Molotov is convinced, so he says, that his government sees no difficulties or unsolved questions which could not be decided by agreement between these five countries. The Chinese Communist Foreign Minister agrees with him. Our State Department regards such a meeting as "unnecessary" feels that we should not let "the discussion of peace settlements degenerate into a mere propaganda battle." The State Department is still waiting for the Russians to act rather than talk.

The American, British and French Governments are now engaged in a series of consultations, trying to find some formula acceptable to all three for dealing with the Soviet initiative regarding peace talks. The Western Powers are not by any means in complete agreement. The British and the French are disposed to put primary emphasis upon a peace treaty with Austria, and some sort of agreement about controlled disarmament. Our

government believes that we must first stop the shooting wars in Korea and Indo-China, before attempting to deal with other points of tension. We are insisting upon taking first things first, stop the hot wars, and then talk about settling such matters as Austria and Germany. Our timetable calls first of all for the shooting to stop, then to talk about other matters, and finally to talk about effective disarmament. What is happening right now is that the Western Powers are trying to come to grips with the problem of how to handle jointly, with a united front, the Soviet move ostensibly aimed at peace.

This attempt to hammer out a joint policy, and a list of priorities, is going on very quietly, but the Western Powers will have no united policy until it is settled.

Our plan to stop shooting before we start talking, appears to be gaining ground, and the differences between the two sides at Panmunjom are, for the first time in these negotiations, not so great as to prevent agreement on a cease-fire. If there exists any real desire, by both sides, to stop the shooting in Korea, and move on to consider bigger and more difficult problems, that can now be done without either side making more than minor compromises. One thing is clear, and that is that if we can't stop

shooting, it is ridiculous to start talking about peace.

So far as we know, no Communist pilot has yet landed, complete with aircraft, to claim that hundred thousand dollar reward we have offered. Two reasons were advanced in support of this proposal; the first was that it would damage the morale of enemy flyers, and create mutual suspicion. No one can tell how effective this will be. The second reason advanced, was that we would like to have a modern, Russian-built aircraft, in order to examine it in detail. The MIG 15 is an excellent fighter. It is the opinion of many of our boys who have fought them, that it's a better aircraft, particularly at high altitudes, than anything we now have operational in Korea. It would be useful to have one to test and experiment with. We rate it as worth a hundred thousand dollars. This raises the interesting question, in this reporter's mind, as to the relative value of men and machines. We ransomed the four crew members of a C-47, forced down in Hungary, for a hundred and twenty-three thousand, six hundred and five dollars and fifteen cents. As part of the deal to release Robert Voegeler, an American citizen in jail in Budapest, we agreed that the Hungarians could re-open their consulates in New York and Cleveland; we lifted the ban on travel by American citizens in Hungary; and we returned

about seventy million dollars' worth of Hungarian property seized by the Nazis.

If we are in the business of ransoming men and bribing the enemy to deliver machines, then perhaps there should be some market quotation regarding the relative values of men and machines. I do not pretend to know what this ratio should be, but it presents us with a nice problem. For example, an A.P. correspondent, Bill Oatis, has been in jail in Prague for more than two years without trial. The State Department has no doubt been diligent in its efforts to secure his release, but he's still there. We offer a hundred thousand dollars for a MIG 15 plus pilot, (presumably because a pilot is required to land the thing) # Is that MIG worth more or less than Bill Oatis? Since we have ransomed others, should we not make a bid for him? And if we did, is he worth as much as one flying machine, or is he worth more, or less?

To recognise a question is not to answer it, but this situation confronts us with one which somehow will measure, in part at least, the market value we place upon a machine as compared to a man. This reporter, knowing rather more of men than machines, is obviously prejudiced. But if we bid, as we have, a hundred thousand dollars for a MIG 15, what do we offer for Bill Oatis?

We are now on the record as having offered a hundred thousand dollars for a Mig plane, but have yet to go on the record with any offer for correspondent William Oatis. La Rochefoucauld once said: "The greatest gift is the power to estimate correctly the value of things." But perhaps Moliere was right when he concluded: "Things are only worth what one makes them worth."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday April 29, 1953

This is the news:

General Harrison, our chief negotiator at Panmunjom, says some progress has been made at the truce talks. The Communists are not insisting on the time they want prisoners, who refuse to go home, to be held under a neutral nation's supervision. And the Communists, who turned down Switzerland as the proposed neutral nation, now say they will name an Asian nation, believed to be India. A High allied source in Tokyo suggests we may be able to work out a plan whereby the 35-thousand North Koreans--who refuse to go home--would remain in Korea under the supervision of a neutral nation. The 15-thousand Chinese who have turned down repatriation could be sent to the neutral nation. The Communist radio in Peiping says the United Nations should "strive for peace by concrete deeds"..that we should be "willing to compromise"..

There was little fighting in Korea today..possibly because both sides are waiting for some results from the truce talks. But the Pentagon reports we suffered another 623 casualties last week. Of these: 105 were killed..550 wounded. Today's report takes note of the prisoners who have been returned to us at Freedom Village.

The last men returned told reporters in Tokyo more stories about their hardships. Private Tully Cox of Alabama says he saw Chinese troops shooting captured allied soldiers. Corporal Preston of California says some Americans became mentally sick..went beserk..because of incessant Communist propaganda..broadcast in prison camps through the day. He says the men at his camp were forced to stand in the sun for long periods listening to enemy propaganda.

Thirty-five of the first Americans released are now back in this country. And the Air Force at Travis base in California says 26 are being sent home on 30-day leave. Six others will be flown to hospitals near their homes for immediate treatment. Three need special treatment at special hospitals .

From Hawaii comes word that one of the released Americans has told army authorities that 50 of our men, listed as missing or dead, are [redacted] alive in prison camps. The Army confirms this.. but refuses to release any names..fearing reprisals against the men in the prison camps. But the returned prisoner is reported to have memorized the names and addresses of all 50 men. Presumably the army will notify their next of kin.

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In Indo-China today, enemy troops carried out a surprise raid on [redacted] a native military training camp.. captured 350 Viet Min recruits. The French say the enemy has made new gains in Laos.. the second in as many days.

The [redacted] French in Paris say they may take the Laos invasion to the United Nations..the British are "seriously concerned".. and Secretary of State Dulles told a Senate committee the invasion of Laos

has "created a serious new problem which disturbs all peace-loving peoples." Mr. Dulles says the problem of diverting additional equipment and material to Indo-China is getting serious State and Defense department considertaion. The Secretary will make another foreign policy address over many of these stations at 10;45 eastern time tonight.

On Formosa, Major General Chase, says Nationalist China's military forces are now so strong that, with the support of our 7th fleet, he has no fear of a Communist invasion. We now have more than 700 military men on Formosa as advisers.

The White House announced today that the President will make a "major announcement" at his news conference tomorrow. He will disclose the new Administration's plans for defense spending. ~~The news conference will come in the afternoon. After the President has completed conferences with Republican congressional leaders and the National Security Council, the government's top policy-making unit for the hot and cold war.~~

The White House also says that Mr. Eisenhower has tentatively agreed to make five speeches away from Washington in June. He'll speak in Minneapolis, AT A DAM NEAR Bismarck ~~and Minot~~, North Dakota, Rapid City, South Dakota, and at the commencement exercises of Dartmouth College, He'll also

dedicate the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial at Oyster Bay, Long Island.

In the Senate's debate on tidelands, Democratic Senator MONRONEY of Oklahoma proposed that state ownership of submerged lands be limited to three miles off shore...that the federal government lease the rest of the continental shelf and devote the revenue to cutting the national debt. Senator Taft said this is "a half-baked proposition". He said that within two weeks he'll propose "a comprehensive way" to deal with the outer belt of undersea land.

John Carter Vincent, a foreign service officer for 29 years, returned to this country today to enter private life. Secretary of State Dulles recently permitted him to resign after rejecting Loyalty Board doubts about Vincent's loyalty. Vincent suggests that the Eisenhower Administration re-study the idea that we 'lost China." He says this is a phoney idea peddled by the China Lobby. He claims it was "the sheer and protracted stupidity" of the Chinese Nationalist government that lost China.. that nothing short of the establishment of an American military protectorate could have saved China. And Vincent says this would have been a much greater and more complex problem than our effort to save South Korea.

Senator McCarthy's committee today heard from Theodore Kaghan, the acting head of our public affairs divisions in Germany. Kaghan testified that he has never been a Communist..that he has been fighting Communism vigorously for the last ten years. He acknowledged that from 1935 to 1940, he lived with a room-mate who he now assumes was a Communist.. he attended some meetings with persons he now assumes were Communists..but they were never identified as such. Kaghan says the recent European trip of Mc Carthy's investigators..Roy Cohen and David Schine..provided material for stories in the German press, which hurt American prestige. He said the behavior of the two men "cast reflections on both the Senate and the United States." Democratic Senator McClelland of Arkansas says he doubts the wisdom the two investigators displayed, by holding news conferences in Europe.

The London Times said today that Senator McCarthy has damaged America's interests abroad to the "extent that it has become a direct concern of America's allies."

John W. Ford, State Department security officer, told a House committee today that at least 43-hundred department employes, have not been investigated, or not been adequately investigated.

Attorney General Brownell says he is going to add the names of

62 organizations to the 192 previously designated as subversive. The 62 new groups will be given a hearing if they request it.

Interior Secrtary McKay told the United States Chamber of Commerce: ~~that as a businessman, and a member of a business team,~~ "We're here in the saddle as an Administration representing business and industry." He added; "We businessmen are on trial right now. If we do a good job we'll be retained; if not, we will not be retained." He said businessmen must be very careful "to ask only your fair share of the profits of business."

Edward R. Murrow: April 29, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

A great many people seem to be fascinated by the phrase "The first hundred days". Much prose has been spilled analysing and drawing conclusions from the first hundred days of the Eisenhower administration. In this reporter's opinion there isn't yet enough evidence to form any reasoned judgment as to where this administration is going, because it hasn't yet been to enough places. Conclusions reached now could only be compared to the judgment that a baby who takes his first step is going to turn out to be a great hurdler, or alternatively that he'll never be able to get off the mark. Put Tonight two Democratic spokesmen are summarizing the first hundred days, Senator Herbert Lehman of New York and Thomas K. Finletter, former Secretary of the Air Force. Both men are aiming at [redacted] the Republican record. According to Senator Lehman we have convinced our own people that this great democracy of ours is honeycombed with traitors, spies, subversives and sexual deviates. Our democracy is portrayed as so weak a system that it must devote all its internal energies to investigation, recrimination and denunciation. The New York Senator says the Bill of Rights is being abridged by indirection, innuendo, smear and attack. He gives credit for

this to Senators MacCarthy and Jenner, and others of their ilk.

Mr. Finletter says, "An evil force is loose in the land. Any Party which for Party unity or fancied political advantage fails to take a stand on this issue is misjudging the American people." He says, "We are told that we must wait; that the Republicans will choose the right moment, and then strike firmly at the evil. But the right moment has been with us for some time."

Yesterday, American officials in Berlin released a small bit of information. A few months - a few years ago - most of us would have regarded it as another indication of totalitarian suppression, an effort at thought-control. The information was this: libraries in the Soviet zone of Germany have been purged of all books containing what is called "pacifist tendencies which could lower readiness for defense". Among the books already purged are Remarque's "All Quiet on the Western Front", and Dos Passos' "Three Soldiers". All cosmopolitan or opportunistic books have been ordered removed. We don't know whether these books will be burned. The Russians are doing, in their occupation zone, what we have done in our information libraries in both occupied and allied

countries. The sense of superiority in freedom which we had when the Nazis were burning books can scarcely sustain us now, for we too have caused casualties on the shelves of libraries that we operate. This sombre parallel recalls to this reporter's mind a little known and seldom quoted statement by Adolf Hitler before he came to power in Germany. He said, in substance, that the great strength of the totalitarian state was that it would force those who feared it to imitate it. # Historically it is possible for a people to lose their freedom while preparing to defend it. It is suggested here that we have lost a small but yet important piece of ground, when we can no longer view the banning of books by the Communists in Germany with either contempt or detached and superior amusement; and the reason we cannot do it is because we have ourselves engaged in similar practises in the same country. # It is true on both sides of the Iron Curtain that he who limits your right to read limits also your right to be informed, to conclude and to be free.

Throughout all of history, men and nations have searched for an effective means of "thought control." But more than 4-hundred years ago, the Dutch scholar Erasmus remarked:" By burning Luther's books, you may rid your bookshelves of him, but you will not rid men's minds of him." This still holds true, as does Milton's observation that:"He who destroys a good book, kills reason itself."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday, April 30, 1953

This is the news:

The President proposes to cut the budget, by eight and a half billion dollars. He told White House reporters today, he is going to ask Congress to appropriate 8 and a half billion less, than former President Truman requested, for the fiscal year that begins on July first. But Mr. Eisenhower sees no possibility, at this time, of balancing the budget. He refused to speculate on the possibility of a tax cut. The President made his announcement in a prepared statement, part of which we recorded for you:

(runs 5;25 ending.. which we have always and will always cherish above all other arts.)

After the President recorded this statement, he answered questions. But he prefered not to say, at this time, what governmental functions or projects, will be reduced or eliminated. He offered no details on the precise cuts to be made, in the defense and foreign aid programs. And while he spoke of an eight and a half billion dollar reduction in appropriations, he refused to confirm, or deny, Congressional speculation, that the federal government's spending, would be cut by almost four and a half billion dollars in the fiscal year. Appropriations are usually spent over a period of years. Government spending.. together with income, determines whether we finish the year in the red.. or black.

Two Democrats offered their views on the plan to reduce our defense spending. Senator Symington of Missouri says he has not seen any program to justify cutting down or stretching out the defense program. He says: "So long as survival of the country is endangered, no one at any level has the right to place solvency above security." And Senator Fulbright of Arkansas thinks the Administration "wants to make a showing now and then come back in January, when the heat is off, and ask for more money."

The President's statement on our military strength came after he sent Congress his plan to get more "logic in the conduct of our military affairs." He proposes to overhaul the Defense Department to achieve three ends: clear and unchallenged civilian responsibility... the best possible defense at minimum cost.. and the best possible plans to guide us to sound action in case of war. The President wants an additional six civilian assistant secretaries in the department. (It now has three such secretaries.) He wants the secretary of defense.. Charles Wilson.. to have the power to name the commanders for the military theaters.. a job now done by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. And Mr. Eisenhower would relieve the Joint Chiefs of "time-consuming details, which are of minor importance." He feels the Chiefs are overworked. The presidential plan would also abolish a number of boards:.. munitions... research and development... the defense supply management agency... the office of director of installations. These duties would be taken over by the new assistant secretaries. Reporters at the White House asked Mr. Eisenhower if this plan means he'll bring in a new team in the Joint Chiefs. He said that's a question for Defense Secretary Wilson. Senator Taft, who was among Congressional leaders who conferred with the President earlier, said he

questioned the confidence that could be placed in the judgment of the [redacted] chiefs of staff on military spending. He wants a new [redacted] appraisal by experts with a new approach. The President made no comment on this suggestion.

Today, the President signed a bill extending rent controls on five and a half million housing units in 32 states. The controls were to end at midnight. (Now, they'll continue until the end of July.)

Secretary of State Dulles today told a Senate committee that we cannot and should not insist on an end to the fighting in Indo-China as a condition for peace in Korea. And again he said the situation in Indo-China is dangerous and serious.

Communist-led guerrillas have now over-run the last French outpost protecting the capital city of Laos. They have an arc around the city..12 miles away at one point.

There was a third day of comparative quiet on the Korean front. Our Sabrejets destroyed three enemy Migs and damaged two others.

At Panmunjom..where the truce talks will be continued tonight.. we told the enemy that there's no point in discussing what to do about prisoners who refuse to go home...unless both sides agree on what neutral nation will supervise these prisoners. General Harrison, our chief negotiator, told the Communists we don't like the idea of naming an Asian nation as the neutral--as proposed by the enemy. We feel all Asian nations are too close to Communist countries... might be subjected to military, economic or political influence. The State Department says this is not to be interpreted as rejecting an Asian country as a neutral nation.

At the talks General Harrison also suggested.. sarcastically.. that we might follow an enemy practise and release in South Korea the 32-thousand North Korean prisoners who refuse to go home. Harrison said the Communists claim they have released some 50-thousand South Korean prisoners. (and forced them to join the Communist army.)

Two planes left Tokyo today with 63 more liberated prisoners--bound for home. Some of those who arrived in California yesterday ~~today~~ NOW HAVE returned to the homes of their ~~[illegible]~~ families.

The Senate today beat down two attempts to amend the Administration bill to give the states title to oil-bearing submerged lands off their coasts.

The House Appropriations Committee voted to reduce State Department appropriations by 32 per cent of what the Truman administration requested. The committee voted no funds for education and information services, such as the Voice of America.

A federal judge sentenced E. Merl Young to serve from four months to two years in prison for lying to Senators in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation investigation.

And Senator Tobey called Joseph P. Ryan, president of the A. F. of L. longshoremen, "un-American all-through." Ryan testified that his union will tell the [redacted] Federation next month that it has made "substantial progress" in kicking criminals out of union jobs. Committee counsel said that 60 per cent of the organizers in the New York area have criminal records. Ryan said: "Its not my business to drop everybody that had a criminal record when young."

The President has proposed a reorganization of the Defense Department. He is doubtless well aware of what Machiavelli once said:"There is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct or more uncertain in its success than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things." But then, Bruce Barton once observed:"When you're through changing, you're through."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

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ADD WITH BUDGET EISENHOWER TEXT WASHINGTON X X X CONTINUOUS IMPROV X X X X IMPROVEMENT.

"I HAVE ALWAYS FIRMLY BELIEVED THAT THERE IS A GREAT LOGIC IN THE CONDUCT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS. THERE IS AN EQUALLY GREAT LOGIC IN
1:00 ECONOMIC AFFAIRS. IF THESE TWO LOGICAL DISCIPLINES CAN BE WEDDED, IT IS THEN POSSIBLE TO CREATE A SITUATION OF MAXIMUM MILITARY STRENGTH WITHIN ECONOMIC CAPACITIES.

"IF, ON THE OTHER HAND, THESE TWO ARE ALLOWED TO PROCEED IN DISREGARD ONE FOR THE OTHER, YOU THEN CREATE A SITUATION EITHER OF DOUBTFUL MILITARY STRENGTH, OR OF SUCH PRECARIOUS ECONOMIC STRENGTH THAT YOUR MILITARY POSITION IS IN CONSTANT JEOPARDY.

"IT HAS BEEN THE PURPOSE OF THIS ADMINISTRATION EVER SINCE IT TOOK
1:30 OFFICE, FINDING ITSELF CONFRONTED WITH A CRAZY QUILT OF PROMISES, COMMITMENTS, AND CONTRACTS, TO BRING AMERICAN MILITARY LOGIC AND AMERICAN ECONOMIC LOGIC INTO JOINT STRONG HARNESS.

"NO MORE GLARING ILLUSTRATION OF THE LACK OF BALANCE BETWEEN THE MILITARY LOGIC AND THE ECONOMIC LOGIC COULD POSSIBLY BE FOUND THAN THE SITUATION THAT EXISTED WHEN WE TOOK OFFICE. ON THE ONE HAND,
2:00 WE FOUND OUR ALLIES DEPLORING OUR UNFULFILLED DEFENSE PROMISES. ON THE OTHER HAND, WE FOUND THERE WAS A TOTAL CARRY-OVER OF $81-BILLIONS IN APPROPRIATED FUNDS, LARGELY COMMITTED, FOR WHICH CASH MUST BE PROVIDED FROM REVENUES IN FUTURE FISCAL YEARS, OVER AND ABOVE THE NORMAL ANNUAL COST OF GOVERNMENT. IT'S JUST AS IF THE LATE ADMINISTRATION HAD GONE TO THE STORE AND ORDERED $1 BILLIONS OF GOODS, WHICH WE'VE GOT TO PAY FOR AS THEY'RE DELIVERED, IN ADDITION TO PAYING
2:30 THE REGULAR HOUSEHOLD RUNNING EXPENSES.

"THE FISCAL SITUATION REPRESENTED BY THESE TWO EXTREMES ABSOLUTELY HAS TO BE BROUGHT INTO SOME KIND OF REALISTIC FOCUS, AND THE ONLY WAY TO DO IT IS TO HAVE A COMPLETELY NEW, FRESH LOOK WITHOUT THE OLD MISLEADING LABELS.

"AS YOU KNOW, OVER THE PAST YEARS I HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN THE EUROPEAN END OF DEFENSE, AND THEREFORE I THINK I KNOW ALL ABOUT PAPER DIVISIONS AND CARDBOARD WINGS. FOR THE LAST THREE MONTHS, I HAVE
3:00 BEEN HEAVILY INVOLVED IN THE AMERICAN END OF DEFENSE, AND DAY AFTER DAY HAVE HAD TO STRUGGLE WITH THE BASIC EQUATION THAT LINKS THE MILITARY SAFETY OF THIS COUNTRY AND OF THE FREE WORLD WITH THE ABILITY OF THE WORLD TO PAY ITS BILLS AND EARN A LIVING.

"THIS MORNING I TOLD THE LEGISLATIVE LEADERS THAT ALREADY WE CAN SEE OUR WAY CLEAR TO ASK THE CONGRESS TO APPROPRIATE AT LEAST $8 1/2-BILLION LESS NEW MONEY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1954 THAN HAD BEEN
3:30 ASKED FOR BY THE PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION. THIS IS A PRELIMINARY FIGURE BASED ON THREE MONTHS' HARD WORK. THE GREAT BULK OF IT, OF COURSE, RELATES TO SECURITY PROGRAMS. MORE DEFINITE FIGURES WILL BECOME AVAILABLE AS APPROPRIATION REQUESTS ARE PRESENTED TO THE CONGRESS DURING THE NEXT FEW WEEKS.

YOU WILL NOTE THAT I HAVE BEEN TALKING ABOUT THE NEW APPROPRATIONS FOR FISCAL 1954. ACTUAL CASH SAVINGS FOR 1954 WILL BE DETERMINED

ONLY AS CONGRESS ACTS ON THE APPROPRATION REQUESTS.

4:00 THESE SAVINGS WILL NOT REDUCE THE EFFECTIVE MILITARY STRENGTH WE WILL DELIVER TO OURSELVES AND OUR ALLIES DURING FISCAL 1954. DELIVERIES ACTUALLY WILL BE SPEEDED UP THROUGH THE REDUCTION OF LEAD TIME, AND CONCENTRATION ON PRODUCING THOSE ITEMS WHICH MAKE THE MOST MILITARY SENSE FOR THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

ESTABLISHING THE MOST EFFECTIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEFENSE
4:30 REQUIREMENTS AND ECONOMIC CAPABILITY IN THESE DAYS IS PROBABLY THE MOST COMPLEX AND RAMIFIED PROBLEM TO BE FACED BY BY ANY GOVERNMENT. PRACTICALLY EVERYONE CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEM CAN WITH SOME JUSTIFICATION BE A SPECIAL PLEADER.

BUT I AM SURE THAT WHAT THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF AMERICANS WANT TO BELIEVE IS THAT THEIR GOVERNMENT IS WORKING WITH DILIGENCE AND INTELLIGENCE TO BRING ABOUT AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE A CONDITION OF TRUE MILITARY STRENGTH. I ALSO BELIEVE THAT THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE FREE WORLD APPRECIATE THE FACT
5:00 THAT A HEALTHY AMERICAN ECONOMY AND A FUNCTIONING ECONOMY IN THEIR OWN HOME COUNTRY ARE INSEPARABLE FROM TRUE DEFENSE.

FURTHERMORE, I HAVE A DEEP CONVICTION THAT ALL THESE PEOPLE POSSESS A FUNDAMENTAL COMMON SENSE WHICH PERMITS THEM TO GRASP THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A QUIET, STEADY, LONG-TERM IMPORVEMENT IN THEIR DEFENSE POSITION AND THE TEMPESTS STIRRED UP BY PUBLIC ARGUMENTS OVER THE ARTIFICIAL ARITHMETIC WHICH IS SO EASY TO PRODUCE IN THE DEFENSE FIELD.

5:30 "THE PROGRAM WE ARE PRESENTING IS A LONG-TERM PROGRAM, CALLING FOR A STEADY AND ADEQUATE FLOW OF MEN AND MATERIALS TO PRESENT A POSITION OF GENUINE STRENGTH TO ANY WOULD-BE AGGRESSOR.

"THE BASIC ELEMENTS OF OUR STRATEGID PROBLEM HAVE NOT MATERIALLY CHANGED IN RECENT YEARS, AND CERTAINLY NOT IN RECENT DAYS. THE AREAS AND PEOPLES VITAL TO OUR NATION'S WELFARE ARE THE SAME AS THEY HAVE BEEN FOR A LONG TIME. WHAT WE ARE DOING IS TO ADOPT A NEW POLICY FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

6:00 /THIS CHANGE IN POLICY IS RADICAL AND CANNOT BE EFFECTED OVERNIGHT. THERE EXISTS WHAT IS, IN EFFECT, A STRAIGHT JACKET, COMPRISING PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS, APPROPRIATIONS, AND CONTRACTS.

" THE ESSENCE OF THE CHANGE IS THIS. WE REJECT THE IDEA THAT WE MUST BUILD UP TO A MAXIMUM ATTAINABLE STRENGTH FOR SOME SPECIFIC DATE THEORETICALLY FIXED FOR A SPECIFIED TIME IN THE FUTURE. DEFENSE
6:30 IS NOT A MATTER OF MAXIMUM STRENGTH FOR A SINGLE DATE. IT IS A MATTER OF ADEQUATE PROTECTION TO BE PROJECTED AS FAR INTO THE FUTURE AS THE ACTIONS AND APPARENT PURPOSES OF OTHERS MAY COMPEL US.

"IT IS A POLICY THAT CAN IF NECESSARY BE LIVED WITH OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS.

"FINALLY, I WOULD LIKE TO REMIND YOU OF WHAT I HAVE SAID MANY TIMES BEFORE, AND WILL PROBABLY HAVE TO SAY MANY TIMES AGAIN.

"SECURITY BASED UPON HEAVY ARMAMENTS IS A WAY OF LIFE THAT HAS
7:00 BEEN FORCED UPON US AND UPON OUR ALLIES. WE DON'T LIKE IT; IN FACT, WE HATE IT. BUT SO LONG AS SUCH AN UNMISTAKABLE, SELF-CONFIRMED THREAT TO OUR FREEDOM EXISTS, WE WILL CARRY THESE BURDENS WITH DEDICATION AND DETERMINATION.

"OUR HOPE AND OUR PRAYER IS THAT THIS DEDICATION AND DETERMINATION WILL BRING ABOUT A WORLD CONDITION WHEN WE CAN ONCE AGAIN RETURN TO THE ARTS OF PEACE, WHICH WE HAVE ALWAYS AND WILL ALWAYS CHERISH ABOVE ALL OTHER ARTS.
7:25 ABOVE ALL OTHER ARTS."

(END TEXT)

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The President proposes to cut the budget by eight and a half billion dollars. He told White House reporters today he is going to ask Congress to appropriate 8 and a half billion less than former President Truman requested for the fiscal year that begins on July first. But Mr. Eisenhower sees no possibility, at this time, of balancing the budget. He refused to speculate on the possibility of a tax cut. The President made his announcement in a prepared statement part of which we recorded for you:

EISENHOWER: I have always firmly believed that there is a great logic in the conduct of military affairs. There is an equally great logic in economic affairs. If these two logical disciplines can be wedded, it is then possible to create a situation of maximum military strength within economic capacities.

If, on the other hand, these two are allowed to proceed in disregard one for the other, you then create a situation either of doubtful military strength, or of such precarious economic strength that your military position is in constant jeopardy.

It has been the purpose of this administration ever since it took office, finding itself confronted with a crazy quilt of promises, commitments, and contracts, to bring American military logic and American economic logic into joing strong harness.

No more glaring illustration of the lack of balance between the military logic and the economic logic could possibly be found than the situation that existed when we took office. On the one hand, we found our allies deploring our unfulfilled defense promises. On the other hand, we found there was a total carry-over of $81-billions in appropriated funds, largely committed, for which cash must be provided from revenues in future fiscal years, over and a bove the

normal annual cost of government. It's just as if the late administration had gone to the store and ordered 81 billions of goods, which we've got to pay for as they're delivered, in addition to paying the regular household running expenses.

This morning, I told the legislative leaders that already we can see our way clear to ask the Congress to appropriate at least 8½ billion less new money for fiscal year 1954 than had been asked for by the previous administration. This is a preliminary figure based on three months' hard work.

These savings will not reduce the effective military strength we will deliver to ourselves and our allies during fiscal 1954. Deliveries actually will be speeded up through the reduction of lead time, and concentration on producing those items which make the most military sense for the immediate future.

Establishing the most effective relationship between defense requirements and economic capability in these days is probably the most complex and ramified problem to be faced by any government. Practically everyone concerned with the problem can with some justification be a special pleader.

But I am sure that what the overwhelming majority of Americans want to believe is that their government is working with diligence and intelligence to bring about as rapidly as possible a condition of true military strength. I also believe that the overwhelming majority of the people of the free world appreciate the fact that a healthy American economy and a functioning economy in their own home country are inseparable from true defense.

Furthermore, I have a deep conviction that all these people possess a fundamental common sense which permits them to grasp the difference between a quiet, steady, long-term improvement in their defense position and the tempests stirred up by public arguments over the artificial arithmetic which is so easy to produce in the defense field.

The program we are presenting is a long-term program, calling for a steady and adequate flow of men and materials to present a position of genuine strength to any would-be aggressor.

The basic elements of our strategid problem have not materially changed in recent years, and certainly not in recent days. The areas and peoples vital to our nation's welfare are the same as they have been for a long time. What we are doing is to adopt a new policy for the solution of the problem.

This change in policy is radical and cannot be effected overnight. There exists what is, in effect, a straight jacket, comprising prior authorizations, appropriations, and contract. The essence of the change is this: We reject the idea that we must build up to a maximum attainable strength for some specific date theoretically fixed for a specified time in the future. Defense is not a matter of maximum strength for a single date. It is a matter of adequate protection to be projected as far into the future as the actions and apparent purposes of others may compel us. It is a policy that can if necessary be lived over a period of years. Finally, I would like to remind you of what I have said many times before, and will probably have to say many times again. Security based upon heavy armaments is a way of life that has been forced upon us and upon our allies. We don't like it; in fact, we hate it. But so long as such an unmistakable, self-confirmed threat to our freedom exists, we will carry these burdens with dedication and determination. Our hope and our prayer is that this dedication and determination will bring about a world condition when we can once again return to the arts of peace, which we have always and will always cherish above all other arts.

MURROW: After the President recorded this statement, he answered questions. But he prefered not to say, at this time, what governmental functions or projects will be reduced or eliminated. He offered no details on the cuts to be made in the defense and foreign aid programs. And while he spoke of an eight and a half billion dollar reduction in appropriations, he refused to confirm or deny Congressional speculation that the federal government's spending would be cut by almost four and a half billion dollars in the fiscal year. Appropriations are usually spent over a period of years. Government spending, together with income, determines whether we finish the year in the red, or black.

Two Democrats offered their views on the plan to reduce our defense spending. Senator Symington of Missouri says he has not seen any program to justify cutting down or stretching out the defense program. He says: "So long as survival of the country is endangered, no one at any level has the right to place solvency above security." And Senator Fulbright of Arkansas thinks the Administration "wants to make a showing now and then come back in January, when the heat is off, and ask for more money."

The President's statement on our military strength came after he sent Congress his plan to get more "logic in the conduct of our military affairs." He proposes to overhaul the Defense Department to achieve three ends: clear and unchallenged civilian responsibility, the best possible defense at minimum cost, and the best possible plans to guide us to sound action in case of war. The President wants an additional six civilian assistant secretaries in the department. It now has three such secretaries. He wants the secretary of defense, Charles Wilson, to have the power to name the commanders for the military theaters, a job now done by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. And Mr. Eisenhower would relieve the Joint Chiefs of "time consuming details which are of minor importance." He feels the Chiefs are overworked. The presidential plan would also abolish a number of boards: munitions, research and development, the defense supply management agency, the office of director of installations. These duties would be taken over by the new assistant secretaries. Reporters at the White House asked Mr. Eisenhower if this plan means he'll bring in a new team in the Joint Chiefs. He said that's a question for Defense Secretary Wilson. Senator Taft, who was among Congressional leaders who conferred with the President earlier, said he questioned the confidence that could be placed in the judgment of the chiefs of staff on military spending. He wants a new appraisal by experts with a new approach. The President made no comment on this suggestion.

Today, the President signed a bill extending rent controls on give a half million housing units in 32 states. The controls were to end at midnight. Now, they'll continue until the end of July.

Secretary of State Dulles today told a Senate committee that we cannot and should not insist on an end to the fighting in Indo-China as a condition for peace in Korea. And again he said the situation in Indo-China is dangerous and serious.

Communist-led guerrillas have now over-run the last French outpost protecting the capital city of Laos. They have an arc around the city - 12 miles away at one point.

There was a third day of comparative quiet on the Korean front. Our Sabrejets destroyed three enemy Migs and damaged two others.

At Panmunjom, where the truce talks will be continued tonight, we told the enemy that there's no point in discussing what to do about prisoners who refuse to go home, unless both sides agree on what neutral nation will supervise these prisoners. General Harrison, our chief negotiator, told the Communists we don't like the idea of naming an Asian nation as the neutral, as proposed by the enemy. We feel all Asian nations are too close to Communist countries, might be subjected to military, economic, or political influence. The State Department says this is not to be interpreted as rejecting an Asian country as a neutral nation.

At the talks General Harrison also suggested (sarcastically) that we might follow an enemy practice and release in South Korea the 32-thousand North Korean prisoners who refuse to go home. Harrison said the Communists claim they have released some 50-thousand South Korean prisoners, and forced them to join the Communist army.

Two planes left Tokyo today with 63 more liberated prisoners bound for home. Some of those who arrived in California yesterday now have returned to the homes of their families.

The Senate today beat down two attempts to amend the Administration bill to give the states title to oil-bearing submerged lands off their coasts.

The House Appropriations Committee voted to reduce State Department

appropriations by 32 per cent of what the Truman Administration requested. The committee voted no funds for education and information services, such as the Voice of America.

A federal judge sentenced E. Merl Young to serve from four months to two years in prison for lying to Senators in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation investigation.

And Senator Tobey called Joseph P. Ryan, president of the AFL Longshoremen, "un-American all through." Ryan testified that his union will tell the Federation next month that it has made "substantial progress" in kicking criminals out of union jobs. Committee counsel said that 60 percent of the organizers in the New York area have criminal records. Ryan said: "It's not my business to drop everybody that had a criminal record when young."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The President has proposed a reorganization of the Defense Department. He is doubtless well aware of what Machiavelli once said: "There is nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct or more uncertain in its success than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things." But then, Bruce Barton once observed: "When you're through changing, you're through."

Good Nite and Good Luck.

Friday, May 1, 1953

This is the news:

Allied truce negotiators ~~today~~ have told the Communists, we are suspicious of their objectives, and question their sincerity. At the regular meeting of the chief delegates, the Communists again refused to name thier choice for the neutral nation, to supervise prisoners who do not want to return home. We named a second choice..Sweden..but received no answer. [The Swiss were our first choice.] Then Chief Negotiaor Harrison told the enemy: nothing can be accomplished until they name a nation.. their unwilligness "increasingly casts suspicion" on their objectives. The Communists prefer an Asian nation. We fear this might lead to pressures on any free Asian nation near the Communists. And today the Chinese radio at Peiping says that by "turning down" an Asian nation we have insulted all Asians.

At another meeting..of liason officers..Rear Admiral Daniels told the enemy that we have learned, from prisoners recently returned to us, that the enemy holds at least 375 sick and wounded allied soldiers. We want them back.. and we question enemy sincerity for not having returned them. The Communist delegate called this "wilful slander" but acknowledged that they do hold some prisoners who are too sick to travel. We said we plan to send back more enemy prisoners.. we asked the Communists to return allied soldiers.

[redacted]

Another 40 Americans recently freed from prison camps are now in Hawaii on their way home. And the Air Force says a planeload of 22 Americans has now arrived in California under great military secrecy. The Air Force designates these men as "victims of Communist propaganda."

~~to us.~~

~~Another 40 Americans recently freed from prison camps are now in Hawaii on their way home. And the army in San Francisco says a second plane with 22 men has arrived in this country. Reporters were not informed when the plane landed in Honolulu last night. The army people there says he's not allowed to tell anything.~~

Twenty-two recently released British soldiers arrived in England today..six on stretchers. They told stories quite different from those told by American prisoners who spoke with reporters. One of the British soldiers says he received Communist lectures, and believes that the war is being faught for American profit. He also acknowledged:"I was never a lover of Americans." Another prisoner protested stories about "hardships" in the prison camps.. said he received very fair treatment. A Rifleman says it wasn't propaganda the Communist gave him;"they just told us what was going on." One private said he believes the Communist charge that America has used germ warfare in Korea.. he said "most other chaps believe it,too." A trooper said his prison rations were as good as he gets in England. And one soldier said:"The authorities told me not to say anything about politics or the war. Reporters were permitted to question these men for 45 minutes.

The North Koreans say they have now turned over to Russia FOR REPATRIATION seven American civilians, seized in the early days of the war. And in Korea today, our Sabrejets attacked the enemy capital at Pyongyang.

There was no significant change in the fighting in Laos, Indo-China. American diplomats say we have assured France we will support an appeal to the United Nations, for help in resisting the Communist-led invasion.

This was May Day, and in general the Communists were quieter than they've been in years. Russia's Defense Minister Bulganin, called on the West to back up its words of peace with deeds..such as disarmament. Behind the iron curtain there were parades and speeches about "peace." Some 3-thousand Communists clashed with police in Tokyo.. but no one was hurt. Here in New York, the eleven hundred police assigned to guard against disorders ALMOST [redacted] outnumbered those who attended a May Day demonstration.

In Washington, a delegation of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish leaders commended the President for asking Congress to admit another 240-thousand refugees to this country over the next two years. And the President named Dallas S. Townsend, a New York lawyer, to be assistant attorney general in charge of the Alien Property Office.

In the Senate, Morse of Oregon said that the tidelands bill is but the first of several aimed at "raiding" national resources.

And Senator Taft says he has "great sympathy" for a proposal to exempt the building industry and other local enterprises from the Taft-Hartley labor law.

Two former government economists today refused to tell Senate investigators whether they belonged to a Soviet spy ring during the war. They are: Harry Magdoff of New York, who was once an adviser to former secretary of commerce Wallace... and Edward J. Fitzgerald, also of New York.

Republican Senator Young of North Dakota says [redacted] that Cargill, Incorporated, "broke the market in oats" last year. Two [redacted] government officials say they believe the same firm is trying to [redacted] manipulate prices now by illegal trading. The company says: it has previously denied all [redacted] charges of this kind and now repeats the denial.

The new chairman of the Republican national committee..Leonard W. Hall... announced today that he's cutting 39 persons from the committee's staff. This will reduce expenditures by 100-thousand dollars a year. He named A.D. Baumhart, Junior, of Ohio, TO BE executive director.

In Middle Georgia, 19 deaths have now been counted as the result of tornados. Officials estimate the damage at 15-million dollars, much of it to government property.

In Argentina, President Peron charged today that American news agencies are spreading lies about him.

Edward R. Murrow: May 1, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

The President's plan to reorganize the Defense Department appears to be meeting with a mixed reaction in Congress. DEMOCRATIC Senator Long of Louisiana deplores the attempt to get rid of the office of Director of Installations. He thinks this office has achieved savings "running into billions of dollars." Some members of the House Armed Services Committee say they fear the plan would lead to a sort of "Prussian General Staff." Most of The proposed reorganization will become law in sixty days, unless one half of the membership of the House or the Senate vote against it.

The Defense Department is considerably more complex than any corporation, but it is possible, after considerable study, to indicate the broad outlines of the changes proposed by the President. He would strengthen, very considerably, the Secretary of Defense. He becomes, in fact, a sort of Deputy Commander-in-Chief. Presumably he would not act on matters of grand strategy without consulting the Joint Chiefs of Staff, but he could. # The Joint Chiefs, under this new plan, are relieved from considering a whole host of secondary and unimportant questions, because there is created what might be called Deputy Joint Chiefs, empowered to act within limited areas. The Joint Chiefs should be able, and are indeed directed, to place more emphasis on the scientific aspects of warfare and

long-range planning. Provision is made so that civilian scientists will now have direct access to the Joint Chiefs of Staff. It is not quite clear what happens if we have another row between two Services, such as occurred between the Air Force and the Navy over strategic bombing. But it seems that the Secretary of Defense is empowered to settle such disputes.

Civilian officials in the Defense Department will hereafter be empowered to fill out efficiency reports on uniformed personnel serving under them. In general, the whole proposal tends to increase rather than weaken civilian control of the Military Establishment. These proposals support the conclusions reached by the Rockefeller Committee, and they represent a real test of strength for the President, for if he cannot carry Congress with him in an area where experience and prestige fortify his judgment, his prospects of successful leadership in other areas will be considerably diminished.

Tomorrow ten or twelve horses will go to the post for the Kentucky Derby. "Native Dancer" is the favorite - officials at Churchill Downs say the track will be fast. We are unable to speak with authority about horse races, and there is little enough room for tradition or repetition in a news broadcast. But three or four years ago, admitting that we knew

more about work horses, than race horses, we repeated as a tribute to all horses, a few words written by Mark Twain on how to harness one. Mr. Twain said he was not an expert on horses, didn't speak with assurance, but could always tell which was the front end of a horse; (beyond that his art was not above the ordinary.) Mr. Twain continued his description of how to harness a horse, Continental fashion.....

"The man stands up the horses on each side of the thing that projects from the front end of the wagon, and then, throws the tangled mess of gear on top of the horses, and passes the thing that goes forward, through a ring and hauls it aft, and passes the thing through the other ring and hauls it aft, on the other side of the other horse, opposite to the first one, after crossing them and bringing the loose end back, and then buckles the other thing underneath the horse, and takes another thing and wraps it around the thing I spoke of before, and puts another thing over each horse's head, with broad flappers to it (to keep the dust out of his eyes), and puts the iron thing in his mouth, for him to grit his teeth on, uphill, and brings the ends of those things aft over his back, after buckling another one around under his neck to hold his head up, and hitching another thing on a thing that goes over his shoulders, to keep his head up when he is

climbing a hill; and then takes the slack of the thing which I mentioned a while ago, and fetches it aft, and makes it fast to the thing that pulls the wagon, and hands the other thing up to the driver, to steer with. I have never buckled up a horse myself," said Twain, "but I do not think we do it that way."

The harnessing of a horse, like the reorganization of the Defense Department, should perhaps be left to those who understand it.

Once again, the Kentucky Derby is with us. And while we are not in the habit of making predictions, we can find no reason not to agree with Emerson:"Let the victory fall where it will, we are on that side." There's a line from the Old Testament that would also seem appropriate tonight: "Hast thou given the horse strength ? hast thou clothed his neck with thunder ? If not, it's probably too late now!

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1953

7:45 - 8:00 PM EST
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Once again, the Kentucky Derby is with us. And while we are not in the habit of making predictions, we can find no reason not to agree with Emerson: "Let the victory fall where it will, we are on that side." There's a line from the Old Testament that would also seem appropriate tonight: "Hast thou given the horse strength? hast thou clothed his neck with thunder?" If not, it's probably too late not."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday, May 4, 1953

This is the news:

The allies have warned the Communists that "time is fast running" out at the Korean truce talks. The enemy named four Asian nations that might serve as the neutral to supervise prisoners who don't want to go home. We selected one of the four..Pakistan. And General Harrison, our chief negotiator ASKED the enemy: "Are you prepared to accept Pakistan..if not we have no further issue to discuss with you." Later, the General told reporters the Communists "didn't even acknowledge" that we had mentioned Pakistan. Harrison had a number of other warnings for the enemy: we expect a demonstration of their sincerity..continued evasion will mean they don't want to reach an agreement.. we won't go on [redacted] with any "fruitless and protracted" meetings.

In London Today, Winston Churchill told the House of Commons that all matters of principle have now been settled at Panmunjom. He thinks there should be a quick agreement on "method." But left-wing Laborite Aneurin Bevan told a meeting of 100-thousand miners: the allied negotiators at Panmunjom should be changed.. civilian statesmen should take over FROM THE MILITARY and settle the matter of who should look after prisoners.

There was little ground fighting in Korea today. But our naval

planes and the Battleship New Jersey struck at enemy targets. And at the Pentagon, some American air officers..who didn't want to be named.. made it clear they are angry with General Barcus, our fifth air force commander, who has made several jet flights over enemy lines. They feel that anyone with his knowledge of vital secrets should not needlessly expose himself to danger.

In Indo-China, the Communist-led troops held up their expected attack on the capital of ~~them~~ Laos. Instead, they sent a new invasion spearhead southward toward the Thailand border.

~~Winston Churchill told the House of Commons the French have asked the British for help in Indo-China but [illegible] "British resources are limited by [illegible] obligations very widespread."~~

In Chicago, Senator Wiley, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said today he's against sending any American soldiers to Indo-China, but he would favor sending atomic bombs to the French to use there.

Defense Secretary Wilson returned from a European trip today and told reporters the period of critical military danger in West Europe is passed. And Pentagon officials told Washington reporters: even if the Korean

war continues the Defense Department plans a cut of 180-thousand men in the armed forces during the fiscal year that starts July first. If the war ends, then the manpower cut may run as high as 225-thousand or 250-thousand men. This would mean a reduced draft call in the future and savings of roughly two billion 400-million dollars..

The President today welcomed the governors of 44 states and five territories to a two-day conference. He told them he and his aides want to consult them on "the over-riding question of peace and security of our country." All of the meetings are being held behind closed doors.

In the Senate today, Malone of Nevada, a Republican, proposed an amendment to the tidelands bill. He would give the states ownership of the mineral rights in the federal public domain within the state borders. The Senator said that "all states should be treated alike."

~~and Texas and Florida are permitted to establish their boundaries 10 and a half miles out into the Gulf of Mexico, then the Russians can make new claims in the Baltic.~~

Robert F. Kennedy, assistant counsel to the McCarthy committee, testified today that ships sailing under the flags of western allies made at least 445 and perhaps as many as 600 voyages to and from Communist China last year. And Kenneth R. Hansen, acting deputy director of the Mutual Security Administrator, testified that it is not this government's policy, at the present time, to discontinue "all" allied shipping to Communist China. ~~John M. Talbot, of the state department, said the trade with "red China depends on the allied ships bring out what we may get something more valuable than we brought in.~~ They Senator McCarthy suspended the hearing at this point to find out if this is the "official" State Department policy.

The Defense Department today endorsed a bill by Republican Representative Keating of New York to make wire-tapping legal in hunting down spies and saboteurs. But Charles R. Wilson, of the office of Naval Intelligence, objected to a section of the bill that requires permission from a federal judge before any wire-taps are made. Representative Keating said "there is no question that wiretapping is now widely used both

by government and private investigators...(federal courts do not recognize evidence gathered this way).

~~David Cole, the former head of the federal mediation service, has told a House committee that "the outlook is not good in the industrial relations field" he sees the possibility of an increase in strikes.~~

Top leaders of the AF of L and the C.I.O. are reported to have agreed to outlaw membership raids..as a first step in a proposed merger of the two groups.

Here in New York, Bandleader Artie Shaw told a House committee he attended Communist meetings but never joined the party. He said:"I hate to admit it, but I was a dupe." Committee members agreed [redacted].

The Czechoslovak government today announced an amnesty for certain civilian and military prisoners...following the pattern established by Moscow and copied by Romania. Experts doubt that this will mean the release of Associated Press Correspondent Bill Otis who was sent to prison two years ago on spying charges.

The Pulitzer Awards Committee today honored two weekly North Carolina newspapers... the Whiteville News Reporter and the Tabor City Tribune, for their successful campaign against the Ku Klux Klan. Ernest Hemingway's "The Old man and the sea" was given the fiction award". William Inge's "Picnic" won the drama award. The history prize went to George Dangerfield author of "The Era of Good Feelings....."....biography to David J. Mays for his "Edmund Pendelton." Other awards went to: Archibald McLeish for poetry...Don Whitehead of the A.P. for his story on General Eisenhower's trip to Korea... and to Austin Wehrwein of the Milwaukee Journal for articles on Canada and Vermont Connecticut Royster of the Wall Street Journal for his editorials.

Edward R. Murrow: May 4, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

The Eisenhower administration continued its battle against a group of Republicans today. It occurred before the House Ways and Means Committee. The argument was over a one-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act. Republican Representative Simpson has introduced a Bill which would curb the admission to this country of foreign made goods that would cause even the slightest injury to American businesses making the same goods. This proposal is backed by Republican Representative Reid, ~~Republican~~, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Today, Secretary of State Dulles and Treasury Secretary Humphrey appeared before the committee to argue the administration's case. The administration wants the ~~[illegible]~~ extension in order to make a thorough study of ~~[illegible]~~ tariff policy. Mr. Dulles was unusually blunt. He said: "This country cannot long exist in a world surrounded by misery." He didn't want our allies to think that we had shifted our position in the matter of foreign trade; and he added: "There is a nervousness in Europe about what this new administration will do that amounts at times almost to panic or hysteria." Mr. Dulles believes the "delicate and fragile economy" of our allies might be shattered if we now place new curbs on

foreign trade on top of a reduction in foreign aid. If we raise our tariff barriers so that our friends can't sell to us, they may be pushed in the direction of more trade with the Communists. (That's exactly what the Communists have been predicting since last October.) They have contended that the free world alliance would come unstuck over the question of trade between its various members. If our allies can't sell to us they can't buy from us, and so they would increasingly buy from or barter with the Communist world.

A year's study of the Reciprocal Trade Act will not change the political and economic considerations which now cause a number of Republicans to advocate a higher tariff. But the administration wants the year to make that study, and as things are shaping now it will get it, just as it got the confirmation of Charles Bohlen as Ambassador to Moscow - because enough Democrats will vote with the administration so that its policy will prevail.

This business of tariffs is one of the most difficult confronting the present administration. If we reduce our foreign aid and at the same time make it more difficult for our allies to trade with us, then the sombre estimate made today by Mr. Dulles is probably correct. Our allies

will begin to trade with the Communist world, because they must trade somewhere; they will begin to think that they cannot survive as individual members of the free world alliance; and they will begin to think of neutralism and appeasement.

The law, as it stands now, makes it possible for the President to negotiate lower tariffs on goods brought into this country in exchange for lower tariffs on goods that we want to sell abroad. The administration wants this law continued [redacted] while a study is made of the whole complex business. Representative Simpson maintains that a year's delay in giving relief to American firms suffering from foreign competition will wipe them out.

There is no question at all that certain American industries have been hard hit by the competition of foreign goods which, because of access to raw materials or cheap labor costs, can be sold in this country for less money than it costs American firms to make the same product. It may be that a method must be found under which American industries are compensated for the loss of domestic markets, or where workers can be re-trained for other jobs. The administration wants the year to examine these and other more complicated matters.

If we assume, as this administration clearly does, that there is no immediate danger of a world war, then this matter of international trade becomes the great and perhaps decisive battlefield in the cold war. We have spent many years and more billions trying to persuade and pressure our allies to reduce, or abolish their tariff barriers. If we now increase ours, if we fail to practise what we preach, not only will our integrity be questioned, not only will our allies be forced to turn elsewhere - we shall be doing exactly what the Russians have predicted we would do, using our economic leverage to pry apart the alliance of the free world which we have constructed at such great cost. [redacted]

We know the enemy's plan. The administration wants a standstill for a year while it figures out a counter-plan. To this reporter that seems a reasonable proposition, for it involves one of the most important non-military decisions in the history of the country.

The administration is obviously of the opinion that we will be playing right into Russian hands if we do not ~~continue~~ extend our Reciprocal Trade Agreements. [redacted] Arnold Bennett [redacted] once said:"A cause may be inconvenient, but it's like champagne or high shoes - one must be prepared to occassionally suffer for it." In the end, it's as John Ray concluded:"If you can not bite, never show your teeth."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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In Indo-China, the Communist-led troops held up their expected attack on the capital of Laos. Instead, they sent a new invasion spearhead southward toward the Thailand border.

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Defense Secretary Wilson returned from a European trip today and told reporters the period of critical military danger in West Europe is passed. And Pentagon officials told Washington reporters: even if the Korean war continues the Defense Department plans a cut of 180-thousand men in the armed forces during the fiscal year that starts July first. If the war ends, then the manpower cut may run as high as 225-thousand or 250-thousand men. This would mean a reduced draft call in the future and savings of roughly two billion 400-million dollars.

The President today welcomed the governors of 44 states and five territories to a two-day conference. He told them he and his aides want to consult them on "the over-riding question of peace and security of our country." All of the meetings are being held behind closed doors.

In the Senate today, Malone of Nevada, a Republican, proposed an amendment to the tidelands bill. He would give the states ownership of the mineral rights in the federal public domain within the state borders. The Senator said that "all states should be treated alike."

Robert F. Kennedy, assistant counsel to the McCarthy committee, testified today that ships sailing under the flags of western allies made at least 445 and perhaps as many as 600 voyages to and from Communist China last year. And Kenneth R. Hansen, acting deputy director of the Mutual Security Administrator, testified that it is not this government's policy, at the present time, to discontinue "all" allied shipping to Communist China. Senator McCarthy suspended the hearing at this point to find out if this is the "official" State Department policy.

The Defense Department today endorsed a bill by Republican Representative Keating of New York to make wire-tapping legal in hunting down spies and saboteurs. But Charles R. Wilson, of the office of Naval Intelligence, objected to a section of the bill that requires permission from a federal judge before any

wire-taps are made. Representative Keating said "there is no question that wire-tapping is now widely used both by government and private investigators (federal courts do not recognize evidence gathered this way.)

Top leaders of the AFL and the CIO are reported to have agreed to outlaw membership raids, as a first step in a proposed merger of the two groups.

Here in New York, Bandleader Artie Shaw told a House committee he attended Communist meetings but never joined the party. He said: "I hate to admit it, but I was a dupe." Committee members agreed.

The Czechoslovak government today announced an amnesty for certain civilian and military prisoners, following the pattern established by Moscow and copied by Romania. Experts doubt that this will mean the release of Associated Press Correspondent Bill Oatis who was sent to prison two years ago on spying charges.

The Pulitzer Awards Committee today honored two weekly North Carolina newspapers, the Whiteville News Reporter and the Tabor City Tribune, for their successful campaign against the Ku Klux Klan. Ernest Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea" was given the fiction award." William Ing's "Picnic" won the drama award. The history prize went to George Dangerfield author of "The Era of Good Feelings." biography to David J. Mays for his "Edmund Pendelton." Other awards went to: Archibald McLeish for poetry, Don Whitehead of the AP for his story on General Eisenhower's trip to Korea, and to Austin Wehrwein of the Milwaukee Journal for articles on Canada and Vermont Connecticut Royster of the Wall Street Journal for his editorials.

The Eisenhower administration continued its battle against a group of Republicans today. It occurred before the House Ways and Means Committee. The argument was over a one-year extension of the Reciprocal Trade Act. Republican Representative Simpson has introduced a Bill which would curb the admission to this country of foreign made goods that would cause even the slightest injury to American businesses making the same goods. This proposal is backed by Republican

Representative Reid, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Today, Secretary of State Dulles and Treasury Secretary Humphrey appeared before the committee to argue the administration's case. The administration wants the extension in order to make a thorough study of tariff policy. Mr. Dulles was unusually blunt. He said: "This country cannot long exist in a world surrounded by misery." He didn't want our allies to think that we had shifted our position in the matter of foreign trade; and he added: "There is a nervousness in Europe, about what this new administration will do that amounts at times almost to panic or hysteria." Mr. Dulles believes the "delicate and fragile economy" of our allies might be shattered if we now place new curbs on foreign trade on top of a reduction in foreign aid. If we raise our tariff barriers so that our friends can't sell to us, they may be pushed in the direction of more trade with the Communists. That's exactly what the Communists have been predicting since last October. They have contended that the free world alliance would come unstuck over the question of trade between its various members. If our allies can't sell to us they can't buy from us, and so they would increasingly buy from or barter with the Communist world.

A year's study of the Reciprocal Trade Act will not change the political and economic considerations which now cause a number of Republicans to advocate a higher tariff. But the administration wants the year to make that study, and as things are shaping now it will get it, just as it got the confirmation of Charles Bohlen as Ambassador to Moscow - because enough Democrats will vote with the administration so that its policy will prevail.

This business of tariffs is one of the most difficult confronting the present administration. If we reduce our foreign aid and at the same time make it more difficult for our allies to trade with us, then the sombre estimate made today by Mr. Dulles is probably correct. Our allies will begin to trade with the Communist world, because they must trade somewhere; they will begin to think that they cannot survive as individual members of the free world alliance; and they will begin to think of neutralism and appeasement.

The law, as it stands now, makes it possible for the President to negotiate lower tariffs on goods brought into this country in exchange for lower tariffs on goods that we want to sell abroad. The administration wants this law continued while a study is made of the whole complex business. Representative Simpson maintains that a year's delay in giving relief to American firms suffering from foreign competition will wipe them out.

There is no question at all that certain American industries have been hard hit by the competition of foreign goods which, because of access to raw materials or cheap labor costs, can be sold in this country for less money than it costs American firms to make the same product. It may be that a method must be found under which American industries are compensated for the loss of domestic markets, or where workers can be retrained for other jobs. The administration wants the year to examine these and other more complicated matters.

If we assume, as this administration clearly does, that there is no immediate danger of a world war, then this matter of international trade becomes the great and perhaps decisive battlefield in the cold war. We have spent many years and more billions trying to persuade and pressure our allies to reduce, or abolish their tariff barriers. If we now increase ours, if we fail to practice what we preach, not only will our integrity be questioned, not only will our allies be forced to turn elsewhere - we shall be doing exactly what the Russians have predicted we would do - using our economic leverage to pry apart the alliance of the free world which we have constructed at such great cost.

We know the enemy's plan. The administration wants a standstill for a year while it figures out a counter-plan. To this reporter that seems a reasonable proposition, for it involves one of the most important non-military decisions in the history of the country.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The administration is obviously of the opinion that we will be playing right into Russian hands if we do not extend our Reciprocal Trade Agreements. Arnold Bennett once said: "A cause may be inconvenient, but it's like champagne or high shoes - one must be prepared to occasionally suffer for it." In the end, it's as John Ray concluded: "If you cannot bite, never show your teeth."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday May 5, 1953.

This is the news:

The Administration today asked Congress for five billion, 800-million dollars, for foreign aid. The President says this is necessary as part of our defense against the peril of Communism. I'd like to review the Administration's proposals in a few minutes.

Mutual Aid Director Stassen told a House committee today, that we must not revive trade barriers against foreign goods "if we want to thwart the Communist objective of dividing the free world." He reminded the committee that the last time trade barriers were raised to protect American industry, a depression followed.

Secretary of State Dulles says there are many forces at work within this country who favor "further ABDICATION" of American leadership. He said these people would: raise American tariffs... cut foreign aid.. and seek additional restrictions on allied trade with the Communist world, even in non-strategic articles. (Yesterday, Senator McCarthy challenged a State Department official, who said present government policy is not aimed at cutting off "all" allied trade with Communist countries.)

The British announced today that their exports in the first three months of this year to Communist China were ten times higher than for the same period last year. Most of it was textiles and fertilizer. A spokesman says the ban on the shipment of 250 strategic items had been strictly observed.

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The battlefields were so quiet today that one American division reported that it had seen a single Communist soldier and threw grenades at him. But again our naval planes and warships attacked the enemy port of Wonsan.

The French report that their troops are fighting Communist-led guerrillas in the state of Laos...at two outposts to the capital city. There were no new enemy troops movements to the south.

All but two of the Americans recently released by the enemy in Korea are now home or on their way home. One of the two is too ill to be moved.. the other has received permission to remain with his wife who is in Tokyo.

The Senate today passed the bill to establish state ownership to off-shore oil lands. The vote after five weeks ended the longest Senate debate in 15 years. Opponents called it a gigantic giveaway of federal property; supporters of the bill said it recognizes the justice of state claims to their own property. The vote was : 56 to 35... with 35 Republicans and 21 Democrats voting for the bill. It now goes to a conference with House members who have passed a somewhat similar bill.

Secretary of the Interior McKay today made a complete swing away from the position of the Truman administration..and gave private enterprise permission to build a series of hydro-electric power dams along the Oregon-Idaho border. The former administration had favored public power in this region. Secretary McKay says one of the reasons for his decision is to help cut federal expenditures. Oregon's Independent Senator Morse calls this a "shocking betrayal of the public interest" but Oregon's Republican Senator Cordon says it merely means that the Interior Department will not be "a special pleader." Secretary McKay told reporters this administration

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Republican Senator Ives today proposed an amendment to the Taft-Hartley law to prevent any discrimination...by employer or union.. against any worker because of race, religion or color.

House Speaker Martin says that "because the cost of survival and freedom continues to be high" a tax reduction must wait until it can be done "without flirting with disaster."

The McCarthy committee investigating the state department was told today that the department furnished 50-thousand dollars to print a book by a former Communist. Witness Frieda Utley, an admitted former Communist, called the book "a marxist history of the world."

James A. Wechsler, the editor of the New York Post, was again questioned by the McCarthy committee in secret. He issued a statement saying the Senator is "engaged in a primitive fishing expedition

designed to silence independent newspaper comment."

Democratic Representative Heller of New York has introduced a bill to give reporters the privilege under law of refusing to reveal sources of their information to federal grand juries.. federal courts..or congressuonal committees. This would apply in all situations except those involving national security or the concealment of a crime.

The House un-American activities committee here in New York, today heard Jerome Robbins, the choreographer and dancer, testify that he WAS a member of the Communist party from 1944 to 1947. Robbins identified seven other members. He said he joined the party because he suffered as a member of a minority group and quit because he was disillusioned. Eight other witnesses refused to say whether they had been party members.

At Langley Field, Virginia, government scientists today revealed that rocket powered "models" of tactical airplanes and missiles are now being flown at speeds of more than 3-thousand miles an hour.

Edward R. Murrow: May 5, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

The administration has asked Congress for five billion, eight hundred million for foreign aid. / That's one billion, eight hundred million less than had been asked for by the Truman administration. / The President says, "the blunt, sober truth is, that we cannot afford to relax our defences, until we have seen clear, unmistakable evidence of genuinely peaceful purposes on the part of the Soviet Union. / Most of this money will go for military aid, the rest for technical and economic development. / The main weight of the effort will be in Europe, but there will be four hundred million for the French in Indo-China, as well as help for the Chinese nationalists on Formosa, and some money to bolster Japanese defense and internal security. # President Eisenhower contends that "judicious aid to our allies will give us more ultimate security, than if we spent greater sums on American forces." We must stand ready for many years if necessary to defend ourselves and our allies. We must not attempt to build up our armed strength so rapidly as to seriously dislocate our national economy. He wants a steady build-up, sustained and planned, to achieve maximum efficiency with minimum strain.

Secretary of State Dulles said, any figure less than the one proposed would be dangerous to our peace and security. He thinks the figure of

five point eight billion is adequate and within our capabilities. It is also consistent with the administration's desire to move as rapidly as possible toward a balanced budget. The cut from the Truman budget is not as great as many people would like to see, but it's as big as can safely be made, because there is no evidence that the threat of war will diminish within the foreseeable future. The situation is critical. All of South-east Asia is in great peril. If Indo-China should be lost there would be a chain reaction throughout the whole of the Far East.

Defence Secretary Wilson believes that the free world has come a long way in building up its economic strength during the last five years. The danger in which we stood in '48 and '49 has been reduced to a comforting degree, but the free world has not yet been permanently rescued from the threat of Communism. # Something like 25 percent of our military aid will go the Far East. Substantial American aid will be required to handle the situation in Indo-China. # Harold Stassen, the Mutual Security Administrator, revealed that we are to take over about 40 percent of the cost of fighting that war in Indo-China.

It would appear that the Communists, while stalling for time at Panmunjom, are bidding for the benevolent neutrality of Western Europe,

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The situation in Laos is confused. There doesn't appear to be much fighting; preparations are being made to defend the capital city, but the Communists may well bypass it. One column of the Communist force is heading for the border of Thailand, or Siam. Today, that country appealed to the United States for more arms and equipment. The Ambassador of Thailand went to see Secretary of State Dulles, to tell him of the grave danger that threatens all Asia. According to the Ambassador, Mr. Dulles reacted favorably. The Ambassador said he didn't ask that American troops be sent to Thailand. #

Today's words by Eisenhower, Dulles, Wilson and Stassen sounded like an echo of their predecessors. There was no drawing back from existing commitments or obligations. There was no contention that the Russian threat has substantially diminished. But there was the determination to cut one billion, eight hundred million from our spending for foreign aid. However it's sliced, this sum can't be all fat or waste. # The decision to cut must, I think, have been predicated upon the assumption, that the Russians will not launch a major war this year, or next. The theory so long held by so many people, that 1954 would be the critical period has

clearly been abandoned. It would seem that our ship of state has not changed course, but it has taken in some canvas and jettisoned considerable cargo in preparation for a long, rough voyage. # The difficulty about this kind of navigation and seamanship remains what it has been for the last five years. In addition to the normal hazards the Russians make the weather.

In world affairs, like it or not, the course has been chartered for us. And, as Matthew Arnold said a hundred years ago:"We must move on a rigorous line. We can neither when we will enjoy, nor when we will resign." This being the case, we might do well to remember this warning from La Fontaine:"One often meets his destiny on the very road which he took to escape it."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In world affairs, like it or not, the course has been chartered for us. And, as Matthew Arnold said a hundred years ago: "We must move on a rigorous line. We can neither when we will, enjoy, nor when we will, resign." This being the case, we might do well to remember this warning from La Fontaine: "One often meets his destiny on the very road which he took to escape it."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday, May 6, 1953

This is the news:

The French High Command reports that the Communist invaders of the Kingdom of Laos, are now withdrawing. For two days the French have been unable to make contact with enemy spearheads. Today French reconnaissance planes reported the enemy ~~with~~ is pulling back, over the same route he used to approach the capital of Laos.. the same route he used, to move to within 25 miles of the Thailand border. The French do not know why.. they guess that the enemy fears the monsoon rains, that are due to start next week.

This word came from Hanoi, as the first ~~of~~ American flying boxcars.. C 119's.. arrived in Hanoi.. loaded ~~[illegible]~~ troops and supplies.. and took off for the Laos capital 275 miles away. These six planes are said to be the first of dozens we are ~~shipping~~ sending to Indo-China from Japan.

Mutual Aid Director Stassen told Congress today we are sending ~~[illegible]~~ "large quantities" of planes, tanks and ammunition to Indo-China.

And Secretary of State Dulles said we are conferring with our allies "with regard to possible United Nations action" to curb the enemy's aggression in Laos. The Secretary said we are talking to the French, and Thailand, and the three associated states of Indo China. (Reports from

Paris indicate the French do not want to bring this situation to the attention of the United Nations..because they fear the Arab-Asian bloc may then start asking questions about Morocco and Tunisia.)

Mr. Dulles did not define "the action" that may be requested of the U.N. But he made it clear that we do not plan to send American troops into Indo-China. Republican Senator Knowland of California said he hopes the Administration "will not foreclose the use of air and naval power in Southeast Asia if it is determined that our national interests require such action to deter further aggression."

Mr. Dulles made it clear that he considers the invasion of Laos "straight-out aggression"..without even the pretense of a revolutionary movement." The Secretary said the attacking troops were apparently trained in Communist China. He suggested that Thailand might be their next target. And he told the Senators: the fall of Laos and Thailand would make the position of Burma "extremely acute". Then Indonesia would be jeopardized. And he said: if southeast Asia should go under the position of Japan would be extremely precarious.

Later the State and Defense departments announced that we are going to give PROMPT consideration to Thailand's appeal for immediate

military aid. Yesterday the ambassador called the situation THERE [redacted] "dangerous." And today we promised to make immediate delivery of certain items requested by Thailand.

General Van Fleet, the former 8th army commander in Korea, says THAT ANY [redacted] settlement we make with the Communists in Korea must be coordinated with agreements on Indo-China, Malaya and Formosa. In an article in Life magazine he says that in terms of high strategy the Communists have lost the Korean war and know it. He says if we start an all-out effort NOW the "Reds will soon come begging to us."

At the truce talks today our chief negotiator, General Harrison said "zero" progress was made. And American officials in Washington [redacted] say the United Nations is now "seriously considering" recessing the [redacted] talks. These officials say the outlook for a successful conclusion is [redacted] "pessimistic and disturbing" unless the enemy shows signs of willingness [redacted] TO come to terms quickly. [redacted]

President Snygman Rhee of South Korea said today that if an armistice is reached in Korea which does not unify his country then he personally will "march ahead" to the Yalu River in the fight against the

Communists.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons he still hopes for a settlement in Korea. And he said additional countries are under consideration as the neutral nation to supervise prisoners.

In the House of Lords, Lord Strabolgi charged that stories about atrocities committed by the enemy against American war prisoners were lies.. made up for psychological warfare purposes. He said: "I fear that prospects of a thaw in the cold war has alarmed people who have a vested interest in it."

Today, the Russians announced that seven American civilians released by North Korea after three years in prison will arrive in Moscow on Monday.

The battlefront was again comparatively quiet..except for regular patrol action. In a few minutes we'll hear a recorded report made on one of these night patrols. Our Thunderjets today attacked 17 buildings at an abandoned enemy dam. And the Pentagon reports that last week we suffered another 395 casualties. This includes 79 men killed and 28 missing.

In Czechoslovakia today, a Communist magazine said there has been no change in the Soviet Union's foreign policy.. and no need to change it.

In France, General De Gaulle announced the end of his political party.

The French People's Rally lost more than 30 per cent of its council seats in the recent municipal elections. De Gaulle aays the 85 Gaullist deputies in the National Assembly are now free to act as individuals.. and not as party representatives

Off England today, an American freighter collidded with a British ferry 40 miles off Harwich. Crewmen from this freighter and another American freighter then rescued 507 passengers as the ferry broke in two. Four persons were killed.

Secretary of State Dulles told Congress today that he HAS not given our European allies any ultimatum..or specified any date for concrete steps toward forming a European army. And he said the President has authorized "substantial" funds to be used to stockpile food, fuel and industrial goods in west Berlin... in case of another Russian blockade.

Senator McCarthy said today he has asked former Communists Louis Budenz and Harvey Matusow to give him a list of all Communists they knew to be employed in the press, radio, television or the movies.

And Movie Actor Lionel Stander today refused to tell the House un-American activities Committee whether he had been a Communist in the late 1930's. Stander said he is not a Communist today..wasn't yesterday.

He said he told this to the Committee in 1940 and also to a Los Angeles grand jury which cleared him of such charges.

W. F. McDonald, the assistant chief of the weather bureau, said today that four weather stations have been closed..and 36 more have been ordered to close...because of cuts in his agency's budget. The four stations closes are in Oregon , Washington state, and New York.

Attorney General Gentry of Arkansas says he will challenge in the courts the validity of any law "undertaking to give away natural resources" of the submerged off-shore lands. The Senate approved such legislation yesterday.

MURROW:

The fighting in Korea isn't as heavy as it has been. But the war there still goes on. Each night, patrols probe the enemy...seeking him out and testing his strength. Men still are being shot at...and killed. An Army Combat Correspondent from Illinois - Sgt. Bob Nieman - followed a Columbian unit on a nighttime patrol near Old Baldy. When he started his recording gear, the soldiers were singing to keep up their spirits. As you'll hear, by the time the mission was half-completed, the recorder had been blown right out of Nieman's grip. This is what a night patrol is like.....

TAPE RUNS 3:20 COMES AT 7:53:30

RETUURN CUE:

"...MAKES A TERRIFIC COUNT"...THEN GUNFIRE...FADE ON FIRE

MURROW:

That was Combat Correspondent Sgt Bob Nieman's report on a nighttime patrol in Korea. Tonite, like yesterday and tomorrow, the patrols will be out again. As we said earlier, the truce talks continue. Perfect cut Jimmy-

We were talking of the men who go out on the patrols. And somehow, we couldn't help recalling these lines by Carl Sandburg:"Who would guess what it cost to move two buttons one inch on the war map here in front of the newspaper office where the freckle-faced young man is laughing at us." Probably Cicero was right when he said:"The only excuse for war is that we may live in peace unharmed."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, May 6, 1953
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... The fighting in Korea isn't as heavy as it has been, but the war there still goes on. Each night patrols probe the enemy, seeking him out and testing his strength. Men arestill being shot at and being killed. An Army combat correspondent from Illinois, Sergeant Bob Nieman, followed a Colombian unit on a night patrol near Old Baldy. When he started his recording gear the soldiers were singing, perhaps in order to keep up their spirits, but, as you'll hear in just a moment, by the time the mission was half completed the recorder had been blown right out of Nieman's grip. This is what a night patrol is like.

(singing)

NIEMAN: It's dark and as I speak now I see the moon rising over one of these Korean hills. The night is going to be very bright. (drowned out by singing) ..... patrols go out because even though it means they can see much better it also means that they can be seen much more readily in moonlight. (sound of firing) At this moment the men have fallen into formation and are moving out toward the objective, across an open (bursts of fire) valley, completely under the observation of the enemy. (firing) This you can tell from the firing in the background, that there is a great deal of activity and preparation for a patrol. (firing) That's friendly fire you hear. It's our fire against the enemy (drowned out) the valley around Old Baldy. (firing) (unintelligible-voice barely audible) (firing) what is referred to as No Man's Land. (firing) Those are mortars dropping in. (sound of explosions) This might be what you'd call sitting under the gun. (firing) It's getting too close. (firing) That's the big stuff coming in now. (unintelligible-voice barely audible) ..... there's been some big stuff coming in here. Someone told me it makes a terrific (drowned out)

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a night time patrol with Colombian troops in Korea.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The French High Command reports that the Communist invaders of the Kingdom of Laos are now withdrawing. For two days the French have been unable to make contact with enemy spearheads. Today French reconnaissance planes reported the enemy is pulling back over the same route he used to approach the capital of Laos, the same route he used to move to within 25 miles of the Thailand border. The French do not know why, they guess that the enemy fears the monsoon rains that are due to start next week.

This word came from Hanoi as the first American flying boxcars, C 119's arrived in Hanoi, loaded troops and supplies, and took off for the Laos capital 275 miles away. These six planes are said to be the first of dozens we are sending to Indo-China from Japan.

Mutual Aid Director Stassen told Congress today we are sending "large" quantities of planes, tanks and ammunition to Indo-China. And Secretary of State Dulles said we are conferring with our allies "with regard to possible United Nations action" to curb the enemy's aggression in Laos. The Secretary said we are talking to the French and Thailand and the three associated states of Indo China. (Reports from Paris indicate the French do not want to bring this situation to the attention of the United Nations, because they fear the Arab-Asian bloc may then start asking questions about Morocco and Tunisia.)

Mr. Dulles did not define "the action" that may be requested of the U.N. But he made it clear that we do not plan to send American troops into Indo-China. Republican Senator Knowland of California said he hopes the Administration "will not foreclose the use of air and naval power in Southeast Asia if it is determined that our national interests require such action to deter further aggression."

Mr. Dulles made it clear that he considers the invasion of Laos "straight-

out aggression" without even the pretense of a revolutionary movement. The Secretary said the attacking troops were apparently trained in Communist China. He suggested that Thailand might be their next target. And he told the Senators: the fall of Laos and Thailand would make the position of Burma "extremely acute." Then Indonesia would be jeopardized. And he said: if southeast Asia should go under the position of Japan would be extremely precarious.

Later the State and Defense departments announced that we are going to give prompt consideration to Thailand's appeal for immediate military aid. Yesterday the ambassador called the situation there "dangerous." And today we promised to make immediate delivery of certain items requested by Thailand.

General Van Fleet, the former 8th army commander in Korea, says that any settlement we make with the Communists in Korea must be coordinated with agreements on Indo-China, Malaya and Formosa. In an article in Life magazine he says that in terms of high strategy the Communists have lost the Korean war and know it. He says if we start an all-out effort now the "reds will soon come begging to us."

At the truce talks today our chief negotiator, General Harrison said "zero" progress was made. And American officials in Washington say the United Nations is now "seriously considering" recessing the talks. These officials say the outlook for a successful conclusion is "pessimistic and distrubing" unless the enemy shows signs of willingness to come to terms quickly.

President Snygman Rhee of South Korea said today that if an armistice is reached in Korea which does not unify his country then he personally will "march ahead" to the Yalu River in the fight against the Communists.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons he still hopes for a settlement in Korea. And he said additional countries are under consideration as the neutral nation to supervise prisoners.

In the House of Lords, Lord Strabolgi charged that stories about atrocities committed by the enemy against American war prisoners were lies; made up for psychological warfare purposes. He said: "I fear that prospects of a thaw in the

cold war has alarmed people who have a vested interest in it."

Today, the Russians announced that seven American civilians released by North Korea after three years in prison will arrive in Moscow on Monday.

The battlefront was again comparatively quiet, except for regular patrol action. In a few minutes we'll hear a recorded report made on one of these night patrols. Our Thunderjets today attacked 17 buildings at an abandoned enemy dam. And the Pentagon reports that last week we suffered another 395 casualties. This includes 79 men killed and 28 missing.

In Czechoslovakia today, a Communist magazine said there has been no change in the Soviet Union's foreign policy, and no need to change it.

In France, General De Gaulle announced the end of his political party. The French People's Rally lost more than 30 percent of its council seats in the recent municipal elections. De Gaulle says the 85 Gaullist deputies in the National Assembly are now free to act as individuals, and not as party representative

Off England today, an American freighter collided with a British ferry 40 miles off Harwich. Crewmen from this freighter and another American freighter then rescued 507 passengers as the ferry broke in two. Four persons were killed.

Secretary of State Dulles told Congress today that he has not given our European allies any ultimatum or specified any date for concrete steps toward forming a European army. And he said the President has authorized "substantial" funds to be used to stockpile food, fuel and industrial goods in West Berlin, in case of another Russian blockade.

Senator McCarthy said today he has asked former Communists Louis Budenz and Harvey Matusow to give him a list of all Communists they knew to be employed in the press, radio, television or the movies.

And Movie Actor Lionel Stander today refused to tell the House un-American activities Committee whether he had been a Communist in the late 1930's. Stander said he is not a Communist today, wasn't yesterday. He said he told this to the Committee in 1940 and also to a Los Angeles grand jury which cleared him of such charges.

W.F. McDonald, the assistant chief of the weather bureau, said today that four weather stations have been closed, and 36 more have been ordered to close, because of cuts in his agency's budget. The four stations closes are in Oregon, Washington state and New York.

Attorney General Gentry of Arkansas says he will challenge in the courts the validity of any law "undertaking to give away natural resources" of the submerged off-shore lands. The Senate approved such legislation yesterday.

The fighting in Korea isn't as heavy as it has been. But the war there still goes on. Each night, patrols probe the enemy, seeking him out and testing his strength. Men still are being shot at and killed. And Army Combat Correspondent from Illinois, Sgt. Bob Nieman, followed a Columbian unit on a nighttime patrol near Old Baldy. When he started his recording gear, the soldiers were singing to keep up their spirits. As you'll hear, by the time the mission was half-completed, the recorder had been blown right out of Nieman's grip. This is what a night patrol is like:

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word For Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We were talking of the men who go out on the patrols. And somehow, we couldn't help recalling these lines by Carl Sandburg: "Who would guess what it cost to move two buttons one inch on the war map here in front of the newspaper office where the freckle-faced young man is laughing at us." Probably Cicero was right when he said: "The only excuse for war is that we may live in peace unharmed."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday
May 7, 1953

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles says we will not allow the Communists to use the Korean truce talks as a stall to gain military advantage. He will tell a Republican party dinner here in New York later tonight that we "ernestly desire and seek an honorable peace." But we are not going to confer indefinitely on matters that have been talked about for nearly two years. The Secretary released the text of his speech some hours after he and other top State and Defense department leaders met with the President at the White House. Presumably this meeting considered the latest enemy truce plan.

That plan apparently makes two concessions to the allied point of view. The Communists now agree that the prisoners who do not want to return to their homes may remain in Korea. Previously they wanted to move them to a neutral state. We had offered to accept Pakistan as this neutral state. Now the enemy suggests a 5-nation commission: Sweden, Switzerland, India and COMMUNIST Poland and Czechoslovakia to supervise the prisoners who refuse to be repatriated. Heretfore, the enemy truce propoals called for holding the prisoners who do not want to go home for as long as nine months. Now they

say they'll agree to a maximum of six months during which they are to be given the opportunity to convince Chinese and North Korean prisoners to change their minds.. and go home. The enemy also proposes that the 5 neutral nations supply an equal number of troops to "execute authority"..that the expenses of the prisoners be paid by the nation to which the prisoner belongs. The Communists want to turn over to a political conference of all nations fighting in Korea the job of deciding what to do with prisoners who refuse to go home..even after they have listened to Communist attempts to convince them that this would be the wise thing to do.

[redacted]

General Harrison, our chief negotiator at Panmunjom, has asked for a recess in the talks until tomorrow night.. (our time) Washington officials are studying the enemy proposals. And the Chinese Communist radio is saying an armistice is "completely within reach" if we accept their plan. They say this puts "American sincerity to the test."

There was very little fighting in Korea today. Once again our warships bombarded the North Korean port of Wonsan.

The President makes two political speeches here in New York tonight.

Before he left Washington he named General Nathan F. Twining to succeed General Hoyt S. Vandenbergh as air force chief of staff. General Vandenbergh is retiring at the end of June when his term expires. At age 54 he will have served more than 34 years in the air force..the last five as Air Force chief of staff, AND a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs..General Bradley..today told Congress that Russia's atomic capability is rapidly increasing..that the defenses of the free world are still relatively weak...that he has no intelligence which would give us reason to diminish, slow down or stretch-out our preparedness effort. General Bradley said the Administration's foreign aid budget is "considerably below" what the Joint chiefs originally recommended. But he fully supports IT.

Chairman Wigglesworth of the House military appropriations committee said today that the Administration plans to cut defense spending next year..for our own forces.. by two point three billion dollars below the Truman estimates. And the Defense department will trim the Truman requests for "new" funds by five point two billions. Wigglesworth says his committee will try to make additional cuts and "its is believed that our present military power can be greatly increased with less money."

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broken with the party is to praise McCarthy. He said he refused to do this.

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Wechesler said he believes the hearing was a reprisal against his paper for its fight against McCarthy. He insisted that his break with Communists when he was 22 years old was sincere, complete and proven. He told McCarthy:"Its clear to me that nothing I say will be acknowledged by you to be a valid point." And he said..in reference to youngsters who might want to break with Communism now.."If I can be brought before this committee 15 years later and be subjected to this brain-washing, a lot of people are going to say'How do you possibly win back a place in decent democratic society?."

Senator McCarthy took note of Wechsler's desire to have the American Society of Newspaper Editors study the transcript of the hearings. The Senator said he hoped the Society would investigate what the called the

lack of truth in the New york Post.. and [redacted] "echsler's abuse of freedom of the press and his low ethical standards as a newspaperman.

The [redacted] 186-page transcript also shows that Democratic Senator Symington of Missouri told Wechsler "you have been the most forthright witness, formerly interested in the Communist party, or a member of it, that we have had before this committee."

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Lee Sabinson, a Broadway producer, refused to tell the committee whether he belonged to the party before 1952.

And in Boston, Dr. Philip Morris, a [redacted] PHYSICIST on leave from Cornell University, accused the Jenner committee of not asking him if he is now a Communist. Morrison, who worked on the atomic bomb acknowledged that he belonged to the party in his youth.

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Edward R. Murrow: May 7, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

The Communist forces in Laos are still reported to be withdrawing. French officials decline to estimate the scope of the withdrawal. They merely say that the number of Communist troops is "impressive". Due to the absence of factual information there is a certain atmosphere of unreality about this whole operation. The French suggestion that the withdrawal is due to the impending arrival of the monsoon rains is not very persuasive, because the coming of those rains can be predicted with great accuracy, and presumably the Communists must have looked at the calendar before they started the invasion. There have been FEW estimates of the size of the attacking force, and no information about its equipment. As a matter of fact, there is no information about how much real fighting, if any, has occurred.

Our government is inclined to place the matter before the United Nations, but the French are against this. They fear that such action would give Ho-Chi-Minh, the Communist leader in Indo-China, the status of an international belligerent; and the French fear, too, that the Arab-Asian nations at the U.N. would reopen the whole matter of Morocco and Tunisia. XXXXXXXXX We are now arguing with the French as to what should be done.

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday, May 8, 1953.

This is the news:

The President and Canadian Prime Minister St. Laurent said today that the Communists can prove their intentions with "acts, not words." The two men.. concluding two days of conferences in Washington.. issued a communique saying that recent developments in Korea had seemed hopeful. But "the new act of aggression" in Laos casts serious doubts on Communist intentions. The communique says this might have serious consequences for Thailand and the whole of Southeast Asia. And the two leaders agree that there must be no relaxation of allied efforts to achieve unified strength and the ability to meet aggression. At the same time they pledge every effort to bring about a relaxation of current tensions.

The French in Indo-China announce that the "immediate threat" to the capital of Laos has been removed. The invaders still hold one strategic base in the heart of the kingdom. Their general positions did not change overnight. And the French fear the enemy's withdrawal from his advanced positions may be only a temporary manuver. Before the monsoon rains started today the Communists HAD SEIZED control of one-third of Laos in less than ONE month of action. One American reporter in Indo China doubts that 100 men were killed in ground fighing.

And he says all signs point to an end of the invasion of Laos "without a major battle and virtually without casualties."

Today, the French announced that American pilots..civilian cargo planes (LOANED) by the American air force, pilots..are flying into Laos..parachuting supplies to the forces around the capital. And the Moscow army newspaper Red Star speaks of "Viet Nam People's Volunteers" fighting in Laos. The Communists spoke of "Volunteers" when the Chinese entered the Korean war.

In Washington, Mutual Aid Director Stassen says we have given the French 60-million dollars in "special aid" to bolster their defenses in Indo-China. And in recent weeks we have increased our deliveries of military goods to Indo-China.

Undersecretary of State Walter Bedell Smith said TODAY that a truce in Korea would be "a delusion and a sham" if it simply gives Communists in Asia freedom for new aggression. That's why we are so concerned with Laos. Mr. Smith said Korea and Indo-China can be regarded as the flanks of our defense against Communist expansion in Asia.

The President today conferred with Secretary of States Dulles,

Defense Chief Wilson and General Bradley..in addition to a two hour cabinet meeting. And Washington sources say, when our truce negotiators meet the Communists in Korea later tonight, we will ask for a number of clarifications of the enemy's armistice plan. We are said to have particular objections to allowing soldiers from Poland and Czechoslovakia..both Communist satellites..to help supervise Chinese and North Korean troops, who do not want to return to their homes. We also want a definite agreement that such prisoners will not be doomed to indefinite imprisonment, if they continue to refuse to go home.

And the Chinese Communist radio, in advance of tonight's meeting, said today: An armistice is now completely within reach... America really has to show the world if it wants an armistice.

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this summary. He said Humphreys is distressed that the budget cannot be balanced. The ADMINISTRATION HAS not been able to make the reductions he personally hoped to make. He opposes any cuts in the Administration's foreign aid bill. He thinks "the risks that would involve our security would simply be too great." And the Secretary also said: "There is no prospect at all for anything but AN increase IN the national debt at the present moment." He feels we ~~make~~ have to increase the present legal limit...which is 275-billions. The present debt is 265½ billions.

Senator Taft says that unless the Administration modifies the foreign aid budget and the military budget the Administration may find itself spending more, in its first year in office, than the Truman Administration spent in its last year.

~~Mutual AID Director Stassen today released summaries of reports by American businessmen minimizing the need for economic aid to western Europe. Fifty-four businessmen recently visited 14 countries. Their reports say Britain can do without direct economic aid after June of 1954. France still needs help, but West Germany does not, except for West Berlin. The businessmen also say our economic help cannot help Italy's chief problem, which is low productivity. And they feel that~~

~~Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands can stand on their own feet.~~

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In Great Britain, the results of local council elections, conducted from Monday through Thursday, show landslide gains for the Socialists. # Results so far, show that Labor has scored a net gain of 348 local council seats. The Conservatives show a net loss of 227 seats. Liberals, Independents and Communists all lost seats. The Labor Party says this is a slap at Sir Winston Churchill's Conservative government. The Conservatives say the results are "misleading."

Edward R. Murrow: May 8, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

In these days, when most of the news deals with billions of dollars - the possibility of atomic destruction, and the pronouncements of world leaders, it is agreeable to find a story which is simple, straightforward and understandable....at least on the surface. # Today a Senate committee received from Alfred Ansara of San Francisco an edifying disquisition on the subject of hamburgers. He's been having an argument with the Army about how this delicacy should be packed. According to Mr. Ansara, Army requirements make him fry canned hamburgers until they shrink into round, hard balls; then the Army requires him to lay them flat in the can. Mr. Ansara contends, with what might be called geometrical logic, that you can't lay something that is round, flat - at least not in a can. He asked the committee, and received no answer, the question: "When a thing is round, what is the flat end?" Mr. Ansara says he is required to fry his hamburgers until they shrink exactly 30 percent; and by the time he's finished they aren't edible. Moreover, the cans have to be packed eighteen to a case. And according to Mr. Ansara never in the history of this country, ~~EX~~ in of canning have we packaged eighteen cans to the case, of anything.

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its specifications for canned hamburgers, so they may now be packed either way - horizontal or vertical. This would seem to be a victory of sorts for Mr. Ansara, but he says he's tired out from weeks of arguing with the Army, and he's going home a thoroughly disillusioned and beaten man.

Inasmuch as this broadcast attempts (not always with success), to present both sides of controversies which may conceivably alter the destinies of nations, or determine the future of the free world, it is necessary to record that the Army made response to Mr. Ansara's charges. Army spokesmen contended that its hamburgers are "fit for Colonels," and if necessary they can be eaten cold. Colonel William Durbin said: "I have heard about these "tennis ball hamburgers," and I don't agree that they're not good. I've eaten them often, and will be willing to eat them any time in my own home." There will be others, including this reporter, who have also eaten those hamburgers, who may conclude that either the Colonel's LADY is away on vacation, or that the Colonel's statement is a libel against a good fresh tennis ball. Spokesmen for the Army - including an Army veterinarian - defended the canned meat specifications, saying they must be sure the food will stay edible under adverse conditions. Lest the testimony by the veterinarian should be regarded as confirming or destroying

the suspicions held by soldiers who have scattered tin cans from Tripoli to Taegu, it should be pointed out that it is the practise of the Army to employ veterinarians to inspect food.

Moreover, the Army says it requires packers to reduce the moisture content in canned meat, because we don't want to pay for the delivery of water rather than meat.

It is chastening to discover, in a confused and complex world, that there is controversy, conflicting testimony, regarding the hamburger. We have done our best to remain neutral in this geometric and gastronomical controversy, but feel obliged to comment, that the Army hamburger, like most other things, is susceptible of improvement. Our confusion, (and presumably that of Mr. Ansara,) was compounded by the testimony of Major Watkins, who said that four lots of hamburgers had been rejected because they contained too much moisture, while one had been rejected because it contained too little moisture. Whatever the merits of this controversy -(and several Senators have yet to take a firm position)- our Army remains the best-fed Army in the world. Perhaps the moral is that in these trying days nothing is as simple as it appears - not even a hamburger - the question also arises whether it is anti-American and pro-British to compare meatballs with tennis balls.

It would seem that the meat-ball has become involved in some sort of minor crisis in Washington. We are determined to remain neutral - just as the Roman poet Lucretius did in 35 b.c. when he said: "What is food to one man may be fierce poison to another." Mark Twain had the answer: "Part of the secret of success in life is to eat what you like and let the food fight it out inside."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The President and Canadian Prime Minister St. Laurent said today that the Communists can prove their intentions with "acts, not words." The two men, concluding two days of conferences in Washington, issued a communique saying that recent developments in Korea had seemed hopeful. But "the new act of aggression" in Laos casts serious doubts on Communist intentions. The communique says this might have serious consequences for Thailand and the whole of Southeast Asia. And the two leaders agree that there must be no relaxation of allied efforts to achieve unified strength and the ability to meet aggression. At the same time they pledge every effort to bring about a relaxation of current tensions.

The French in Indo-China announce that the "immediate threat" to the capital of Laos has been removed. The invaders still hold one strategic base in the heart of the kingdom. Their general positions did not change overnight. And the French fear the enemy's withdrawal from his advanced positions may be only a temporary maneuver. Before the monsoon rains started today the Communists had seized control of one-third of Laos in less than one month of action. One American reporter in Indo-China doubts that 100 men were killed in ground fighting. And he says all signs point to an end of the invasion of Laos "without a major battle and virtually without casualties."

Today, the French announced that American pilots, civilian pilots, are flying cargo planes (loaned) by the American air force into Laos, parachuting supplies to the forces around the capital. And the Moscow army newspaper Red Star speaks of "Viet Nam People's Volunteers" fighting in Laos. The Communists spoke of "Volunteers" when the Chinese entered the Korean war.

In Washington, Mutual Aid Director Stassen says we have given the French 60-million dollars in "special aid" to bolster their defenses in Indo-China. And in recent weeks we have increased our deliveries of military goods to Indo-China.

Undersecretary of State Walter Bedell Smith said today that a truce in Korea would be "a delusion and a sham" if it simply gives Communists in Asia freedom for new aggression. That's why we are so concerned with Laos. Mr. Smith said Korea and Indo-China can be regarded as the flanks of our defense against Communist expansion in Asia.

The President today conferred with Secretary of State Dulles, Defense Chief Wilson and General Bradley in addition to a two hour cabinet meeting. And Washington sources say when our truce negotiators meet the Communists in Korea later tonight we will ask for a number of clarifications of the enemy's armistice plan. We are said to have particular objections to allowing soldiers from Poland and Czechoslovakia, both Communist satellites, to help supervise Chinese and North Korean troops who do not want to return to their homes. We also want a definite agreement that such prisoners will not be doomed to indefinite imprisonment if they continue to refuse to go home.

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and I don't agree that they're not good. I've eaten them often, and will be willing to eat them any time in my own home." There will be others, including this reporter, who have also eaten those hamburgers, who may conclude that either the Colonel's lady is away on vacation, or that the Colonel's statement is a libel against a good fresh tennis ball. Spokesmen for the Army - including an Army veterinarian - defended the canned meat specifications, saying they must be sure the food will stay edible under adverse conditions. Lest the testimony by the veterinarian should be regarded as confirming or destroying the suspicions held by soldiers who have scattered tin cans from Tripoli to Taegu, it should be pointed out that it is the practice of the Army to employ veterinarians to inspect food.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem that the meat-ball has become involved in some sort of minor crisis in Washington. We are determined to remain neutral - just as the Roman poet Lucretius did in 35 B.C. when he said: "What is food to one man may be fierce poison to another." Mark Twain had the answer: "Part of the secret of success in life is to eat what you like and let the food fight it out inside."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday, May 11, 1953

This is the news:

Sir Winston Churchill believes that "a conference at the highest level should take place between the leading powers without long delay." In a one-hour speech to the House of Commons the prime minister said: this conference should have the smallest number of powers and persons possible. It should be informal, private, without a long agenda, without a jungle of details. Maybe no hard agreement would come of it. But it might produce better understanding. Sir Winston believes that if two problems could be settled..Korea and Austria.. this would be a definite gain. It might lead to less tension. He feels its a mistake to think that all East-West problems can be settled by one stroke. A piecemeal solution is better than none at all. And these men at the conference might get the general feeling that they might do something better than tear the human race into bits. "I do not see,"Sir Winston Churchill told the applauding House,"why anyone should be frightened at having a try for this."

The Prime Minister reviewed Moscow's activities since Stalin's death this way: He thinks the so-called peace offensive is "a supreme event"..but the West must continue its defense efforts.

He doesn't want to discourage what he says might be "a profound movement of Russian opinion." The British welcome every sign of improved relations with Moscow. [redacted] Sir Winston regards "some of the internal manifestations in Russia, and apparent change of mood, as far more important and significant than what happens outside." He doesn't want to give Soviet leaders ground for suspicion. He would reserve judgment on the widely expressed opinion that the invasion of Laos was inspired by Moscow. He would have both East and West do agreeable rather than disagreeable things. [redacted]

Sir Winston regards Korea as the major problem. He sees no reason why the enemy's truce proposal cannot be the basis for agreement..if the Communists are sincere.. if we demonstrate "patience and sympathetic understanding." The Prime Minister says there is no disagreement on the principle of exchanging prisoners of war; just on the method and the procedure. He has doubts that Korea can be unified at this time. He'd settle for a truce..and hopes that time will be a healing factor.

Sir Winston covered a great deal of ground: he is prepared to have the British leave the Suez Canal if the BRITISH can maintain a small force there.. If the British are attacked by Egyptian forces they will fight back... He hopes Isreal and the Arab states will come to peace.., Britain is "with" the ~~European~~ federal European system "but not of it." He says no nation ever took such risks as the British are taking now to support the common defense effort..They have less than one division in their domestic force. Britain will not fail in her obligations to West Germany...She feels the French would have less trouble in Indo-China if they had a two year conscription period..and the power to send conscripts abroad.. AS THE BRITISH DO.

I'd like to discuss Sir Winston's speech in a few minutes.

As the PRIME MINISTER addressed the House of Commons, the British announced that they have invited the United States, Russia and France to send their deputy foreign ministers to London for another conference on an Austrian peace treaty.

IN Egypt, Secretary of State Dulles, in the first stop on his 20-day tour of the Middle East, conferred with Premier Naguib. THEY agreed that the British should gradually withdraw their troops from the Suez Canal zone. MR. DULLES says Naguib agreed that the area would be available to the free world in event of war.

In Indo-China, the French say they killed 25 soldiers and captured another dozen in sharp fighting in the heart of Laos...the first major clash SINCE the enemy's invasion of Laos. And today both Laos and her sister state of Viet Nam protested the sharp devaluation of their currency by the French.

In Korea, where our negotiators are prepared for another truce meeting later tonight, we will again insist that the Communists tell us: what they plan to do, eventually, with prisoners who do not want to return home. We have asked this question four times..without an answer.

35

In Washington today, Defense Secretary Wilson told a House committee that the Eisenhower Administration believes it will be two or three years before the budget can be balanced. He said its been decided that to balance the budget in fiscal 1954..starting in July..or fiscal 1955..would "seriously reduce the rate of build-up of our defense capabilities." The Secretary then revealed that it has been decided to abandon the 1955 goal of a 143-group air force. The new target will be 120 groups. But the number of groups that [redacted] actually WILL be activated in the future will depend on the [redacted] changing military situation. Mr. Wilson also revealed that the Pentagon PLANS [redacted] to cut the [redacted] monthly draft calls in half.. [redacted] AND reduce the military's manpower goal by 291-thousand men.

The Secretary's warning that it may not be possible to balance the budget for at least two years came after Republican Representative Reed of New York charged that the Administration has "surrendered to the spenders.. and run up the white flag" on its goal of balancing the budget. [redacted]

Robert J. Francis, director of the Voice of America, told a Senate committee today that the Communists now spend more money trying to keep the Voice's signal out..than we do to put it in. He told the Senators:"I only wish the American people knew what a loyal, competent and devoted staff they have" at the Voice of America.

The Department of Agriculture says retail food costs have dropped to the lowest level since December of 1950. (largely because of lower farm prices.)

~~J.R. Wiggins, chairman of the Freedom of Information Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, says his committee members will study the transcript of the recent hearing of Editor James Wechsler before the McCarthy Committee. Wechsler said the questioning was an attack on freedom of the press.~~

>59

Edward R. Murrow: May 11, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Whenever Sir Winston Churchill makes a major speech in the House of Commons, he manages to convey the impression that his Island is too small a stage for him to play upon. (He did it again today.) When he sat down, after ranging the world for nearly an hour, he wiped his brow, and then putting on his new old-fashioned ear trumpet he looked anxiously about the Chamber to study the reaction of political friends and foes. Most of the faces bore clear evidence of a Churchill triumph. It is unlikely that the Prime Minister has spoken the mind of the nation more clearly or more eloquently since the end of the late war. Churchill came back to power in 1951 saying that his final ambition was to "help gentler breezes to blow upon this weary ~~beath~~ earth," a hope that he repeated today.

Clearly the British believe that a new tide is running in Russia. It is equally clear that Sir Winston Churchill believes that the Western Powers as well as Russia must "prove their sincerity by deeds." The single sentence that drew the most applause in today's speech was when he said, "it would be a mistake to assume that nothing can be settled with Soviet Russia unless or until everything can be settled." The proposal for the meeting of heads of state does not come from a man who is inexperienced in such meetings. He does not predict the outcome but is persuaded that

the effort must be made. This is a view that is shared by the French Government.

In assessing or comparing the attitude of our allies and ourselves regarding a possible war with Russia, it is imperative to remember that they would not survive, regardless of the final outcome. Most of us think we would. From that difference in attitude stems differences in policy. Moreover, our European allies have knowledge of war at first hand, and we have not. They desire to explore even the slightest possibility of compromise before reaching the grim ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ alternative that collision is inevitable. They fear that we do not share that desire.

Sir Winston today paid tribute to this country for expending most of the blood and treasure in Korea, but he also implied concern lest we lose the opportunity for a truce through insistence upon details which have nothing to do with the actual stopping of the shooting.

As a reporter with some knowledge of Churchill's words and writings, I would presume to suggest what he was saying between the lines today. He believes that there does exist a real chance to negotiate at least a temporary agreement with the Russians. And he is fearful that the inflexibility of our policy may prevent it. He is concerned that our

hatred and hysteria may prevent our administration from engaging in secret and unpublicized conversations with the Russians. And he is worried lest our intransigeance cause our allies in Europe to come to believe that we don't really want to ease the tension or achieve an agreement. Many of them already feel that way.

In weighing the words of Sir Winston Churchill it is necessary to remember that this is a man of war who has twice been near the hub of events when world war came. His political opponents in Britain have constantly accused him of being too belligerent. He obviously sees himself now as standing in clear view of a more complete and terrible war than man has ever witnessed. He does not pretend to discern the full shape of the future - he holds to the traditional British view of the inevitability of gradualness, and is determined that history shall not record of him that as the Queen's First Minister he failed to do what he could to prevent another slaughter or the collapse of the free world alliance.

As a result of today's speech, no one in Britain will suggest that Sir Winston is a "Pinko," soft towards Communists, or that he has failed to put the interests of his country first.

His knowledge of this country is considerable. British Intelligence

regarding what is going on in Russia is at least as good as ours. And the British Prime Minister is clearly worried about the possibility that we have the bit in our teeth, determined to follow a path where the Russians must make all the concessions while we make none. He sees the chance for a deal. It might be partial, it could be temporary, but he is convinced the chance is there. In considering his proposals it might be useful to remember that this gallant old man has not always been wrong in his assessment of the direction in which the affairs of men and nations move.

~~Mr. Churchill's remarks to Parliament today were very much to the point.~~ ~~And~~ while some in this country might not agree with Sir Winstons speech, the Prime Minister obviously believed as John Lyly once did when he said:"I have discharged the duty of a friend, in that I have not winked at thy folly." However bluntly Mr. Churchill stated his case, he like Aristotle,apparently feels that "many a friendship can be lost for lack of speaking."

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Churchill triumph. It is unlikely that the Prime Minister has spoken the mind of the nation more clearly or more eloquently since the end of the late war. Churchill came back to power in 1951 saying that his final ambition was to "help gentler breezes to blow upon this weary earth", a hope that he repeated today.

Clearly the British believe that a new tide is running in Russia. It is equally clear that Sir Winston Churchill believes that the Western Powers as well as Russia must "prove their sincerity by deeds." The single sentence that drew the most applause in today's speech was when he said, "it would be a mistake to assume that nothing can be settled with Soviet Russia unless or until everything can be settled." The proposal for the meeting of heads of state does not come from a man who is inexperienced in such meetings. He does not predict the outcome but is persuaded that the effort must be made. This is a view that is shared by the French Government.

In assessing or comparing the attitude of our allies and ourselves regarding a possible war with Russia, it is imperative to remember that they would not survive, regardless of the final outcome. Most of us think we would. From that difference in attitude stems differences in policy. Moreover, our European allies have knowledge of war at first hand, and we have not. They desire to explore even the slightest possibility of compromise before reaching the grim alternative that collision is inevitable. They fear that we do not share that desire.

Sir Winston today paid tribute to this country for expending most of the blood and treasure in Korea, but he also implied concern lest we lose the opportunity for a truce through insistence upon details which have nothing to do with the actual stopping of the shooting.

As a reporter with some knowledge of Churchill's words and writings, I would presume to suggest what he was saying between the lines today. He believes that there does exist a real chance to negotiate at least a temporary agreement with the Russians. And he is fearful that the inflexibility of our

policy may prevent it. He is concerned that our hatred and hysteria may prevent our administration from engaging in secret and unpublicized conversations with the Russians. And he is worried lest our intransigeance cause our allies in Europe to come to believe that we don't really want to ease the tension or achieve an agreement. Many of them already feel that way.

In weighing the words of Sir Winston Churchill it is necessary to remember that this is a man of war who has twice been near the hub of events when World War came. His political opponents in Britain have constantly accused him of being too belligerent. He obviously sees himself now as standing in clear view of a more complete and terrible war than man has ever witnessed. He does not pretend to discern the full shape of the future - he holds to the traditional British view of the inevitability of gradualness, and is determined that history shall not record of him that as the Queen's First Minister he failed to do what he could to prevent another slaughter or the collapse of the free world alliance.

As a result of today's speech, no one in Britain will suggest that Sir Winston is a "Pinko", soft towards Communists, or that he has faildd to put the interests of his country first.

His knowledge of this country is considerable. British Intelligence regarding what is going on in Russia is at least as good as ours. And the British Prime Minister is clearly worried about the possibility that we have the bit in our teeth, determined to follow a path where the Russians must make all the concessions while we make none. He sees the chance for a deal. It might be partial, it could be temporary, but he is convinced the chance is there. In considering his proposals it might be useful to remember that this gallant old man has not always been wrong in his assessment of the direction in which the affairs of men and nations move.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON. COMMERCIAL

MURROW: While some in this country might not agree with Sir Winston's speech, the Prime Minister obviously believed as John Lyly once did when he said: "I have discharged the duty of a friend, in that I have not winked at thy folly." However. bluntly Mr. Churchill stated his case, he, like Aristotle, apparently feels that "many a friendship can be lost for lack of speaking."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday, May 12, 1953

This is the news:

The President today named Admiral Arthur W. RADFORD to become the new chairman of the Joint chiefs of staff. Mr. Eisenhower also announced a number of other changes in our top military command. Admiral Radford will take over from General Bradley who is eligible for retirement when his term expires in August. General Ridgeway will come home to be the army chief of staff replacing General Collins. And Ridgeway's job, as head of the North Atlantic treaty forces, will go to Lieut. General Gruenther, now chief of staff to Ridgeway as he was to General Eisenhower. The new chief of naval operations will be Admiral Robert B. Carney who is now commander in chief of the Medietterranean area under Ridgeway. Carney replaces Admiral Fechteler whose term would not have expired for another two years. (He will be given a new assignment.) Like General Bradley, Admiral Fechteler and General Collins are eligible for retirement.

The Defense Department INDICATES these men will take over their news jobs as soon as possible..before the official dates..so they can become better acquainted with Pentagon problems. Senator Taft, who has called for just such a change in the personnel of our top military LEADERSHIP, says all of today's appointments are "excellent.". He's satisfied they will

take a complete new look at the entire military program.

Britain's former Prime Minister Atlee today announced his complete support of Sir Winston Churchill's proposal for an informal meeting of the Big Power leaders. And Atlee charged that the hands of the Eisenhower Administration are tied , in seeking a Korean peace, by "elements that do not want a settlement." In a few minutes we'll hear direct reports on the Churchill and Atlee views from both London and Paris.

Pope Pius said today the world leaders should hold frank and loyal discussions as "the first and indispensable condition of peace." He said if this does not happen "one would not know how to take any step towards" the attainment of peace.

The White House has no comment on either the Churchill proposal or the Pope's suggestion. A British-American group, after two years of study, reports that Russia's peace offensive may intensify differences between Washington and London. Dispatches from Moscow says diplomats there believe the Russians will regard Sir Winston's suggestion as a "proposal"

while they regard recent Administration speeches as a "challenge."

In Korea tonight, allied negotiators will offer the enemy a new truce counter-roposal. General Clark took it to Seoul today. A South Korean official says it may "modify or reject" the enemy's plan to put Communist Poland and Czechoslovakia on a repatriation commission. ~~General Clark, who discussed our plan with South Korean President Rhee, says only that we are sure it will observe the principle that no prisoners can be forced to return home.~~

The new secretary general of the United Nations--Dag Hammershold--says he believes there is "a very long way to go" before a Korean armistice is reached.

Seven American civilians, held through most of the war in North Korea, arrived in West Berlin today. And in Germany, Theodore Kaghan, the deputy director of the office of public affairs, has resigned. He said: "When you cross swords with Senator McCarthy, it is impossible to remain in the State Department." Kaghan says his recent appearance before the McCarthy committee in Washington, and "the very little support" he received from his superiors, has been "disillusioning."

Two Eisenhower cabinet members disagree on when the government

expects to balance the budget. On Monday Defense Secretary Wilson said he didn't think it could be done for two or three years. Today, Treasury Secretary Humphrey said that's "unduly cautious"..he thinks the budget might be balanced by July of next year. But later at a news conference Wilson said he doesn't expect a balanced budget until July of 1955. Mr. Wilson also told reporters: he wants increased production of atomic artillery.. he feels there has been greater improvement in nuclear weapons than in any other type of weapon.

~~Democratic Senator Russell said today that the President's plan to reorganize the Agriculture Department is "nothing but a blank check.. and would be "the most complete abdication of legislative responsibility and power ever made by the Senate."~~

The Weather Bureau predicts that there may be more tornadoes in wide areas of Texas and Louisiana. At least seventy persons have been killed in Texas.

In Argentina, the government has ordered a ban on American news agencies receiving news from abroad. The radio teletype receivers of the United Press, Associated Press and International News have all been shut down by postal inspectors.

And now for recorded reports from Great Britain and France on Prime Minister Churchill's proposal for a big power meeting. First we'll hear [redacted] Paul Niven..reporting from London:

(runs 3" ending: Churchill would find it very difficult to resist)

[redacted]

That was Paul Niven recording from London and now a report from Paris. Dave Schoenbrun reporting:

(runs 3" ending: May God protect me from my friends)

That was Dave Schoenbrun in Paris. And one more reaction to Prime Minister Churchill's speech from Egypt. Premier Naguib said in Cairo that his country is determined to rid itself of British soldiers in the Suez Canal zone "completely." The Egyptian press says the United States has joined Britain "in a conspiracy" of evil against Egypt.

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There can be no question that the nations of the free world are united in their search for peace. But how to move...and when...that is something else. Those favoring an aggressive approach would seem to feel as Horace did when he said:"Seize now and here the hour that is, nor trust some later day." Others may take Goethe's more cautious outlook that "the right man is he who seizes the right moment."

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, May 12, 1953
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... And now, for recorded reports from Great Britain and France on Prime Minister Churchill's proposal for a Big-Power meeting. First we'll hear from Paul Niven, reporting from London.

NIVEN: There is no doubt now, Ed, that Prime Minister Churchill has all of Britain behind him. It was fairly clear, even yesterday, when that fifty-five-minute speech of his held the House of Commons enthralled and brought cheers on all sides. This afternoon ex-Prime Minister Clement Attlee made it official. On behalf of the Labor Party he gave an enthusiastic welcome to what he called "Churchill's remarkable and realistic speech." He specifically endorsed the proposal for a high-level conference with Russia. Then Attlee went on with some observations that Sir Winston hadn't made but to which he nodded agreement. "The United States," said the Laborite leader, "is greatly handicapped in formulating and executing foreign policy. The Administration may think one thing, the Congress another. One sometimes wonders" (and this is quoting Mr. Attlee) "who is more powerful - President Eisenhower or Senator McCarthy? - or even within the Executive Branch. The President makes a speech and then Secretary Dulles seems to contradict him. Then there's the Chiang Kai-shek lobby and elements in the United States which, far from wanting a truce in Korea, hope for an all-out war with China." Now, those are the statements of Clement Attlee today, but they help explain why Churchill spoke as he did yesterday, why the nation wanted him to speak as he did.

It was felt here that a positive Western response to the Soviet peace offensive was long overdue. No important Englishman suggests that the West should lay down its arms, nobody is invoking Chamberlain's phrase "peace in our time". On the other hand, everybody in Britain wants to grab whatever the Russians offer in this or that trouble spot and make the most of it. For some weeks now, London has waited for Washington

For some weeks now, London has waited for Washington to do so. Despite one or two speeches by the President, it's felt here that no clear lead has come. Perhaps most Britons would give the same reasons for American inaction that Attlee gave this afternoon. So, all last week newspapers and politicians were calling on Churchill to take the lead himself. The old statesman is a well-known advocate of personal diplomacy and, indeed, the world's foremost veteran of it. Furthermore, he had set up as his last goal in life a contribution to making peace between East and West.

I spent this morning trying to find out whether Churchill had communicated yesterday's speech to Washington before he made it. The few people in a position to know were tight-lipped. The best evidence suggests that he did. One gathers that he got from the State Department the same cold reception that has come from those quarters today, after the speech. But Churchill thought it worthwhile to go ahead anyway, to urge a high-level meeting with Russia and then spell out his proposal in some detail. The next move is up to Washington, unless Moscow moves in first. And such is the climate of opinion here in London tonite, that if the Kremlin should now propose a date for the conference, Churchill would find it very difficult to resist.

MURROW: That was Paul Niven recording from London. And now a report from Paris ... David Schoenbrun reporting.

SCHOENBRUN: The French and the Germans, the two biggest and strongest of the nations meeting here, are the most critical of Sir Winston Churchill's call for a meeting with the Russians. The Germans are almost obsessed by one overriding fear that Churchill will make a deal behind their backs, will enter into negotiations without consulting West German statesmen and perhaps reach momentous decisions about <u>their</u> frontiers and <u>their</u> future.

German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer will leave here for London on Thursday to see Sir Winston and plead with him to help Germany become a good neighbor in a free community of Western Europe. Churchill himself,

when he was leader of the Opposition, raised his powerful voice for such European unity. He urged the French and the Germans to bury the past and to accept themselves as partners. Churchill, the Queen's First Minister, has been a Briton first, a European second - a distant second, they say in Paris.

The French, even more than the Germans, are alarmed by the avenues opened up by Churchill's offer to the Russians. There is no starry-eyed belief here in Paris in Russia's sudden shift, overnite, from a will to power to a will to peace. That's the exact phrase used this afternoon by the French Premier before Parliament, as he asked for more proof of Russia's peaceful intentions. The French, as much or more than other peroples, ardently desire and need peace. They welcome today the words of Pope Pius as they welcomed similar messages of peace from Eisenhower and Churchill. But, an eminently practical people, the French want to be sure of what they're getting. As one high-ranking French official put it to me, "The best way to make peace is to stop waging war." By that he meant, of course, a cease-fire in Korea and Indochina. He said: "You see, peace is not only wonderful, it is indivisible. You cannot make peace and war in two parts of the world at once. And then, the next big step towards peace," said this French diplomat, "is disarmament, controlled disarmament. How can you deal with the ~~Russian~~ German problem," he asked, "how can you talk about any arrangement with Russia so long as there is an Iron Curtain behind which powerful armies rove at will, poised at any moment for attack?"

The French are convinced that both Churchill and Eisenhower have underestimated this essential point. They told Mr. Butler and Mr. Dulles so, two weeks ago, right here in Paris. For two weeks now, the French have been preparing a private message to their Allies, asking for a common approach to Russia along these lines. They were dismayed by Mr. Churchill's personal initiative; for them, a breaking of the common front. More than

anything, they were dismayed and angered by his statement that the meeting with Russia should be kept as small as possible. What does that mean, they're asking. A two-power conference? A three-power conference? Perhaps only America, Britain and Russia, leaving the French out, as they were left out at Potsdam? My French source repeated, with a thin and joyless smile, a phrase once uttered by a marshal of Napoleon: "I will protect myself from my enemies; may God protect me from my friends."

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Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday, May 13, 1953

This is the news:

The State Department said today that an agreement on a truce in Korea, and an Austrian peace treaty, would help to demonstrate Russia's sincerity, and "help pave the way to a high level conference." [I would like to discuss the Department's statement in a few minutes.]

Prime Minister Churchill's suggestion for such a conference, and his remarks on Korea today prompted Republican Senator Knowland of California to warn his colleagues of what he called, a Far Eastern Munich. He said the Churchill speech, and another by former prime minister Atlee, make it clear to him, that the British have told us that if we don't accept their advice.. and Communist China persists in the Korean war, then "we must be prepared to go it alone." The Senator said the British want to seat Red China in the United Nations. He feels we should not accept a Korean truce, unless we get a binding pledge, from Russia and Communist China, for free elections in North Korea. And Democratic Senator Douglas of Illinois says he feels the British are "nudging us into the position", where we will have to accept the main features of the enemy's truce proposal.

There were other reactions to the British speeches: Republican Representative Short of Missouri says Congress is tried of taking "dictation"

"from so-called allies."

Chester Bowles, our former ambassador to India, says that if we agree to a Korean truce, and general peace in Asia follows, "we must seriously consider" admitting Red China to the United Nations. He said we would not be able to withstand pressure for this from the rest of the world.

Adlai Stevenson, now in India, says he endorses Sir Winston Churchill's call for a big power meeting.

General Ridgeway in Paris told reporters that from a soldier's viewpoint "there is no information known to him that indicates a lessening of the threat from Russia."

The Russian press today published a 600-word summary of the Churchill speech. The papers asked if the British "intend to continue the policy of remilitarization of West Germany?"

The Chinese Communist radio says North Korean General Nam Il has rejected the allied plan for a truce in Korea. Radio Peiping says the plan is ridiculous..part of our "stalling tactics"..and Washington knew it would be unacceptable. Our latest proposals called for all North Korean prisoners, who do not want to go home, to be set free when an armistice is signed. We object to the enemy plan to have the Poles and Czechs, among

others, send truops to Korea to supervise the armistice. We would permit only Indian troops to do this job. We also refuse to permit the fate of prisoners who do not want to go home to be settled by a political conference after an armistice is signed. And we want to make sure that the enemy WILL not threaten the prisoners they talk to. (in their attempts to convince them to return home.) There will be another truce meeting tonight.

Today about 200 of our fighter-bombers attacked an enemy troop and supply center near Sinanju. Not one Mig came up to fight us.

The Pentagon reports that we suffered 153 casualties in Korea last week: 46 killed..the rest wounded or missing.

In Moscow today, Ambassador Bohlen asked Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov to release from the Soviet Union the Russian wives of American citizens. They are now denied exit visas.

Egypt charges that the British have killed seven Egyptians and wounded 24 others in the Suez Canal zone since the first of March. The British say two of their people have been killed, two wounded, since the first of April. And the chief of staff to Premier Naguib said today that unless the British get out of the Suez area, within two or three months, there might be a popular uprising against them. The British ordered Marine

Commandoes and a squadron of destroyers to the Suez zone.

In Washington the army issued a draft call for 23-thousand men in July. (the lowest quota since last June.) The Defense Department says this is in line with the new reduced military budget.

The House today passed and sent to the White House a bill that confirms the states' ownership of oil-bearing lands under the marginal seas. [redacted] The House also passed a bill giving the federal government control of all submerged lands beyond the boundaries of the states.

Chairman Hicknlooper, of a Senate committee that has been investigating the Voice of America, said today: we must strengthen the Voice.. [redacted] he's going to try to stop an order that would kill broadcasts to Latin America.. he thinks our world-wide propaganda has greatly improved. The Senator says: there is nothing wrong with the voice that cannot be straightened out. And he made no mention of Senator McCarthy's claim..in another investigation of the Voice.. that it has been sabotaged by Communists. Senator Hickenlooper says he favors making the Voice semi-independent from the State Department, which now controls it.

Foreign aid officials today told Congress that about one-third of the arms we have earmarked for our overseas allies have now been delivered. And shipments of the rest are being "materially speeded."

The Census Bureau says seven million 105-thousand persons are now on federal, state or local government payrolls. That's one out of every 22 persons in the country. The largest number of government employes work for the local governments: cities, counties, twonships and school districts.

Republican Senator Dirksen of Illinois said today that the budget could be balanced if members of Congressional appropriations committees "show a little guts..reduce federal grants to states and a take a big cut in foreign and military spending.

Our State Department is gradually making it clear that we take what the British would call a "dim view" of Sir Winston Churchill's proposal for a high level conference. A spokesman for the Department calls the Churchill speech, "a further manifestation of his own high purpose and the fervent desire of all peoples of the free world to achieve peace." The spokesman for the State Department today re-affirmed President Eisenhower's willingness to meet the Communists halfway, "when and if there is concrete evidence that such a meeting would produce positive results." The State Department does not consider that there is now such evidence. A truce in Korea and a Peace Treaty for Austria might possibly be regarded as evidence of good faith.

It is necessary to remind ourselves that there is such a thing as domestic politics in Britain - that Mr. Churchill's Party suffered substantial losses in the recent municipal elections - and that he has been under pressure to take the initiative in foreign affairs. There is some evidence that the British Foreign Office does not share Sir Winston's belief that useful results might be achieved through a meeting of Presidents and Premiers. [He made the speech without consultation with his foreign policy experts.]

The French Government is disturbed, mainly because it fears the French

might be excluded from the meeting. But the fact remains, and the evidence is now overwhelming, that Churchill spoke the mind of his nation, [and probably of most of Western Europe as well.] It is also a fact, that nothing that has been said by the State Department, or by various Senators, has effectively answered the major question raised by Sir Winston. He said, in effect, "I am not sure what the meeting would produce, but I can see no reason why we should be afraid to have a try at it." Our State Department says, "We will sit down and talk with the Russians when we have concrete evidence that the talks will produce positive results. This is rather like a fighter, who says he will enter the ring, providing one or the other wins a clear-cut decision - it could be a draw - in this case it might well be, no one knows. But in terms of the impact upon millions of minds, if we are going to refuse to sit down and talk with the Russians, we had better find a better answer than the one so far advanced; and also an answer to Churchill's question: "Why should we be afraid to have a try at it?"

What follows is a little poem. It may be contended, that poetry has no place in a news broadcast. This came from the typewriter of E.B. White, and appears in the current issue of that excellent magazine "The New Yorker". Here it is:.....

THE ABC OF SECURITY

Said Mr. A to Mr. B,
"I doubt the loyalty of C."

Said Mr. B to Mr. A,
"I'm shocked and stunned by what you say;
We'd better check on him today.
And since you've brought up Mr. C,
I feel that I must mention D.
I rather doubt his loyalty."

Said Mr. F to Mr. G,
"G, have you ever noticed B?
What do you make of his loyalty?"

Said Mr. G to Mr. F,
"Lower your voice - people aren't deaf!
I wouldn't want you quoting me,
But sure, I've always noticed B."

Said Mr. C to Mr. A,
"I saw a funny thing today;
At least, it seemed quite odd to me.
I saw F whispering with G
And I just caught the name of B."

"No, really?" answered A to C.
"Well, anyway - I don't know B.
I guess it's just as well for me."

And so the subtle poison spread
Until there rose a Mr. Zed.
The lightning played around his head.
"My fellow-countrymen," he said,
"The past, as you'll observe, is dead,
The alphabet's discredited;
You can't trust teachers now to teach,
You can't trust ministers to preach,
And it has been my special labor,
To prove that none can trust his neighbor.
In fact, it's amply clear to see
There's no one you can trust, but me.
And by a happy turn of fate
I've come to purify the state.
My methods will be swift and strong
Against the crime of thinking wrong.
I know the cure for heresy
And you can leave it all to me.
Leave everything to me!" he said.

"Hurrah!" they cried. "Hurrah for Zed!"

That was a poetic and penetrating comment on the current scene, written by E.B. White for "The New Yorker". It seemed to this reporter that what Mr. White had to say deserved wide circulation. And the reading of his verse was my effort to contribute to that end.

It is not very often that the occasion justifies our reading some poetry on the air. The exception was Mr. White's recent effort in the New Yorker. John Ruskin once remarked:"A poet is a person who puts things together...not as a watchmaker steel or a shoemaker leather...but who puts life into action". E.S. Dallas contended:"Good poetry has a latency of meaning beyond the simple statement of facts." For these reasons, we quoted E.B. White.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday, May 14 1953

This is the news:

The President said today, that he has no objection to a conference of world leaders. But first he'd like to see some evidence of good faith from Moscow. #

When the President was asked by reporters, about Prime Minister Churchill's recent suggestion for a high level conference, he said he wants valid deeds from the Russians.. he's seen no evidence of their good faith, OR SINCERITY. [redacted] He's willing to take almost any chance to promote world peace. B.T. [redacted] the President said, that unless he's mistaken, the quick rejection of our truce proposal by the Communists in Korea, indicates a sort of "fixed attitude" on their part.

The 20th meeting of the truce negotiators begins some hours from now. And, as General Harrison, our chief negotiator puts it: "There is a complete difference of opinion on the major points." The enemy has flatly rejected our proposals for exchanging war prisoneers.. [redacted] And we have asked the Communists to explain [redacted] why they [redacted] illegally sent some allied prisoners, to prison camps in Manchuria.. why they forced others to work as [redacted] labor troops.

The State Department says it is "disappointed" at the enemy's rejection of our truce proposal. And [redacted] Republican Senator Ferguson has called on the President to speak out now..to win British support for a firm policy towards the Communists in Korea and elsewhere.

[redacted] The President, at his news conference, took note of differing American and British attitudes. He told reporters he does not believe that the rift with the British over Korea is as wide as it might appear. And in answer to a question about Former Prime Minister Atlee's recent statement that some elements in America do not want a Korean peace, the President said:"I have met no one in America who does not want peace in Korea."

Senator McCarthy took the floor of the Senate today to attack [redacted] CLEMENT Atlee [redacted] He feels the British should apologize to the President and the American people for Atlee's remarks. He called it an insulting speech.. (although he made no reference to the Atlee suggestion that he didn't know who was more powerful in this country (FOREIGN POLICY) the President or the Senator.) [redacted]

[redacted] McCARTHY [redacted] notified Atlee that..as he put it.."the days of treason and appaesement

are passed in America. McCarthy said if the British want to back out of the Korean war, LET THEM BE DAMNED, this nation "has the guts and strength" to fight it alone..we want peace with honor, without surrender. [redacted]

In London, Mr. Atlee replied with a statement: HE SAID.. He and his Labor PARTY [redacted]g have been fighting Communism long before McCarthy was ever heard of. He made no attack on America. He has seen some statements by some Americans who think an all-out war against China is desireable. He pointed out that his [redacted] speech recognized America's great service to the world. And just as McCarthy said Atlee doesn't represent the British people, Atlee said no Briton judges America by McCarthy.

There was more of this on both sides of the ocean. Republican Senator Jenner said the British are now showing their thanks for [redacted] twice saving them from defeat and from bancruptcy. Republican Senator Dirksen of Illinois said the [redacted] knife will go deeper into the foreign aid budget as a result of the appeasement note he says appears to be rising in

Great Britain. Dirksen wonders if we have been "played for a sucker" and he threw in an appeal for full freedom for Ireland.

Republican Senator Cooper of Kentucky appealed for moderation on both sides of the ocean. He said Atlee's speech could hinder the Korean truce negotiations.. "but so could immoderate rash remarks" in the Senate.

And in London: Tom O'Brien, a member of Parliament and leader of Britain's 8-million member Trade Union Congress said Senator McCarthy is "a greater gift to Communism than Judas Iscariot was to the high priests and pharisees." And left-wing Laborite Richard Crossman challenged America to cut off British aid..He called it the greatest infringement on British soverignty they have ever had.

And the Moscow press and radio carried lengthy reviews of what it called the "ever growing dissastifaction" in the House of Commons with various aspects of American policy.

I'd like to add a FOOT- note to this debate in a few minutes.

The President, at his news conference today, ALSO spoke of domestic matters. He plans a radio speech next Tuesday night to explain to us the problems of national security..the budget and taxes.

[redacted]

[redacted]. He disagreed with a suggestion that his choice of Admiral Radford to be the new chairman of the joint chiefs of staff means a new emphasis on Asiatic problems. The President said: the world is round..it has no end... there may be tactical shifts from time to time..but our basic thinking has to be global, or it's bound to go wrong. Mr. Eisenhower SAID [redacted] Defense Secretary Wilson wanted an entirely new team, and the President agreed. [redacted]

Senator Taft said today that he [redacted] did not influence the President's choice of the new Joint chiefs of staff..although Defense Secretary Wilson consulted him in advance about the selections. TAFT IS [redacted] particularly pleased with the choice of Admiral Radford..to head the Joint Chiefs. "Because..Taft says..he's a man who has said we are capable of fighting an aggressive war in the Pacific."

Our deputy delegate to the United Nations--James J. Wadsworth--

says "only one soldier out of five in the line in Korea today is an American." Most of them are South Koreans.

~~The House appropriations committee has recommend an Agriculture Department budget that is [illegible] one point four per cent longer than requested by the President.~~

The Illinois Parole Board has refused to free Nathan Leopold who has been in prison for 28 years for the murder of Bobby Franks.

~~Carlos Romulo, the Philippine envoy to Washington and chief delegate to the United Nations. He is going to seek the nomination for president in the Philippines.~~

Egypt today issued orders making it difficult for the British in the Suez Canal zone to buy such things as food, alcohol and building materials from Egyptians.

Secretary of State Dulles left Isreal today, calling it a dynamic country.. and later, in neighboring Jordan, he refused to associate himself with an Arab official's criticism of the Truman Administration's aid to Isreal. He said Americans do not criticize each other abroad.

Edward R. Murrow: May 14, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Anglo-American relations are passing through a rather turbulent time, a period when the thoughtful citizen might well fasten his seat belt and wait for the storm to subside; there have been worse ones before. Sir Winston Churchill suggests that there ought to be a small high-level meeting. We don't think the time is ripe for such a gathering. (It is his right to propose and our right to disagree.) Mr. Attlee, the leader of the Opposition in England, suggests that our Constitution is not a perfect instrument of government, and that some Americans are rather fond of the idea of an all-out war with China. In the first place, our Constitutional procedure is, and will probably for a long time remain a mystery to European politicians. In the second place, there are people in this country who favor policies that would risk if not ensure an all-out war with China. And so now the transatlantic name-calling is in full cry. And it is not to be doubted that the men in Moscow find the sound most pleasing. Fortunately, relations between nations do not depend upon speech-making and name-calling. Such relations are determined by cultural, economic and geographical facts. The British need us to survive, and we need them, unless we are prepared to face squarely the prospect of

becoming merely a great island off the coast of Kamchatka, with the rest of the world either united against us, or indifferent to our fate.

In the course of the current name-calling it would be well to remember that it is the Russians rather than the British who are the architects of our tribulation. The British have no monopoly on being right, neither have we. The two nations are joined in alliance not because of mutual love, but because of mutual necessity. Disagreement, even on basic policies, is not necessarily bad, so long as we don't accept the Russian invitation to hold our coats while we fight. When the British say our President says one thing, and then Mr. Dulles appears to change the course; when they ask whether Eisenhower or McCarthy dominates our foreign policy, they merely echo similar questions raised here. When we say the British have too much appetite to trade behind the Iron Curtain, that's a sentiment you can hear echoed in Britain. Some of us contend that the British are trying to nudge us towards a "Far Eastern Munich." The British had their Munich, and a thundering controversy it created at the time, inside Britain. Anyone who was there at the time was obliged to report that the Chamberlain Government acted at that time in accordance with the desires of the majority of the British people. In the course of the following year the nation

changed its mind, went to war with almost a sense of relief, and once in it stayed, stayed for a year alone while we debated - and no Briton forgets that fact.

In the postwar years this nation has given to Britain and to our former enemies generous and unprecedented assistance. But that aid has not bought the silence or acquiescence of either our allies or our former enemies. We have had only about six years' experience in trying to make a peacetime alliance work. The British have been trying to adjust themselves to a power position vastly inferior to the one they occupied for hundreds of years. The adjustment on both sides is difficult. At the height of British power they were too strong and too fat to be universally loved, respected and catered to. That's the position we now occupy. We contend that we neither have nor want satellites. The British are engaged in proving that that is so. Their policies like ours, are based upon that mysterious thing called the ebb and flow of public opinion, the slow business of a nation making up its collective mind. It is true that the minority and often irresponsible voices carry as clearly across the Atlantic as the voices with greater restraint and responsibility. The keystone of relations between Britain and this country is not complete

harmony of view about Korea, or trade, or conferences. The basis of the relationship is that the people in both countries desire to live in the same kind of world - share together a common concept of the relationship between the individual and the State. Until one nation or the other departs from that common concept, the alliance will stand. # The current transatlantic caterwauling may give our enemies some comfort, but unless both nations have taken leave of their senses and their traditions, it represents nothing more than a lusty argument as to how best to achieve a common objective.

~~Some warm words are being exchanged from both sides of the Atlantic - despite the fact that~~ we and the British ~~still~~ seek a common goal. William Sumner once said:"Doctrines are the most frightful tyrants to which men ever are subject, because doctrines get inside of a man's own reason and betray him against himself." The Greek philospher Chrysippus warned:"Anger is a blind thing;it often prevents our seeing obvious matters or ~~the~~ obscures matters already understood."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday — May 15, 1953

This is the news:

The State Department issued a statement tonight, saying: "We are ready to write an honorable truce in Korea. But the United Nations command, will not surrender its belief, that no (PRISONERS) shall be forced to go home." The Department says its statement is designed to correct some misunderstandings.. and answer questions. This could have been a reference to Prime Minister Churchill's recent statement, that the Communist plan for a truce could be the basis for an agreement. And it could be an answer to India's Prime Minister Nehru, who said today that he prefers the enemy plan, to the counter-proposal we made the Communists. Mr. Nehru feels that the Communist plan, is closer to the Indian-sponsored resolution, that the United Nations has adopted.

The State Department statement says on one point in the truce negotiations there can be no question: "The princple that force shall not be used to compel resisting prisoners to go home, excludes every form of coercion." The Department says this is not a technicality.. its a fundemental point of Free World philosophy.. [redacted] We will continue to explore every possibility for an honorable and reasonable truce. But we will not agree to regard human beings

as mere chattel to be held and used as such.

At the LATEST Panmunjuom conference the Communists condemned our truce proposal and we condemned their plan. Again the enemy argued for a political meeting after the armistice to decide what to do with prisoners who refuse to go home. We say that could mean indefinite captivity for these men..

IN a talk to the Indian parliament today, Prime Minister Nehru approved Sir Winston Churchill's suggestion for a big power conference on the cold war. [redacted]..

[redacted] in Washington Republican Senator Smith of New Jersey, called on the free world for unity. "And,"he said," the brotherhood of the British and American people is fundamental to that unity." He said he could imagine nothing more pleasing to the Kremlin than the recent criticism between some members of our Senate and Great Britain's House of Commons.

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3

Defense Secretary Wilson said tonight that the rearmament program must continue, even if peace comes in Korea. But, he said, the Administration believes "uncle Sam's big old pocket-book has been opened just too wide." Wilson said: "the free world has now reached a posture of defense, but the major danger remains."

General Bradley, the retiring chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, said today: "The possibility of war is still with us. The risk continues to be great."

[redacted] is no indication that [redacted] the [redacted] of Russia or her satellites has diminished.. [redacted] there is [redacted] indication that they will continue to develop and modernize the forces they [redacted]

then General Bradley spoke of the cost of defense.. and he made it clear he was not refering to the current Eisenhower budget. He said that we will have to spend at least 3-billion dollars a month.. (36-billions a year). for our own defense and aid to our allies "as far into the future as we can possibly see. He cautioned against those who would put economy ahead of security. [redacted]

In West Germany today, the upper House approved the European army treaty and the peace contract with the allies. This makes west Germany the first European nation to ratify the west's defense plan..under which the Germans will supply 500-thousand soldiers. But the plan must first be declared constiutional by Germany's high court. That will probably be done. And then the European army plan must be approved by France and the four other members.

In this country, the President told a convocation at William and

Mary College [redacted] that Communism should be sought out and uprooted at any place where it can affect the nation's life. "But," he said, "the true way to uproot Communism in this country is to understand what freedom means, and thus develop such an impregnable wall that no thought of Communism can enter." The General also told his audience: "There is no security for a free nation in the sword alone."

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Mr. George F. Kennan is generally ~~agreed to be~~ considered our foremost expert on Russia. He has spent his adult life in the study of Communism. He was our Ambassador to Moscow until the Russians declared him unacceptable. (The present administration severed Mr. Kennan's connection with the State Department.) Mr. Kennan is making a speech tonight at Notre Dame University. Speaking of forces now at large in the American society, Kennan says: "They all march in one way or another under the banner of an alarmed and exercised anti-Communism, but an anti-Communism of a quite special variety, bearing an air of excited discovery and proprietorship, as though no one had ever known before that there was a Communist danger; as though no one had ever thought about it and taken its measure; as though it had all begun about the year 1945, and these people were the first to learn of it."

Mr. Kennan has no quarrel to pick with the ostensible purposes of the people in whom these forces are manifest. But he has "the deepest misgivings about the direction and effects of their efforts. "They distort and exaggerate the dimensions of the problem with which they profess to deal." "They confuse internal and external aspects of the Communist threat. They insist on portraying, as contemporary realities things that had their actuality years ago - and having thus incorrectly stated the problem it is

no wonder that these people consistently find the wrong answers. They tell us to remove our eyes from the constructive and positive purposes, and to pursue with fanaticism the negative and vindictive ones. They sow timidity where there should be boldness, fear where there should be serenity, suspicion where there should be confidence and generosity. In this way they impel us - in the name of our salvation from the dangers of Communism - to many of the habits of thought and action which our Soviet adversaries, I am sure, would most like to see us adopt; and which they have tried unsuccessfully over a period of some 35 years to graft upon us through the operations of their Communist Party."

Mr. Kennan contends that "these forces look with suspicion both on the sources of intellectual and artistic activity in this country, and on impulses of this nature coming to us from abroad. The personal movements and affairs of great scholars and artists are thus passed upon and controlled by people who have no inkling or understanding for the creative work these same scholars and artists perform. In this way we begin to draw about ourselves a cultural curtain similar in some respects to the Iron Curtain of our adversaries." Mr. Kennan continues: "The tendency of these forces is exclusive and intolerant, quick to reject, slow to receive, intent on

discovering what ought not to be rather than what ought to be. If uncountered, these people would eventually narrow the area of political and cultural respectability to a point where it included only themselves, ("the excited accusers") and excluded everything and everybody not embraced in the profession of denunciation." Mr. Kennan adds: "I tremble when I see this attempt to make a semi-religious cult out of emotional political currents of the moment, and particularly when I note that these currents are ones exclusively negative in nature, designed to appeal only to men's capacity for hatred and fear; never to their capacity for forgiveness and charity and understanding." Says Mr. Kennan: "I have lived more than ten years of my life in totalitarian countries. I know where this sort of thing leads. I know it to be the most shocking and XXX cynical disservice one can do to the credulity and to the spiritual equilibrium of one's fellow men."

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Those were excerpts from a speech being made later tonight by FORMER Ambassador George Kennan at Notre Dame University.

There was a wartime sign in England reading: "YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED". It seems to this reporter that Mr. Kennan has done what one man can do to warn us.

Former Ambassador Kennan has eloquently stated the case for tolerance. Forty-three years ago, Teddy Roosevelt summed it up this way:"In a republic we must learn to combine intensity of conviction with a broad tolerance of difference of conviction." A hundred and 49 years ago, Jefferson had this to say:"I tolerate with the utmost latitude the right of others to differ from me without imputing tp them criminality."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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There was a wartime sign in England reading: "YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED." It seems to this reporter that Mr. Kennan has done what one man can do to warn us.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Former Ambassador Kennan has eloquently stated the case for tolerance. Forty-three years ago, Teddy Roosevelt summed it up this way: "In a republic we must learn to combine intensity of conviction with a broad tolerance of difference of conviction." A hundred and 49 years ago, Jefferson had this to day: "I tolerate with the utmost latitude the right of others to differ from me without imputing to them criminality."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday, May 18, 1953

This is the news:

A.P. Correspondent Bill Otis returned to this country today. (after MORE THAN ~~[illegible]~~ 2 YEARS in a Czech prison.) he ~~and~~ told reporters: that from the Czech point of view there was some justification for his arrest. (We'll hear excerpts from an interview with Otis in a few minutes.)

Here in Washington, Chairman Cole of the Atomic Energy Committee, says that the Administration has decided to cut about 30 per cent, from the Atomic Energy Commission's budget. The nuclear weapons program will not be affected. But the use of atomic energy for civilian power development, and the constuction of atomic power plants for ships and planes will be delayed. The submarine project will not be affected.

~~The Army says its is studying "all installations [illegible] since the Korean war"..to determine which ones should be closed under the Administration's economy program.~~

General Ridgeway, the ~~former~~ commander of NATO..the North Atlantic Treaty forces..told a House committee today, that it would be "unwise" to cut the Administration's request for 5.8 billions for aid to our allies. Ridgeway, who is to become army chief of staff, told the Representatives:

even when NATO's present goals are achieved "we will still fall short of the minimum defensive strength" we'd need to "prevent serious reversals" in case of attack in Western Europe...Air power remains the weakest link in western defense.. we have major deficiencies of ammunition and supplies... continued aid to our allies is essential to our own security, as well as the security of Western Europe.

And in Paris, General Grunther, who will suceed Ridgeway as Nato commander, told reporters: western taxpayers will have to carry heavy defense burdens, "for a long time to come"

In Londom, Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons to stop nagging the allied negotiators at Panmunjom. Sir Winston said the British are constantly exchanging views on the truce talks with Washington.

The talks are in recess..but the air war over Korea has been stepped up. Our pilots shot down 12 Migs today. And the air force says that in the last six days, the enemy has sent from 800 to 900 Migs against our Sabre Jets. IN these six days we destroyed 36, and damaged 18 others. In the first three days of fighting we lost no planes. (there is no report on the last three days.)

The Navy says nine men on the Destroyer Brush were injured last Friday when enemy shore fire hit the destroyer off Wonsan.

In Indo-China, French troops, with little opposition, have recaptured a town 90 miles southeast of the capital of Laos. And Adlai Stevenson, writing in Look magazine, says the French should make a prompt and clear-cut statement on their intentions about Viet-Nam independence. He says that in Indo-China today the French are too often behaving "as in the colonial past."

In Egypt, the Foreign Ministers says his country has made strong representations to the British against "incidents" in the Suez Canal zone.

Here in Washington, the National Manpower Council reported to the president that we have failed to provide the proper education and training for a vast reservoir of highly intelligent young people. The Council says that less than half the young Americans capable of acquiring a college education actually get such an education. Two fifths of those who start college do not graduate. We have a shortage of school teachers..some kinds of phsyicians; and a shortage of scientists and engineers has had a serious consequence on our defense program.

The President today postponed the scheduled signing of the bill to give coastal states title to submerged lands off their shores. The White House says arrangements will be made for the signing later this week when a number of interested persons will attend.

~~And the President told Jacob Potofsky of the C.I.O. clothing workers, it's all right with him if the C.I.O. Political Action Committee keeps track of the time he spends on the golf course. Mr. Eisenhower said he would go out golfing every day if he could.~~

~~Secretary of Agriculture Benson today asked Congress to permit him to re-organize the department.. but he refuses to disclose his specific plans.~~

~~Labor Secretary Durkin says the Administration probably will propose changes in the Taft-Hartley law "very shortly." He says the White House has asked his department and the Commerce Department for recommendations.~~

David Dubinsky, president of the A.F. of L. garment workers union, says the union will soon start a campaign to win a 30-hour work week.

And in Chicago, the Illinois State Boxing Commission threw out a protest by Jersey Joe Walcott on his knockout by Rocky Marciano on Friday.

At New York's International airport today, A.P. Correspondent Bill Otis, home from a Czech prison, greeted his wife and then faced newsreel cameras and reporters to answer questions. ABOVE THE AIRPORT NOISES We've recorded for you some of the questions and answers:

(runs:5;40 ending: you pick up stuff and get away with it but you can't get a way with it there)

Near the end of the Otis interview, Frank Starzel, the general manager of the Associated Press, told reporters: Otis's reluctance to discuss certain questions, cannot be fairly used as implying anything... he has been cut off from normal contacts.. he has had no opportunity to review his own case. Under these circumstances--said Starzel--"any many would have the gravest difficulty in collecting his thoughts, and answering intelligently."

At this, Otis told Starzel: "I want to thank you for a very fair statement, and I want to back you up on it. I appreciate it very much."

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~~The State Department in an~~ zxzxx

The story that Bill Otis was ~~freed~~ freed, as a result of a well written letter from his wife to the check authorities, is in a good romantic tradition, and places the present men in Prague, in the position of considerate humanitarians...however belatedly...But there is more to the story...Last March Secretary of State Dulles had a talk with Mrs Otis...He did not like the idea of an American being held in Jail, President Eisenhower didnt either. ~~#~~ some weeks later x, what the diplomats call "representations" were made. [.This case had to do with foreign policy, and the president can act directly in this field if he wants to]... and then last Wednesday, our ambassador to Moscow Chip Bohlen, went to have a talk with Russian foreign minister Molotov, and on Friday Otis was released...this could have been co-incidence...but more likely it was a telegram from Moscow to Prague that produced results...It detracts nothing from the persuaviniss of Mrs Otis letter to note that a couple of people named Eisenhower and Dulles, were pretty active in the whole affair.....

Nicholas Spykman summed up one of our troubles when he said..."The preference of the good man for dying on his own soil instead of abroad is a serious handicap to the democratic state." And another of our problems was summed up by Pascal who wrote..."Justice without force is impotent...force without justice is tyranical...we must therefore combine justice with force"

Good night and good luck...

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, May 18, 1953
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... At New York's International Airport today, AP correspondent, Bill Oatis, home from a Czech prison, greeted his wife and then faced newsreel cameras and reporters to answer questions, above the airport noises. We've recorded for you some of the questions and answers.

SPEAKER: Could you tell us if the situation is something like one that many correspondents abroad have known, where, quite unofficially, they worked with the State Department without being employees in any sense, and this could have been the basis of the charges made against you?

OATIS: I think that you better take a look at the record of the trial on that, and see what they say about it.

SPEAKER: You mean that you stand by the record of the trial?

OATIS: I'm not saying it in just that way. I'm saying I'm letting the record speak for itself..... (interruption)

SPEAKER: Well, we .....

OATIS: For what it is!

SPEAKER: ..... confused because we supposed that the record would show a false story and now you lead us to believe that the record .....

OATIS: Well, as a matter of fact, I should say that ... that until I can see what the record is I want to let it stand. I haven't seen it. I haven't read any reports yet.

SPEAKER: Have you read the record of the trial?

OATIS: No, I haven't.

SPEAKR: (drowned out) trial.

OATIS: (drowned out) standards, by American standards. It's not a question of American standards, only Czechoslovakian.

SPEAKER: Are you holding this back because you want to wait until you confer with Government officials or because you want to have an Asso-

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OATIS: No, it's neither of those reasons. Those are reasons that I'm keeping to myself.

SPEAKER: Mr. Oatis, you are (drowned out) get the answer to them, so I repeat the question, whether or not you intend to formally repudiate your confession?

OATIS: I'm studying all this business.

SPEAKER: (Drowned out)

OATIS: I'm studying all this business.

SPEAKER: Mr. Oatis, (drowned out) reason why they picked you up other than the fact that you were reporting the news over there?

OATIS: There are many reasons. I mean ... I shouldn't say many reasons. There was a complication of factors and I don't want to go into them now. It was a very complicated situation.

SPEAKER: This is an answer I'm sure you're (drownedout) further into it (drowened out) the exact answer was ... the question was what were you doing that (drowned out) under the law certain things I did were certainly violations of the law, the Czech law. Could you tell us a little about those?

OATIS: I'll tell you this, that .....

SPEAKER: Take your time! Take your time!

OATIS: I don't know. I haven't ... I haven't myself read the law enough times to remember. It's still rather vague in my (drowed out), but, as I remember the law as it was read to me from the very first by the people who werehandling me, interrogating me, receiving ... this ... this ... this may be unfair to the law, maybe a misquotation because I don't know the exact terms of the law, but it was something to the effect that receiving economic, military, and political information in Czechoslovakia, and I think the implication was regardless of the purpose, the use of the information, constituted espionage.

SPEAKER: Do you feel, then, that you were imprisoned under

an interpretation of the law or a direct application of the law?

OATIS: They imprisoned me under ... look here! ... you're a reporter, do you gather political, economic, and military information? I did, too.

SPEAKER: By interpretation, yes.

OATIS: What's that?

SPEAKER: Not classified necessarily.

OATIS: No, but my understanding ... I don't know ... I may be wrong on this. I would hate to be ... hate to be inaccurate in this case, but to my knowledge there was no mention of classification (?) of information.

SPEAKER: Mr. Oatis, is it possible that there was a misunderstanding .....

OATIS: No, I don't think so because I heard other people talking about the same thing and no mention was made of classification to the best of my memory.

SPEAKER: Mr. Oatis, did you see the confession before you recited the confession?

OATIS: (drowned out) is too deep. I don't like to .....

SPEAKER: No, I'm trying to find out from you, Mr. Oatis, ...

OATIS: I know what you're trying to find out from me.

SPEAKER: ..... if they used the same methods on you as they did with Cardinal Mindzenty?

OATIS: I don't know what they used on him. I didn't read that .....

SPEAKER: Did you ever take any drugs?

OATIS: They gave me about ten injections which they said consisted of a sugar solution and vitamins and I'm convinced that they were because I felt no effect at all from these things. They also gave me suntan treatment under a lamp. They wanted me to look good at the trial.

SPEAKER: They wanted you to what?

OATIS: I think they wanted me to look good at the trial.

SPEAKER: Do you realize that when you don't answer these questions it leaves you in an embarrassing position?

OATIS: Yes, I realize it. I'm in an embarrassing position right now, and I will continue to be embarrassed.

SPEAKER: Mr. Oatis, are you doing it because somebody in the State Department or .....

OATIS: (both speaking-unintelligible) not talking about why I'm doing it. I told you ... told you that before. I'll keep telling you that as long as you ask me questions.

SPEAKER: You don't want to do it?

OATIS: That's right!

SPEAKER: Did not the Embassy have from its own normal reporting operations the same information that you would get for your normal reporting operations?

OATIS: I don't think I'm in a position to talk about what the American Embassy did in Czechoslovakia.

SPEAKER: (drowned out) the truth, I mean, trying to put a situation .....

OATIS: I know that.

SPEAKER: ..... that you didn't have anything, the Embassy didn't have and, therefore, were not of any particular service to the Government?

OATIS: Do you realize what's happened to American Embassies in some of these countries?

SPEAKER: Know they got kicked out of Bulgaria, American Legation down there.

OATIS: You don't ... you people don't realize what the situation is in these countries.

SPEAKER: (drowned out) operating like an American newsman and trying to get the news.

OATIS: American newsmen where? They operate in different ways in different countries as you know.

SPEAKER: American newspapermen operating by American .....

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SPEAKER: .....in Czechoslovakia.

OATIS: Let me make a suggestion. What you want to ask me, I think, is that an American operating in Czechoslovakia as he would operate in America .....

SPEAKER: Be in jeopardy of being arrested?

OATIS: He certainly would! Certainly would! You go to ... you go to unofficial sources all the time, you go to people that are filing stuff out from these various places and taking stuff out and get away with it and you can't get away with it there.

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MURROW: Near the end of the Oatis interview, Frank Starzel, the General Manager of the Associated Press, told reporters: "Oatis' reluctance to discuss certain questions cannot be fairly used as implying anything. He has been cut off from normal contact. He has had no opportunity to review his own case. Under these circumstances," said Starzel, "any man would have the gravest difficulty collecting his thoughts and answering intelligently." At this, Oatis told Starzel: "I want to thank you for a very fair statement and I want to back you up on it. I appreciate it very much."

The story that Bill Oatis was freed as a result of a well-written letter from his wife to the Czech authorities is in a good romantic tradition and places the present men in Prague in the position of considerate humanitarians, however belatedly, but there is more to the story. Last March, Secretary of State Dulles had a talk with Mrs. Oatis. He did not like the idea of an American being held in jail. President Eisenhower didn't like it either. Some weeks later what the diplomats call "representations" were made. This case had to do with foreign policy and the President can act directly

in this field if he wants to and then last Wednesday our Ambassador to Moscow, "Chip" Bohlen, went to have a talk with Russian Foreign Minister Molotov and on Friday Oatis was released. This could have been coincidence, but, more likely, it was a telegram from Moscow to Prague that produced the results. It detracts nothing, of course, from the persuasiveness of Mrs. Oatis' letter, to note that a couple of people, people named Eisenhower and Dulles, were pretty active in the whole affair.

This is Ed Murrow.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, MAY 18, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

A.P. Correspondent Bill Oatis returned to this country today after more than two years in a Czech prison. He told reporters: that from the Czech point of view there was some justification for his arrest. We'll hear excerpts from an interview with Oatis in a few minutes.

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And in Paris, General Grunther, who will succeed Ridgeway as NATO commander, told reporters: western taxpayers will have to carry heavy defense burdens "for a long time to come."

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MURROW: Nicholas Spykman summed up one of our troubles when he said: "The preference of the good man for dying on his own soil instead of abroad is a serious handicap to the democratic state. And another of our problems was summed up by Pascal who wrote: "Justice without force is impotent...force without justice is tyranical...we must therefore combine justice with force".

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday, May 19, 1953.

This is the news:

The President will tell the nation tonight, that he wants no reduction in any taxes before the first of January. Mr. Eisenhower will be heard over most of these CBS Radio stations at 10;30 p.m. eastern time. Earlier, he outlined his program to Congressional leaders. Here's what he wants: the excess profits tax, which is due to expire on June 30th, should be extended until the first of next year. At that time a 10 per cent cut in individual income taxes is due to go into effect. The President approves of this. But he wants Congress to extend two other taxes, that are due to expire next April first. One, is a scheduled reduction in the regular corporate income tax. The other concerns excise taxes. He wants both continued "as is". And the President would postpone an increase scheduled for the social security tax. Under present law, its due to go up one half of one per cent, for both employers and employes, on January first. Mr. Eisenhower wants to keep it at the present one and one half per cent on incomes up to 36-hundred dollars a year.

Chairman Reed of the House ways and means committee, who is fighting for a cut in the personal income tax before next January first, and for

the end of the excess profits tax...Chairman Reed says he has not changed his mind.

And Senater Taft indicates there may be some difficulty in getting Congressional approval to extend the excess profits tax beyond June 30.. when its due to expire.

Two of the men who attended the White House conference today, Senator Saltonstall and Representative Short..who head the armed services committees.. say that we are going to get more security..increased combat effectiveness..despite the Administration's reduction of the military budget. They say the effectiveness of the air force has been "practically doubled" since the President took office

And Defense Secretary Wilson told a Senate Committee the Administration plans to boost the air force 30 per cent in numbers "and more than that in combat effectiveness." He says that by carrying-over to next year the money appropriated but unspent by the armed forces; the Air Force will have 52 per cent more money than the Navy and 31 per cent more than the Army.

The Senate today voted not to permit the President to impose a 90-day wage and price freeze unless we are at war..or unless the Congress approves. ~~Chairman Capehart of the Finance Committee sponsored the bill. He gives this power to the President. Senator Byrd called it necessary to the whole theory of [illegible]. The majority of Senators agreed with Taft.~~

The vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers.. C.H. Ramsey of New Jersey..said today that the N.AM's board of directors is "seriously concerned" with the ~~[illegible]~~ failure of the Administration to balance the budget. He says he thinks this can be done if the government cuts state and local aid.

The President told a lunch sponsored by the United Negro College Fund that he ~~[illegible]~~ strongly opposes ~~[illegible]~~ segregation theories that permit second class citizens. He said he "passionately believes" in equality regardless of "the ~~[illegible]~~ inconsequential background of race or color."

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Harvard University announced tonight that it will not dismiss three faculty members who refused to answer questions before Congressional investigating committees. The Harvard Corporation says its own investigation shows that two had been communists but left the party, the third had never been a Communist. All three faculty members were found guilty of "misconduct" for using the Fifth Amerndment to avoid answering questions. The Harvard Corporation says it depleres this action.

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own party...and some democrats too...the question still to be answered is whether Mr Eisenhower will fight for his proposals or ~~xxxxxx~~ whether he will take the attitude that..he has had his say,and if congress wont go along, ~~they~~ it wont have any trouble with him.#.To date the president has dealt gently with congress...his own party shelved the widely advertised resolution condeming secret agreements...the democrats insured the acceptance of his ambassador to Moscow.(when the republicans split).#..Mr Eisenhowers wartime reputation rests solidly upon his ability to act as a magnificantly sucesfull chairman of the board...his genius for compromise...the high regard in which he was held by the allied powers,,,but there was another weapon in his arsenal,he had real command of the men and the metal..he had the divisions,the ships and the planes #..now in the political arena ~~xxxx~~ the forces at his command are not so overwhelming..and this may result in his having a less persuasive voice..

It is a truism to say that the president of this country has the toughest job in the world#.In wartime the job has been relatively simple..for there is the heat of battle and the urgent need to get things done.#.but it is in harzardous times such as the present when the presidents task is most formidable..he must make his estimate of the future course of events..and then he must do his utmost to create a climate of opinion in the country that is favourable to that policy...He must cajole persuade and at times threaten.#

and all this he must do in full view of the enemy..(the enemy in this case must be regarded as the russians and the democrats too)..for there is an election coming up in fifty four, which involves the whole house and one third of the senate...and that election could leave him the prisoner of the opposition.#.The president has not so far been thwarted in a major policy objective...he has now had time to make his estimate of the situation...to determine what the national interest requires...he has aparently decided that there is no immediate threat of all out war from Russia..that this must be a long range, grinding process...has decided that taxes cant be cut, or the budget balanced.(at least not for a while).-.he has decided to gamble on a reduction of defense and foreign aid expenditures.#.The sum total of the information that is available to the president is greater than it is for the rest of us, and only history will asses the accuracy of his estimates.#Tonite he will give us a major one.#.It seems to this reporter that the first few months of the Eisenhower administration could be compared to a certain type of golfer...he takes a considerable number of practice swings...walks around behind the ball and lines up the fairway...tees the ball a little higher or lower...changes his stance...changes his mind..and asks the caddie for a brassie instead of the driver...after hitching the belt and hauling the cap...the time finally

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The President will tell the nation tonight that he wants no reduction in any taxes before the first of January. Mr. Eisenhower will be heard over most of these CBS Radio stations at 10:30 p.m. eastern time. Earlier, he outlined his program to Congressional leaders. Here's what he wants: the excess profits tax, which is due to expire on June 30th, should be extended until the first of next year. At that time a 10 per cent cut in individual income taxes is due to go into effect. The President approves of this. But he wants Congress to extend two other taxes that are due to expire next April first. One, is a scheduled reduction in the regular corporate income tax. The other concerns exise taxes. He wants both continued "as is." And the President would postpone an increase scheduled for the social security tax. Under present law, its due to go up one half of one per cent, for both employers and employees, on January first. Mr. Eisenhower wants to keep it at the present one and one half per cent on incomes up to 36-hundred dollars a year.

Chairman Reed of the House Ways and Means Committee, who is fighting for a cut in the personal income tax before next January first, and for the end of the excess profits tax. Chairman Reed says he has not changed his mind.

And Senator Taft indicates there may be some difficulty in getting Congressional approval to extend the excess profits tax beyond June 30th, when it is due to expire.

Two of the men who attended the White House conference today, Senator Saltonstall and Representative Short, who head the armed services committee, say that we are going to get more security, increased combat effectiveness, despite the Administration's reduction of the military budget. They say the effectiveness of the air force has been "practically doubled" since the President took office.

And Defense Secretary Wilson told a Senate Committee the Administration

plans to boost the air force 30 per cent in numbers "and more than that in combat effectiveness." He says that by carrying over to next year the money appropriated but unspent by the armed forces; the Air Force will have 52 per cent more money than the Navy and 31 per cent more than the Army.

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on many vital issues the party is split. If the predictions about the president's proposals are correct, there will be dissent in Republican ranks, and Mr. Eisenhower will have to decide whether to throw his tremendous personal influence into the struggle (on taxes for example) or whether to sit back and occupy a symbolic or ornamental post as president. Like previous presidents he has discovered that campaign promises are easier made than kept, this is nothing new - many previous presidents have discovered the same thing. The President has now had time to formulate his fiscal policies - they will displease certain members of his own party - and some democrats too - the question still to be answered is whether Mr. Eisenhower will fight for his proposals or whether he will take the attitude that he has had his say, and if Congress won't go along, it won't have any trouble with him. To date the president has dealt gently with Congress; his own party shelved the widely advertised resolution condeming secret agreements; the Democrats insured the acceptance of his ambassador to Moscow (when the Republicans split) Mr. Eisenhower's wartime reputation rests solidly upon his ability to act as a magnificantly successfull chairman of the board - his genius for compromise - the high regard in which he was held by the allied powers, but there was another weapon in his arsenal; he had real command of the men and the metal; he had the divisions, the ships, and the planes now in the political arena the forces at his command are not so overwhelming - and this may result in his having a less persuasive voice.

It is a truism to say that the president of this country has the toughest job in the world. In wartime the job has been relatively simple; for there is the heat of battle and the urgent need to get things done. But it is in hazardous times such as the present when the President's task is most formidable; he must make his estimate of the future course of events and then he must do his utmost to create a climate of opinion in the country that is favorable to that policy. He must cajole, persuade, and at times threaten, and all this he must do in full view of the enemy (the enemy in this case must be regarded as the Russians and the Democrats too). For there is an election coming up in fifty four which involves

the whole house and one third of the Senate and that election could leave him the prisoner of the opposition. The President has not so far been thwarted in a major policy objective; he has now had time to make his estimate of the situation to determine what the national interest requires. He has apparently decided that there is no immediate threat of all out war from Russia; that this must be a long range grinding process; has decided that taxes can't be cut, or the budget balanced (at least not for a while) He has decided to gamble on a reduction of defense and foreign aid expenditures. The sum total of the information that is available to the president is greater than it is for the rest of us and only history will asses the accuracy of his estimates. Tonight he will give us a major one. It seems to this reporter that the first few months of the Eisenhower administration could be compared to a certain type of golfer - he takes a considerable number of practice swings - walks around behind the ball and lines up the fairway - tees the ball a little higher or lower - changes his stance - changes his mind - and asks the caddie for a brassie instead of the driver - after hitching the belt andhauling the cap - the time finally comes when the ball must be struck and then pursued, whether on the firway or in the rough. Tonight at ten thirty eastern time the president takes a full cut at the ball. The firway is narrow, and the rough is deep, but most of the gallery will be hoping that he's well off the tee.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We were speaking of politics and golf. Peter Cheyney said: "The line of least resistance is always the most difficult in the long run (that could apply to either game) And Kin Hubbard said: "There's some folks standing behind the President that ought to get around where he can watch em" and that could apply to golf and politics too.

Good Night and good luck!

Wednesday
May 26, 1953

This is the news:

The President told Congress today that the Truman Administration left the government's financial affairs in a "critically unsound state." Mr. Eisenhower proposed to Congress the [redacted]d financial plans he [redacted] DISCLOSED to the nation by radio last night. And he said that except for the economies he proposes it would not be possible, next January, to put into effect the individual income tax reduction already written into law. [redacted]

Senator Taft said today that he's very much disappointed with the President's conclusion that we must spend at least 50-billions next year on defense and foreign aid. The Senator says that this, plus other government expenses, means there is [redacted] no way to cut taxes or eliminate deficit spending. [redacted]

The House Ways and Means Committee today decided to start hearings on the first of June on the President's proposal to extend the

excess profits tax. Its due to expire at the end of June but the President wants to keep it through this year. Despite the committee decision, Chairman Reed says he will oppose the President's request. He feels the [redacted] tax is "oppressive, fosters monopoly, creates competitive disqdvantages and promotes waste." [redacted]

Nevertheless, House Speaker Martin, who met with the Republican committee members, says he is [redacted] "prayerfully hopeful" that the committee will decide to send the bill to the floor and let the House vote on whether it wants to extend the excess profits tax.

Today, the House approved a Department of Agriculture appropriation bill that calls for spending 106-millions more than the President requested. This is the first money bill the House has increased over the AdministratioN's request. [redacted]

Defense Secretary Wilson told a Senate committee today that

even if Congress were to restore the 5-billion dollars the President has cut from air force appropriations for the next year, this would not make the air force any stronger. He insisted that in spite of the cut the Air Force will have at least four times as much money for planes and parts in the next fiscal year as it has had in the current fiscal year. Wilson, and Deputy Secretary Kyes, told the Senators that the Truman Administration's goal of 143-wings was a "paper goal." was always being changed. [redacted] id we could meet the 143-wing plan but not with the type of planes we must have. And in this [redacted] he says, General Vandenberg, chief of the air force staff, agrees. Republican Senator Margaret Chase Smith wanted to know whether the Joint Chiefs of Staff had approved the new military budget. Apparently she was not satisfied with Wilson's answer. And Mr. Wilson suggestd that the military chiefs be called to answer that question for themselves. Deputy Secretary Kyes said the air force program has been slipping for the past three years, and he said he is not convinced that the Russians have more planes than we have. The testimony also revealed that President Eisenhower regards our long-range bombers as "the decisive striking force" if war comes.

The McCarthy committee was told today that two British-owned ships, out of Hong Kong, have been used to transport Chinese Communist troops along the Chinese coast [redacted] Assistant Counsel Kennedy also told the committee these same ships were later used to transport American aid to our allies. A spokesman for the British embassy says: "We are slightly bewildered at the report concerning unidentified ships of unknown tonnage carrying unspecified numbers of so-called troops at a date not known between unstated ports." Senator McCarthy said what he called "this aid to Communist China" more than offsets any military contribution the British have made to the Korean war.

The committee was also told that at least 100 British ships, and 62 others owned by western allies, traded with Red China during the first three months of this year. [redacted] Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Leddy told the committee that Secretary Dulles wants to stop trade with Communist China except where what the free world gets from China is more valuable than what is shipped INTO China. He mentioned the Japanese who send Red China seaweed in exchange for

iron ore. Senator McCarthy insisted that Defense Secretary Wilson has said that any exports to Communist China may strengthen that country. Democratic Senator Symington suggested that the committee ask the President to make a clear statement on just what this government's attitude is on [redacted] trading with the enemy.

Republican Senator Williams of Delaware charged today that the Truman administration, in its last days in office, promoted "many thousands" of government workers illegally. Williams says if these workers serve for one year in their new positions, then they will have permanent status under Civil Service.

~~Senator Taft today called for a complete reconsideration of the entire farm program" by the Eisenhower Administration. He says the government now has stored three billion dollars worth of farm products. It will go up to six billions before the end of the year and he feels some way must be found to eliminate "these tremendous holdings."~~

~~Senator Taft entered Walter Reed hospital today for an examination of a hip that has caused him pain. And Senator McCarthy has entered the naval hospital at Bethesda for rest and a physical examination.~~

The Ford Motor Company says it is laying off 85-thousand employes across the nation because of a strike at its Canton, Ohio, plant.. (where forgings and parts are made.)

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A. P. Correspondent Bill Otis said tonight that at no time , while he was in Czechoslovakia, did he "act as an espionage agent for the American embassy in the sense that this term is understood in western countries" within the range of his experience. Otis returned to this country on Monday after long imprinsonment in Czecoslovakia.

Edward R. Murrow: May 20, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Normally Justices of the Supreme Court employ language remarkable for its restraint if not lucidity. Today Mr. Justice William O. Douglas made a speech to the American Law Institute which was not marked by the restraint usually practised by the honorable Members of the Court. According to Justice Douglas, America as seen from abroad seems alarmed, confused and intolerant. One important cause for this state of affairs is, according to Justice Douglas, "a growing tendency in the interests of security to take short cuts, to disregard the rights of the individual, to sponsor the cause of intolerance, and to adopt more and more the tactics of the world forces we oppose. These practises and attitudes may go unnoticed here, but they make headlines in Asia. They are a powerful voice of America, more powerful indeed than any program we can produce for radio broadcasts. They have helped lose for America the commanding position of moral leadership which we had at the end of World War II." Justice Douglas also had some blunt words about certain trial procedures in this country. He said: "We have today no exact parallel of the treason trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, no exact counterpart of the Witch Trials of the Massachussetts colony. But we have trials and investigations which perpetuate some of the evils of

Raleigh's trial, and of the Witch Trials." And Justice Douglas asks: "What greater inroad on liberty can there be than an official condemnation of a man, without due process of law?"

The Justice feels that in some cases prosecutors are employing what he called "modern witchcraft", confusing the internal and external aspects of the Communist threat in an effort to get the spectre into the Jury Room." Sometimes prosecutors treat the courtroom, not as a place of dignity detached from the community, but as a place to unleash the fury of public passion."

Justice Douglas also paid his respects to the Press, which he said "has pumped into the Jury Room hearsay, confessions, theories and influence which if done in the courtroom would result in mistrials."

Another danger to the rights of the individual as seen by Justice Douglas is that there has been built up a vast network of wire-tappers and eavesdroppers."

Apparently speaking of people who work for the government, Justice Douglas said: "We allow important charges to be proved against a person in administrative proceedings, on the testimony of witnesses whose identity and therefore whose prejudices are never known to the government or to the

accused.

In the past few days two eminent men, Mr. George Kennan, formerly our Ambassador to Moscow, and today Justice Douglas have ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ complained and warned about what they believe to be a tendency to confuse the internal and external aspects of the Communist threat; the threat from the outside is obvious enough. That threat determines much of our policy and affects our national pocket. The internal threat is less apparent, though in cases of espionage it may be no less real. Both men appear to believe that the external threat is being used as an excuse to create hysteria and suspicion here at home, with the result that dissent may come to be confused with disloyalty.

Having spent the last few days in Washington, this reporter is flying tomorrow to London, partly in order to report the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, and partly to try to assess the degree ~~in~~ and depth of the divergence of policy between this country and Britain. There are many old friends there, in and out of the government, who in the past have spoken with considerable candor on equally delicate subjects. And I hope to be able to report something of the climate of opinion in Britain.

My old friend and comrade of the London Blitz, Korea and points in

Larry Lesueur
between/will report the news for you, and I shall attempt to add certain

comments from London.

Mr. Justice Douglas was speaking of the rights of the individual. This reminded us of something another Sumpreme Court Justice - Oliver Wendell Holmes - once said:"The word right is one of the most deceptive of pitfalls for most rights are qualified." But regardless of degree or interpertation, the novelist Dostoevski was right when he concluded:"Only by self-respect will you compel others to respect you."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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contact with Moscow on a proposed Big Three meeting.

A.P. Correspondent Bill Oatis said tonight that at no time, while he was in Czechoslovakia, did he "act as an espionage agent for the American embassy in the sense that this term is understood in western countries" within the range of his experience. Oatis returned to this country on Monday after long imprisonment in Czechoslovakia.

Normally Justices of the Supreme Court employ language remarkable for its restraint if not lucidity. Today Mr. Justice William O. Douglas made a speech to the American Law Institute which was not marked by the restraint usually practiced by the honorable Members of the Court. According to Justice Douglas, America as seen from abroad seems alarmed, confused and intolerant. One important cause for this state of affairs is, according to Justice Douglas, "a growing tendency in the interests of security to take short cuts, to disregard the rights of the individual, to sponsor the cause of intolerance, and to adopt more and more the tactics of the world forces we oppose. These practices and attitudes may go unnoticed here, but they make headlines in Asia. They are a powerful voice of America, more powerful indeed than any program we can produce for radio broadcasts. They have helped lose for America the commanding position of moral leadership which we had at the end of World War II." Justice Douglas also had some blunt words about certain trial procedures in this country. He said: "We have today no exact parallel of the treason trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, no exact counterpart of the Witch Trials of the Massachusetts colony. But we have trials and investigations which perpetuate some of the evils of Raleigh's trial, and of the Witch Trials." And Justice Douglas asks: "What greater inroad on liberty can there be than an official condemnation of a man, without due process of law?"

The Justice feels that in some cases prosecutors are employing what he called "modern witchcraft" confusing the internal and external aspects of the Communist threat in an effort to get the spectre into the Jury Room." Sometimes prosecutors treat the courtroom, not as a place of dignity detached from the community, but as a place to "unleash the fury of public passion."

Justice Douglas also paid his respects to the Press, which he said "has pumped into the Jury Room hearsay, confessions, theories and influence which if done in the courtroom would result in mistrials."

Another danger to the rights of the individual as seen by Justice Douglas is that there has been built up a "vast network of wire-tappers and eavesdroppers."

Apparently speaking of people who work for the government, Justice Douglas said: "We allow important charges to be proved against a person in administrative proceedings, on the testimony of witnesses whose identity and therefore whose prejudices are never known to the government or to the accused.

In the past few days two eminent men, Mr. George Kennan, formerly our Ambassador to Moscow, and today Justice Douglas have complained and warned about what they believe to be a tendency to confuse the internal and external aspects of the Communist threat; the threat from the outside is obvious enough. That threat determines much of our policy and affects our national pocket. The internal threat is less apparent, though in cases of espionage it may be no less real. Both men appear to believe that the external threat is being used as an excuse to create hysteria and suspicion here at home, with the result that dissent may come to be confused with disloyalty.

Having spent the last few days in Washington, this reporter is flying tomorrow to London, partly in order to report the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, and partly to try to assess the degree and depth of the divergence of policy between this country and Britain. There are many old friends there, in and out of the government, who in the past have spoken with considerable candor on equally delicate subjects. And I hope to be able to report something of the climate of opinion in Britain.

My old friend and comrade of the London Blitz, Korea and points in between, Larry LeSueur, will report the news for you, and I shall attempt to add certain comments from London.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Mr. Justice Douglas was speaking of the rights of the individual. This reminded us of something another Supreme Court Justice - Oliver Wendell Holmes once said: "The word right is one of the most deceptive of pitfalls for most rights are qualified." But regardless of degree or interpretation, the novelist Distoevski was right when he concluded: "Only by self-respect will you compel others to respect you."

Good Nite and Good Luck.

21 May 1953 - 7/45

Thursday.
May 21, 1953.

Good evening everyone: Heres what happened today.

The leaders of the United States, Great Britain and France, have decided to confer on their common problems. The White House says, the meeting will be devoted, to "the many problems that must be solved co-operatively, so that the cause of world peace may be advanced. A simultaneous announcement was made in London and Paris. Prime Minister Churchill told me [redacted] House of Commons that his "main hope" is that this meeting will [redacted] be a "definite step forward, to a meeting of far graver import" with Malenkov of the Soviet Union. [redacted] Former, Prime Minister Atlee, leader of the opposition Labor Party, asked Sir Winston, if he considered this meeting, preliminary to talks with the rulers of Russia. The Prime Minister said, "he did". And in Paris, French Premier Mayer first made it known, that, he looks to this meeting, as a step toward an eventual meeting with the Russians. He said France, is ready to consider any Soviet proposals on the question of world disarmament. But Rene Mayer may not get to attend this meeting. Three hours after he announced the proposed conference [redacted], the French Assembly failed to give him a vote of confidence ON A DOMESTIC ISSUE. [redacted] And the vote against Mayer

was 328 to 243. So, after four and a half months in office, this 18th French cabinet since the Liberation, was voted "out" of office.... French officials will not venture a guess on when they might have a new cabinet and a new premier..but they make it clear that whoevere is the French premier at the time of the meeting will attend as the representative of France.

The British and French indicate that the meeting will probably be heled in the middle of june in Bermuda. The White House agrees that Bermuda will be the place but has no definite word on the time. And in face of both the British and French indications of a possible future meeting with Malenkov, the State Department said today, that the fact that the President will meet with British and French leaders does not commit us, or either of our allies, to any ultimate Four Power meeting. #

From Yugoslavia today came a flat statement denying that Marshal Tito's relations with the Soviet Union have improved in any degree since the Russians started their peace offensive. Their have been REPORTS to this effect..passed by the censors in Moscow. But today's denial comes from none other than "Marshal Tito." He says: "relations between Yugoslavia and Russia and her satellites are as bad as ever. They

have not improved.

In this country we seem to be heading for another dispute over the military budget. Republican Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine made it very clear today that she is not satisfied with the testimony received yesterday from Defense Secretary Wilson. Senator Smith has sent the secretary 32 questions she'd like him to answer in writing. The first question, concerning thr Administration's proposed five billion dollar cut in the air force budget, asks:" Is the new budget based on eceonomy or security?" And then Senator Smith inquires: how can you cut the budget, reduce the planned strength of the air force and still say it will be more powerful than it would have been under previous plans. She wants to know if the Joint Chiefs of Staff approved the budget. and who decided the air force should take the heaviest cut. And the Senator from Maine ASKS: how has the nature of the Soviet threat changed so that we need fewer air wings but the same number of army divisions and combat ships.

The Air Force itself made known its lack of agreement with Secretary Wilson in an official statement. This statement was placed in the House record by Democratic Representative Yorty of California. The statement says that under the reductions planned by the Administration:

the Air Force will have poorer equipment... reduced manning standards... fewer air force wings... The Air Force will have to cancel or delay plane deliveries, on July first, and it will have to cancel or delay future deliveries scheduled for the next two years.

The whole problem of deficits and defense was brought up again today by Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey. He told reporters: "This country is confronted with a condition no country ever faced before...the threat of an atomic Pearl Harbor." Humphrey says he's "terribly disappointed" because the government cannot balance the budget for the fiscal year starting this July first. But he hopes to balance it for the next fiscal year, unless "national considerations" make this impossible. Mr. Humphrey told a news conference, the Treasury department is working on a brand new tax law... considering everything. The new law might include a national sales tax, but the Secretary would not go on record for or against this.

The President today nominated three new ambassadors. He selected R. Douglas Stuart, [redacted] treasurer of the Republican National Committee, to be ambassador to Canada. Stuart is vice chairman of the Quaker Oats Company. [redacted] Mr. Eisenhower named Micheal McDermott, the state department's press officer, to be ambassador to El Salvador. and William T. Feifer, a New York attorney, to be ambassador to the Dominican Republican.

The President had breakfast this morning with Republican National Chairman Hall.. and two former party chairmen: Attorney General Brownell and Postmaster General Summerfield. Hall says the group discussed job patronage, but nothing specifically. And he told reporters that he believes Mr. Eisenhower is "even more popular now than when the people cast their votes for him last November."

Undersecretary of State Walter Bedell Smith today asked a House committee to approve the President's request for a law admitting 240-thousand immigrants to this country in the next two years. Smith said Europe's basic over-population and its postwar refugee problem are of the most serious concern to the United States... because of their impact on "the health and stability of friendly countries."

Senator Jenner's [redacted] committee today questioned Edwin S. Smith, a member of the National Labor Relations Board, under the Roosevelt administration. # Smith refused to tell the committee whether he was a Communist when he worked for the government. But he said: "I am not a spy. I never have and never will engage in espionage in connection with the Soviet government."

In Hong Kong, the manager of a British steamship company denied [redacted] that two company ships carried Chinese Communist troops along the China coast. Such a charge was made yesterday before the McCarthy committee. But the Hong Kong ship manager, F.J. [redacted] Horman-Fisher, says the ships in question were seized by the Chinese Communists and operated by them since 1951. He says no one ever tried to get the correct information from his office.

Democratic Senator Jackson of Washington State today called on the State Department to make public the full story of what happened to the appointment of Mrs. Mildred ~~McAfee~~ MacAfee Horton, the former director of the Waves and former president of Wellsley college. She had been nominated as a delegate to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission. But later ~~[redacted]~~ someone else was named in her place. Senator Jackson says the State

Department's delay, and published news stories, have left "a slur on the reputation and loyalty" of Mrs. Horton.

~~Supreme Court Justice Jackson said today that there is a "startling discrepancy between crimes committed and crimes punished" in this country. He says there is reason to believe that our system of criminal justice is often failing in one or the other of its two ends: to convict the guilty and protect the innocent."~~

The executive Council of the American Federation of Labor today unanimously rejected the Longshoremen's union proposals to reform itself. The Council has ordered the union to clean up within three months. But it did not suggest what it might do at the end of that period if its not satisfied with the Longshoremen's actions.

In Korea today, South Korean troops stopped a Communist attack on an allied ~~[illegible]~~ outpost on the eastern front.

And in India, Secretary of States Dulles and Prime Minister Nehru scheduled another private talk. Intimates of the two men say they cleared up "a great many misunderstandings" at yesterday's meeting.

~~At the United Nations here in New York, French~~

LeSueur cbs 7:45p 21 May 1953

Well, it looks as though Premier Rene Meyer of France, will have to cancell his reservations for Bermuda.. The Fall of the French government today, is not only unfortunate, but almost ludicrous, since the collapse (on a vote of confidence) came immediately after Washington and London deliberately permitted the head of the French government to break the news of the forthcoming meeting of the Western Big Three..

For even this calculated reassurance to the French, that their country is regarded as one of the Great and Sovereign powers, failed to appease the chronically-split, yet power-hungry National Assembly of France..

But in a curious way, this seemingly almost mischievous action by the French politicians, in the face of what appears to be momentous world news, may serve to place a big three or even a big four meeting in a different, if not better, perspective..

The French are known for their logic, and perhaps their cynicism.. And the attitude they displayed today, is that

the dynamics of the world are not likely to be changed by a meeting of three [redacted] or even four people...The French attitude may be condemned for its [redacted] relative defeatism, or [redacted] perhaps summed up in the current American expression.. "This is bigger than both of us." In other [redacted] words, [redacted]t the world is bigger than all four [redacted] heads of [redacted] great states...

It may be, that in [redacted] an effort to divert French attention [redacted] from a domestic crisis, Premier Meyer oversold the skeptical French politicians, on the possibilities of what a Big Four meeting could accomplish.. He was making an effort [redacted] to get a vote of confidence, on his request to trim government expenses [redacted] by decree, so. The French Premier jumped the gun on the purposes of a Bermuda meeting. Stated it was to talk over the [redacted] feasability of a meeting with Russia.. A step which the State Department [redacted] cautiously says, the meeting will not be committed...

And in elaborating on his hopes of what an [redacted] prospective Big Four meeting could accomplish, the Ex-Premier declared that [redacted] France

would give the utmost consideration to any disarmament proposals by the Soviet Union... [redacted]

This rapid leap into an unknown future, from [redacted] agreement to hold a big three meeting, to a dazzling promise of world [redacted] disarmament, may have looked a little too much like "pie in the sky" to the skeptical [redacted] French Assembly..

[redacted] After all, disarmament has been under discussion at the [redacted], for almost countless years now...with both sides of the world hung-up, not only on "what" is to be [redacted] Accomplished, but how it is to be accomplished, without giving either side the [redacted], and furthermore, how any disarmament could be [redacted]..

The Russians are admmantly against free inspection by [redacted] foreigners, and the West is adamantly against signing any paper agreements, which might find [redacted] disarming alone..

[redacted] It appears to most qualified observers, that in any easing of world tensions, disarmament could only be an end-product, and not a beginning. [redacted] Even if the four great powers placed ceilings on troops under arms, we've already learned that [redacted] that little states like North Korea can fight a pretty good war [redacted]. if they get help..

Time was, of course, when a big four meeting could drastically change the affairs of the world, when their military forces in the field, dictated world policy...But in times of relative peace, this just isn't true.. No four men can shape destiny, anymore than any ONE can, although several have tried..

For the French, the problem of choosing a new Premier, to go to Bermuda, will not be easy... Their parliament knows NOW, that the man they choose, must have stature in the eyes of Esienhower and Churchill, and perhaps ultimately, the Russians.. And men of such caliber and prestige, are hard come by, in France these day. Her leading statesmen, like Paul Reynaud, George Bidault, Rene Plemen and Robert Schuman, are all highly contraversial, party politicians..

But if the French have reformed their government, and the Bermuda meeting comes off on schedule next month, it might be possible for the west to unify its attitudes on Korea, on Indo-China, and perhaps even Red China...

But there are just too many other nations, and too many other problems, to hope for much more, in the immediate future..

This is Larry LeSueur...I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news..(CUE) But first a word from Bob Dixon..

The French government has fallen again...the 18th time since that country was liberated. The issue had nothing to do with atomic control [redacted] the international army [redacted] or the war in Korea. As often happens in the affairs of men, as well as nations, the crisis was reached on a small point: raising [redacted] cafe taxes and cutting [redacted] subsidies for the production of WINE [redacted]. On such things governments rise [redacted] fall.

And that's my footnote to the news.

Friday
Lesueur 22 May 1953 - 7/45

Good evening everyone.. here's what happened today:

Air Force Secretary, Harold E. Talbott says he is "disappointed" in the Administration's reduction of the air force budget. Talbott "hopes" it will not be necessary to curtail any fighting planes or air force research and development. The Secretary made known his views on the proposed 5-billion dollar budget-cut in a letter to Democratic Representative Yorty of California. And Yorty said today, that Defense Secretary Wilson should resign, because he is "a defeatist secretary" and doesn't understand our defense needs. Other Democrats attacked the proposed reduction. Representative Steed of Oklahoma says, IT WILL CUT the "heart muscle out of our national defense." Senator Russell of Georgia, feels the cuts will "make it impossible to work out world peace." feels the Russians will not bargain with us, if we are weak. But on the Republican Side, Chairman Short of the House Armed Services Committee, says, the proposed cuts "are not dangerous." Representative Cole of New York says, the Air Force will still spend 60 per cent of the military budget, "and that ought to be ample." And Chairman Reed of the House Ways and Means Committee, says: "The question to be met, is whether or not, we are getting a solid dollar's worth of defense, for each dollar

this Congress is asked to provide in taxes."

Today The President signed into law the controversial tidelands bill. And he told 46 members of Congress gathered for the ceremony that he will "always resist federal encroachment upon rights and affairs of the states." Mr. Eisenhower said this bill recognizing the claims of the states to submerged offshore lands within their historic boundaries, "is in keeping with the basic principles of honesty and fair play." The tidelands measure fulfills one of the President's chief campaign promises.

The Labor Department reports that the cost of living went up a bit between March and April and is now within one-half of one per cent of the peak reached last November. Living costs now are seven-tenths of a per cent higher than a year ago and eleven-point-seven per cent above what they were when the Korean war started.

General Motors and the C.I.O. auto workers today agreed on changes in their five year contract which expires in 1955. Since the contract WENT INTO EFFECT, tied to the cost of living, 350-thousand G.M. workers have received raises of 24 cents an hour. The new agreement makes 19 cents of this permanent, as part of the base wage rate..not subject to reduction WHEN the cost of living goes down.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor today asked the President to set up a top-level commission to study ways to assure continued prosperity.

In Washington, the convention of Americans for Democratic Action, accused the President of a lack of leadership. And the A.D.A. sees threats to "the strength and freedom" of the country, in Republican efforts to reduce defense spending and THRU congressional investigations.

Bernard Baruch visited the White House today..spent 90-minutes at lunch with the President.. then told reporters: "Mr. Eisenhower has "the toughest job any president ever had." Baruch said former President Truman had the hardest job during his term.. but now "things are a good deal more complicated and mixed-up."

In India today, Secretary of State Dulles, completing three days of talks with Prime Minister Nehru and other Indian leaders , told reporters he doubts any important results could come from a Big Three meeting with Malenkov of the Soviet Union. Mr. Dulles said he will have these doubts as long as the Soviet bloc is promoting war in Korea and Indo China, and REFUSES to restore the freedom of Austria.

In Canada, the visiting General Ridgeway said, that "human inertia" might prevent the North Atlantic Treaty Forces, from reaching their military goals...He said he was not "imputing any government complacency" but "its a common human trait, to slow down..

The Secretary, answering written questions, submitted in advance, said he feels his visit to India has been very worthwhile, and should lead to better understanding between our two countries.

In Indo-China, French fighter and bomber planes attacked enemy supply routes leading to Communist China. And in Paris, a number of deputies demanded a debate on the war in Indo-China. They were aroused by a report made by four Parliamentarians who visited the fighting area. These deputies say: French beurocracy has created "a virtual dictatorship in Indo-China".. is alienating the loyal Vietnam population and reducing French chances for victory.

insert - yp pass

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At the United Nations, a statement from the Chinese Nationalists, says the Formosa navy has intercepted 59 ships carrying strategic materials to Communist China, from August of 1949, to September of 1952. The Chinese Nationalists say 31 of these ships were of British registry..12

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Ed Murrow arrived in London today and a few hours ago he recorded this report for you:

#

And This is L L Lemon / I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to The News = Cue

But first a [redacted] Bob Dixon, —

Coronation fever, has apparently set in for everyone in Britain...except the Communists. (THE LONDON) [redacted] Daily Worker says the Coronation is just one "big capitalist plot to keep the workers in their place." But [redacted] of more immediate concern to the Daily Worker [redacted] is the traffic congestion. It complains that cars and trucks are all tied up in what it calls "The Coronation Crawl." It was never like this in Moscow. And that's my footnote to the news.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, May 22, 1953
7:45-8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... Ed Murrow arrived in London today, and a few hours ago he recorded this report for you.

MURROW: THIS IS LONDON.

This is about as superficial a report as you have heard; it's based on some five or six hours in London.

After the plane sat down at Heathrow, the customs inspector asked a few perfunctory questions, one of them being whether I had ever been in England before. I told him I had for a bit - nine years, from '37 to '46. He fashioned himself a small smile and said, "Not such a terribly bad place, is it?" On the evidence of just a couple of hours' driving about these familiar streets, the customs man was, as usual, involved in an understatement. This city resembles a great theatre, stage set. All the props are familiar. They have been placed there by history. Time has even softened the hard outlines of the scars left by bombs and the V-1s and the V-2s. Down near St. Paul's there are even little greenhouses where old buildings died. There is green grass, even bushes four or five feet high, covering some of the rubble. There is more traffic on the streets than I have seen since 1939. The buses seem a brighter red than they have since Mr. Chamberlain brought back that piece of paper from Munich. The people appear better clothed than they have since Sir Winston Churchill popularized his version of the siren zip suit.

The green pots standing steady on the window ledges are greener than they were before, and the geraniums they wear with pride are as red as the color on the Union Jack. The city has been furbished and polished. Even signs like "The Midland Bank", "Lyon's", "Milk Bar" have been painted and brushed and look right impressive.

It seems that almost everything has been cleaned except Lord

Nelson atop his column in Trafalgar Square. Down around Parliament Square, along the Mall and Park Lane, the whole of the coronation procession route, the stands slope down to the street like delicate terracing or counteur plowing in the Midwest. They seem almost designed to prevent erosion, while the symbols of British history flow thru the streets.

It's a warm evening over here. The stands outside Buckingham Palace are about two-thirds filled. Nothing is happening. No one is going anywhere. These are just Londoners sitting there, looking at that rather sombre palace, maybe soaking up a little history. Someone produced a line somewhere the other day saying that the English are a religious people, but their religion is England. They're preparing for a ceremony which is uniquely their own. They're a people proud, at times arrogant, confident that they know how to act because their history provides them with so much guidance and precedence - and that includes knowing how to die in defense of this accumulation of liberty, prejudice and idiosyncracy with as much dignity as any other people.

I noticed, driving along the Embankment this afternoon, that even the boats on the Thames seemed well scrubbed and polished, saw one that was at Dunkerque. As we drove along, the wheels of the ancient car felt the little valleys or potholes where incendiary bombs had burnt themselves out on the wooden paving blocks. During a war these people in this drab but different city dug deep in their history for strength and stability; they were often frightened. But this curious combination of achievement and mythology created by their ancestors caused them to stand steady. They are now preparing to add another chapter to their long history of pageantry and performance, another incident which will serve to remind the present generation and perhaps future ones that the continuity of the development of freedom for the individual in this island has been no accident.

The Crown in this country is more than a symbol, which every resource of press and radio exalts and defends. It is a reminder of where

this nation has been. The Crown has been worn by tyrants who lost their heads, by great and by mediocre men. The power of the sovereign has been reduced, in political terms, to the point where only the symbolism ~~reminds~~ remains, but in constitutional terms this country could not function without a crown, and each reduction in the sovereign's power has meant an increase in the sovereignty of the individual.

I observed today that the face of the clock Big Ben has been cleaned. I assume that that was done by the Office of Works or another appropriate Government authority. But I observed too that in some of the poorer districts, where the inhabitants have probably never had more than ten shillings ahead of the rent, the windows were washed, the curtains were white and the old, worn stone steps were freshly scrubbed. This is not, I suspect, a show for tourists. The people who live in those dwellings will garner no dollars. It is, rather, a spontaneous act which springs from national pride and the knowledge or belief widely held in this country that tomorrow is shaped and created by the sum total of a lot of yesterdays.

This is Ed Murrow recording from London.

Good night and good luck.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheimer

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
(LARRY LESEUER SUBSTITUTING)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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The green pots standing steady on the window ledges are greener than they were before, and the geraniums they wear with pride are as red as the color on the Union Jack. The city has been furbished and polished. Even signs like "The Midland Ban," "Lyon's," "Mild Bar" have been painted and brushed and look right impressive. It seems that almost everything has been cleaned except Lord Nelson atop his column in Trafalgar Square. Down around Parliament Square, along the Mall and Park Lane, the whole of the coronation procession route, the stands slope down to the street like delicate terracing or countour plowing in the Midwest. They seem almost designed to prevent erosion, while the symbols of British history flow through the streets.

It's a warm evening over here. The stands outside Buckingham Palace are about two-thirds filled. Nothing is happening. No one is going anywhere. These are just Londoners sitting there, looking at that rather sombre palace, maybe soaking up a little history. Someone produced a line somewhere the other day saying that the English are a religious people, but their religion is England. They're preparing for a ceremony which is uniquely their own. They're a people proud, at times arrogant, confident that they know how to act because their history provides

them with so much guidance and precedence - and that includes knowing how to die in defense of this accumulation of liberty, prejudice and idiosyncracy with as much dignity as any other people.

I noticed, driving along the Embankment this afternoon, that even the boats on the Thames seemed well scrubbed and polished, saw one that was at Dunkerque. As we drove along, the wheels of the ancient car felt the little valleys or potholes where incendiary bombs had burnt themselves out on the wooden paving blocks. During a war these people in this drab but different city dug deep in their history for strength and stability; they were often frightened. But this curious combination of achievement and mythology created by their ancestors caused them to stand steady. They are now preparing to add another chapter to their long history of pageantry and performance, another incident which will serve to remind the present generation and perhaps future ones that the continuity of the development of freedom for the individual in this island has been no accident.

The Crown in this country is more than a symbol, which every resource of press and radio exalts and defends. It is a reminder of where this nation has been. The Crown has been worn by tyrants who lost their heads, by great and by mediocre men. The power of the sovereign has been reduced, in political terms, to the point where only the sumbolism remains, but in constitutional terms this country could not function without a crown, and each reduction in the sovereign's power has meant an increase in the sovereignty of the individual.

I observed today that the face of the clock Big Ben has been cleaned. I assume that that was done by the Office of Works or another appropriate Government authority. But I observed too, that in some of the poorer districts, where the inhabitants have probably never had more than ten shillings ahead of the rent, the windows were washed, the curtains were white and the old, worn stone steps were freshly scrubbed. This is not, I suspect, a show for tourists. The people who live in those dwellings will garner no dollars. It is, rather, a spontaneous act which springs from national pride and the knowledge or belief widely held in this country that tomorriw shaped and created by the sum total of a lot of yesterdays.

This is Ed Murrow recording from London. Good Night and Good luck!

LESEUER: And this is Larry Leseuer. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news, but first, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

LESEUER: Coronation fever has apparently set in for everyone in Britain, except the Communists. The London Daily Worker says the Coronation is just one "big capitalist plot to keep the workers in their place." But of more immediate concern to the Daily Worker is the traffic congestion. It complains that cars and trucks are all tied up in what it calls "The Coronation Crawl." It was never like this in Moscow. And that's my footnote to the news.

7/45 - May 25 - 1953 - hesman

Monday

Good evening everyone, here's what happened today:

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And some hours (before) Moscow made this announcement, the State Department issued a review of negotiations on Austria with the conclusion that Moscow's attitude "leaves little hope for the successful conclusion of a treaty in the immediate future." We insist that the Soviet Union "has been, and is" the stumbling block.

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Martin also says he feels that the Administration's tax program will pass the House.."if we ever get it to the floor for a vote." [redacted]

The White House today issued a statement by General Ridgeway, the commander of the North Atlantic Defense Forces, announcing that Admiral Fechteler has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Allied Forces in Southern Europe. The Admiral, who is now chief of naval operations, with a two-year-term yet to run, will replace Admiral Carney who has been called home to take the Naval Operations post. The two men swap jobs.

Out in Nevada today, America's atomic cannon successfully fired a nuclear shell. The burst from the 280 millemeter gun was fired at a target area seven miles away. The Army and the Atomic Energy Commission say the shell exploded just as it was expected to do. Defense Secretary Wilson, who witnessed the test, says - "it was extremely interesting and I am pleased with its success." Admiral Radford, who is to be chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, called the test "a milestone in the history of atomic weapons."

In Washington, the Supreme Court again refused to intervene in the case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the convicted atomic spies. The vote was 7 to 2. It was the third time our highest court turned down a request for a hearing by the Rosenbergs. Their attorney announces he'll ask the court for a stay of execution until he prepares another petition for a rehearing.

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~~received a greater value of goods from the Red Chinese than it has sold to them.~~

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And the Senate today refused to enlarge its Labor and Armed Services committees, to make room, for Independent Senator Morse of Oregon. The vote was 56 to 19.

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In Korea we have now presented to the Communists a new truce proposal. And the meetings have been recessed for one week. Allied negotiators have refused to disclose any of the details.. or say anything about what happened at today's meeting. The Communists say: we asked for secret sessions in the future. The South Korean delegation on the U.N. truce team did not attend today's meeting.. presumably because of objections to at least part of the new proposal.

In Tokyo today, a Japanese newspaper says Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was jerked from her automobile by some 20 Japanese women who waved Communist banners. Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary denies this report.. says the demonstrators did not use physical violence.. but shouted at her: "Go home.. we don't want war." Mrs. Roosevelt herself was not available for comment.

And Now.. for a report from London.. as recorded by Ed Murrow a few minutes ago. = And This is Larry LeSueur - I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to The News - (Cue) But first a word from Bob Dixon

On Friday night, Princess Margaret will attend the Coronation Ball at Hampton Court, the largest of the Queen's Palaces, where the "No Smoking" rule is strictly enforced. So Britons are speculating whether the young Princess, who has frequently smoked in public, will perpetuate the modern age or bow to the ancient royal decree. The first...and last...time anyone smoked within the Palace Grounds was 400 years ago. It was a gentleman named Sir Walter Raleigh.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, May 25, 1953
7:45-8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: And now for a report from London, as recorded by Ed Murrow a few minutes ago.

MURROW: THIS IS LONDON:

And this is no time to speak of weighty affairs from London. A long week end holiday is drawing to a close. The sun has been shining for two days, temperatures in the 80s. No people react more strongly to sunshine than the English - they get so little of it. On a bright, sunny day their whole character and cast of countenance takes on a benign and gracious air. Sir Winston Churchill is down at his country place, Chartwell, dealing with official papers, behind a brick wall that he built himself, watching four baby swans, ten days old, paddle about a pond.

The British appear to be watching the news from a place X called Katmandu as eagerly as the news from Moscow or Washington. Katmandu is the cablehead for dispatches telling about Britain's team of mountain climbers trying to conquer Mt. Everest as a coronation present for the Queen. Also, Neeelah, the favorite for the Derby, is lame and may not run - and this is a matter of the utmost concern.

Down on the east coast, near Brighton, a floating mine has been lashed to the breakwater. And later this week a group of youngsters, including many Germans, will arrive in London to study the British way of life. The German kids will stay in the Borough of Westham, in the homes of working people, as their guests. The fathers or brothers of those German kids probably dropped the mine and they certainly leveled about a square mile of Westham with bombs, killed hundreds and rendered thousands homeless. This hospitality for German youngsters is another indication that the British do not attribute to nations the emotions or characteristics of individuals. And this is even true in relation to Senator McCarthy. One of the shrewdest and most experiens-

ed observers of the British political scene said to me yesterday: "If his name were MacDonald or McNabb he would not be so thoroly disliked, but McCarthy sounds Irish and we've had a spot of difficulty with the Irish from time to time and the ancient association tends to increase the current dislike."

Later in the week we shall deal at some length with the subject of Anglo-American relations. But at the end of this long Whitsun week end, spent roaming the streets of London, those relations do not appear to be in such bad repair. British opinion is not made by a speech or a transatlantic exchange. These are people who believe in the inevitability of gradualness. A friend said to me today, commenting upon the Russian reaction to the Bermuda meeting, "it rather looks as tho the Russians would save us again. Their big hope is to divide the Western Alliance and we are apparently not as divided as the Russians think."

In this country much of the old flavor, the casual, ~~xxxx~~ leisurely belief that urgent questions should be aged and seasoned by delay still remains. After all, it's only about sixty years since Joseph Chamberlain wrote to Mr. Balfour, "I would like to discuss this matter with you. I think you will agree that it is urgent. I am just going abroad and will be back in a month. Could we meet then?" And Mr. Balfour sent his reply -- the month was August -- and the reply said; "I agree about the profound urgency of the matter. I shall be in Biarritz with my father-in-law when you come back, but no doubt we can arrange to meet before Christmas and go into it thoroly." The British put little premium on consistency or conformity. In the rehearsals down at Westminster Abbey the Archbishop of Canterbury, albeit in casual tones, orders about officers who were accustomed during the war to order about hundreds of thousands of troops.

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of worn-out mines, or the atomic energy plant at Harwell, or the welfare state, or the still limited diet. The Coronation will be a combination of medieval Britain and Shakespeare's Britain and, so far as this observer can discern, that's the way the people who live here want it.

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Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
(LARRY LESEUER SUBSTITUTING)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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26 May 1953 7/45 Down

Tuesday

Good evening everyone, here's what happened today:

Prime Minister Churchill announced that his government "completely supports" the new allied truce proposal for Korea. India's Prime Minister Nehru endorses the proposal..so do the Dutch. All three were consulted before our General Harrison turned the plan over to the enemy. But from the South Korean ambassador to Washington comes this statement: "the proposals are "completely unsatisfactory to my government and to my people."

Sir Winston, in a statement announcing Britain's approval of the still secret plan, made it clear that all Commonwealth countries and all other members of the United Nations fighting in Korea were consulted. Churchill could not say more, because of the secrecy of the details, but he described the proposal as very close to the terms of the Indian resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly last December.

Prime Minister Nehru made the same comparison. And he urged a quick settlement of the Korean war "to relieve anxiety in Asia and clear the field for settling wider issues."

The South Korean ambassador called on our Acting Secretary of State Smith and then made known the views of his government to reporters. He said he

didn't "lodge a protest" with Acting Secretary Smith. Just tried to tell him why the South Korean people don't like the whole idea. He feels the allies are making concessions to the Communists, and the Communists are making no concessions. And he says his government insists that as part of the price of peace in Korea, his country must be unified.

In Korea today, South Korean sources told American reporters what is in the secret proposals. Their accounts do not exactly jibe with reports we've had from Washington. But this appears to be what we have suggested to the enemy: A five-nation neutral commission to take charge of all prisoners who do not want to go home. They will be held for 90 days while the Chinese and North Korean Communists attempt to change their minds. At the end of this period, those North Koreans who still refuse to go home, would be released in South Korea. And Chinese Communists who refuse repatriation would be set free..possibly in Formosa, the home of the Nationalists. [redacted]

But to repeat the latest word from the White House:

No Korean prisoners of war will be repatriated by force. And no prisoners will be coerced of intimidated in any way.

The President says these principles "are basic and not subject to change."

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We anticipate a third group: those prisoners who tell us they do not want to go home.. yet UNDER DURESS tell the enemy they do want to return. These cases would be decided by the political conference..with a final appeal to the United Nations General Assembly. That seems to be the general outline of the proposals we have made at Panmunjom.

[redacted]

While the statesmen were explaining and endorsing or condemning these proposals, American flyers engaged enemy Migs in new air battles. We shot down 12 Migs.. damaged another. and the air force says all of our planes returned safely from today's battles.

In this country the new battle over the air force budget went through another day of charges and explanations. Deputy Defense Secretary Kyes says the Joint Chiefs of Staff, soon to be replaced, have ~~misled~~ MIS-led the American people into a false sense of security. He says the chiefs set "unfortunately" high goals for expanding the air force. And this left the impression of security because a lot of money was being spent and big figures were used as the eventual target. Kyes says flatly that the old target of 143 air wings "was too high for orderly achivement in the time available, and with unfortunate results."

But Democratic Representative Price says that the five billion dollar cut in air force funds was dictated by the Budget Bureau. without military consultation. The Budget Bureau says this is not true.. the new goals and figures were approved by the National Security Council.

General Vandenbergh, chief of staff of the air force, says he sat in

on a National Security Council meeting to answer questions. But he was not consulted..not asked for opinions.. and gave none.

~~Democratic Senator Russell of Georgia made challenges recent statements by Defense Secretary Wilson that we can get more air defense for less money. Russell says: If Wilson has found a magic formula, its logical sequence would be to cut the Air Force budget by ten billions, instead of five billions, and thus get twice as much defense.~~

~~Democratic Senator Johnson of Texas says the whole issue has left people bewildered. Republican Senator Carlson of Kansas says Johnson's speech is just politics.~~

At the Supreme Court today, Chief Justice Vinson denied a stay of execution for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the convicted atomic spies. The appeal had been filed earlier in the day..less than 24 hours after the court, for the third time, had refused to review the trial. #

The State Department announced today that we are demanding the immediate departure from this country of one Christache Zambeti, first secretary of the Romanian legation in Washington. Here is the reason in a story confirmed by the department. Sometime ago Zambeti called on Valeriu Georgescu, a Romanian-born naturalized American citizen. Zambeti made

[redacted] Georgescu an offer. He said, if the new American citizen would spy for ~~America~~ Red Romania, and betray his new country, it might be possible to get the release from Romania of the two Georgescu children, boys aged 14 and 19. To make his point, ~~to~~ the so-called diplomat from Romania, produced a picture of the two youngsters. On the back was a message: "Dear Daddy: please do all you can to help us." But Mr. Georgescu, a petroleum engineer, decided to tell the whole story to the F.B.I. and the State Department. That's why the department today ordered Zembeti to get out of the country. ~~But~~ The Department admits the two boys in Romania are not American citizens; there is little we can do for them. And their father, Valeriu Georgescu told reporters today: "Our hope is that world opinion will save ~~the~~ our children."

~~Republican Senator [illegible] said today the American [illegible] Association is a Communist-controlled [illegible] to our [illegible] in key cities.~~

Attorney General Brownell has ordered a New York grand jury to investigate the New York-New Jersey waterfronts. This will be done on the basis of evidence gathered by 150 F.B.I. agents. And George Meany, the president of the A.F. of L. today called on the International Longshoremen's

Association to cleanup the waterfront "FORTHWITH." Meany says the I.L.A's reform program is "not satisfactory" to the A.F. of L.

The Ford Motor Company today adjusted its cost-of-living contract with the C.I.O. auto workers.. gave the union the same benefits it recently received from General Motors. Then Ford pledged its 135-thousand workers a maximum monthly pension of $137.50 A MONTH.... (including social security) Previously it was $125 a month. #

Investigators for a House committee said today that government tax experts were over-ruled on a stock deal case in 1948 that resulted in savings close to one million dollars for Austin Igleheart, president of General Foods, and other stockholders. The government men say their ruling was reversed after former Treasury Secretary Snyder became interested in the case.

And the Atomic Energy Commission today asked Congress to amend the law to permit private industry to help develop atomic power for industrial use that would be "economically competitive" with other power sources.

Well Now for Ed Murrow's report from London..recorded a few minutes ago:

And This is LL I'll be back in a moment with a postscript to The news - Cue - But first a word from B.B. Dixon

The Four-Power talks dealing with an Austrian Peace Treaty have broken down again. And this new development only proves, once more, that the ways of diplomacy are strange indeed. The Russians contend that only the Foreign Ministers Council can order the Deputies to meet. But it's taken 260 sessions (OF THE DEPUTIES) since the end of the war for the Russians to get around to raising this point.

And that's my footnote to the news.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, May 26th, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... Well, now for Ed Murrow's report from London, recorded a few minutes ago.

MURROW: This is London. About the only thing of note that happened here today was that the Australians took over the guard at Buckingham Palace. The boat-trains from the Queen Elizabeth poured more thousands into the city, where the traffic has already come to resemble a heavy surf rather than the progress of wheeled vehicles. Tonight, the Foreign Office released the text of the reply by the Western powers to the Russian refusal to talk about a peace treaty for Austria. The reply says, in effect, that the Russian refusal is 'too bad,' that they are quibbling, and that the next move now is up to Russia. The reply says: "It remains to be seen whether the Russians are now prepared to pursue the question of an Austrian peace treaty through diplomatic channels." It is already clear that they are not. The Russians are willing to sit down in a big power conference. They suspect that the West will gang up on them at the Bermuda meeting, and they're not going to throw away one of their big cards before the game begins.

It is safe to assume that the Russians will not make a deal on Austria or anything else of importance until some kind of agreement is made on Germany. For the Russians know - and we should - that nothing decisive is going to happen in Europe until the question of Germany's future is settled. And recent Russian pronouncements have been aimed more at the German people than at the governments of the Big Three. It becomes increasingly clear that the Big Three have a lot of agreeing to do amongst themselves before they can even agree to disagree with the Russians.

British observers are unusually blunt in saying that neither the American nor French governments arein a position to make commitments that are likely to be honored or approved by their legislative

assemblies. This gives rise to the recent stresses and strains in Anglo-American relations. The British don't know what we want or how we propose to get it. The politically sophisticated acknowledge that the position of world leadership is ours, but they are both curious and apprehensive as to where we purpose to lead them. When they are told that by spending fewer dollars we will get greater defenses, they attempt to translate this statement into pounds and shillings, and still it doesn't add. This is an island that must trade in order to live; and people here are acutely aware that they may have less trade with us in the future rather than more. If that happens, the answer is obvious, - they will trade where they can.

When our spokesmen talk about rolling back the Iron Curtain or liberating the satellite nations, the average Londoner is inclined to say, "Oh, wait a minute, how do you do that without a war?" And no one from the other side of the Atlantic has told him howthat is to be done. And the Londoner looks at the scars from the last war and he says, "Thank you very much, we just had one, and we would prefer not to have another."

So far as this reporter can determine, there is not apparent in London, any unusual amount of anti-American sentiment. There is certainly apprehension and some bewilderment. Much of it stems from the old-fashioned fact that we govern ourselves in different fashions. The British cannot conceive of a head of state who says, in effect, 'I speak my piece and then it's up to the Parliament.' If that happened here, the head of state would either get his legislation or he would get out of office. The British just can't understand how a President may be forded to rely upon the opposition party in order to carry through his foreign policy legislation. So far as the visitor is concerned, there is no indication that President Eisenhower has lost any of the enormous prestige he had in this country as a general. But, it is necessary to report a widespread feeling that in the British vernacular, the chap doesn't appear to be running the show.

There is another factor that contributes to this Anglo-American quandry: It is a subtle one; it may be exaggerated on this side, but it's

important, - it's a matter of individual liberty in relation to the state; the toleration of the minority view; the right to be wrong; to be non-conformist. The British spent a lot of blood winning those rights, and they protected them, even during the darkest days of the war when they stood alone. They believe that they see those ancient rights now abused and endangered in America by spokesmen and representatives of the party in power, with no substantial protest or disciplinary action by the Administration, - the Administration which is supposed to lead and ~~xxxxx~~ nourish the forces of freedom in this continuing contest with tyranny. This state of affairs gives the British furiously to think, and it causesthem to wonder, occasionally out loud, about the true nature and intent of the great nation to which they have mortgaged so much of their future.

This is Ed Murrow recording from London. Good Night and Good Luck.

LESUEUR: And this is Larry Lesueur. I'llbe back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But, first a word from Bob Dickson.

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
(LARRY LESEUER SUBSTITUTING)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

Good Evening everyone, here's what happened today:

Prime Minister Churchill announced that his government "completely supports" the new allied truce proposal for Korea. India's Prime Minister Nehru endorses the proposal, so do the Dutch. All three were consulted before our General Harrison turned the plan over to the enemy. But from the South Korean ambassador to Washington comes this statement: "The proposals are completely unsatisfactory to my government and to my people."

Sir Winston, in a statement announcing Britain's approval of the still secret plan, made it clear that all Commonwealth countries and all other members of the United Nations fighting in Korea were consulted. Churchill could not say more, because of the secrecy of the details, but he described the proposal as very close to the terms of the Indian resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly last December.

Prime Minister Nehru made the same comparison. And he urged a quick settlement of the Korean war "to relieve anxiety in Asia and clear the field for settling wider issues."

The South Korean ambassador called on our Acting Secretary of State Bedell Smith and then made known the views of his government to reporters. He said he didn't lodge a protest with Acting Secretary Smith, just tried to tell him why the South Korean people don't like the whole idea. He feels the allies are making concessions to the Communists and the Communists are making no concessions. And he says his government insists that as part of the price of peace in Korea his country must be unified.

In Korea today South Korean sources told American reporters what is in the secret proposals. Their accounts do not exactly jibe with reports we've had from Washington. But this apears to be what we have suggested to the enemy: A

five-nation enutral commission to take charge of all prisoners who do not want to go home. They will be held for 90 days while the Chinese and North Korean Communists attempt to change their minds. At the end of this period, those North Koreans who still refuse to go home would be released in South Korea. And Chinese Communists who refuse repatriation would be set free, possibly in Formosa, the home of the Nationalists. We anticipate a third group: those prisoners who tell us they do not want to go home, yet under duress, tell the enemy they do want to return. These cases would be decided by the political conference with a final appeal to the United Nations General Assembly. That seems to be the general outline of the proposals we have made at Panmunjom.

But to repeat the latest word from the White House: No Korean prisoners of war will be repatriated by force. And no prisoners will be coerced or intimidated in any way. The President says these principles "are basic and not subject to change."

While the statesmen were explaining and endorsing or condemning these proposals, American flyers engaged enemy Migs in new air battles. We shot down 12 Migs, damaged another and the air force says all of our planes returned safely from today's battles.

In this country the new battle over the air force budget went through another day of charges and explanations. Deputy Defense Secretary Kyes says the Joint Chiefs of Staff, soon to be replaced, have misled the American people into a false sense of security. He says the chiefs set "unfortunately" high goals for expanding the air force. And this left the impression of security because alot of money was being spent and big figures were used as the eventual target. Kyes says flatly that the old target of 143 air wings "was too high for orderly achievement in the time available, and with unfortunate results."

But Democratic Representative Price says that the five billion dollar cut in air force funds was dictated by the Budget Bureau, without military consultation. The Budget Bureau says this is not true; the new goals and figures were approved by the National Security Council.

General Vandenbergh, chief of staff of the air force, says he sat in on a National Security Council meeting to answer questions. But he was not consulted, not asked for opinions, and gave none.

At the Supreme Court today, Chief Justice Vinson denied a stay of execution for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the convicted atomic spies. The appeal had been filed earlier in the day, less than 24 hours after the court, for the third time, had refused to review the trial.

The State Department announced today that we are demanding the immediate departure from this country of one Christache Zambeti, forst secretary of the Romanian legation in Washington. Here is the reason in a story confirmed by the Department: Sometime ago Zambeti called on Valeriu Gerogescu, a Romanian-born naturalized American citizen. Zambeti made Georgescu an offer. He said if the new American citizen would spy for Red Romania, and betray his new country, it might be possible to get the release from Romania of the two Georgescu children, boys aged 14 and 19. To make his point, the so-called diplomat from Romania produced a picture of the two youngstoers. On the back was a message: "Dear Daddy: please do all you can to help us." But Mr. Georgescu, a petroleum engineer, decided to tell the whole story to the FBI and the State Department. That's why the Department admits the two boys in Romania are not American citizens; there is little we can do for them. And their father, Valeriu Georgescu told reporters today: "Our hope is that world opinion will save our children."

Attorney General Brownell has ordered a New York grand jury to investigate the New York-New Jersey waterfronts. This will be done on the basis of evidence gathered by 150 FBI agents. And George Meany, the President of the AFL today called on the International Longshoreman's Association to cleanup the waterfront "forthwith." Meany says the ILA's reform program is "not satisfactory" to the AFL.

The Ford Motor Company today adjusted its cost-of-living contract with the CIO auto workers, gave the union the same benefits it recently received from General Motors. Then Ford pledged its 135-thousand workers a maximum monthly

pension of $137.50 a month (including social security). Previously it was $125 a month.

Investigators for a House committee said today that government tax experts were over-ruled on a stock deal case in 1948 that resulted in savings close to one million dollars for Austin Igleheart, president of General Foods, and other stockholders. The government men say their ruling was reversed after former Treasury Secretary Snyder became interested in the case.

And the Atomic Energy Commission today asked Congress to amend the law to permit private industry to help develop atomic power for industrial use that would be "economically competitive" with other power sources. Well, now for Ed Murrow's report from London, recorded a few minutes ago:

MURROW: This is London. About the only thing of note that happened here today was that the Australians took over the guard at Buckingham Palace. The boat trains from the Queen Elizabeth poured more thousands into the city, where the traffic has already come to resemble a heavy surf rather than the progress of wheeled vehicles. Tonight, the Foreign Office released the text of the reply by the Western powers to the Russian refusal to talk about a peace treaty for Austria. The reply says, in effect, that the Russian refusal is 'too bad,' that they are quibbling, and that the next move now is up to Russia. The reply says: "It remains to be seen whether the Russians are now prepared to pursue the question of an Austrian peace treaty through diplomatic channels." It is already clear that they are not. The Russians are willing to sit in a big power conference. They suspect that the West will gang up on them at the Bermuda meeting, and they're not going to throw away one of their big cards before the game begins.

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: The Four-Power talks dealing with an Austrian Peace Treaty have broken down again. And this new development only proves once more that the ways of diplomacy are strange indeed. The Russians contend that only the Foreign Ministers Council can order the Deputies to meet. But it's taken 260 sessions of the deputies since the end of the war for the Russians to get around to raising this point.

And that's my footnote to the news.

Wednesday 27 May 1954 - 7/45

Good evening everyone, here's what happened today:

The South Korean government has made it known that it "decidedly does not support" the latest allied proposals for an armistice in Korea. A government spokesman contradicted the President who said last night that "our allies" support the new and still secret--plan. And the chairman of the South Korean Foreign Relations Committee says his people are "surprised and disappointed" at both the President and Secretary of State Dulles. While these spokesman were making their views known to American reporters, our Ambassador Briggs conferred with President Syngman Rhee.. and General Taylor the 8th army commander conferred with the South Korean defense minister. The South Koreans indicate they will present an armistice proposal of their own to the allied command.

In this country we have another controversey as a result of Senator Taft's speech last night. He said: "We might as well forget the United Nations as far as the Korean war is concerned." The Senator feels we should do our best to negotiate a truce now. If it fails, he would inform England and our other allies that we are withdrawing from all future truce negotiations. He says: "We might as well abandon the idea of working with the United Nations in the East and reserve to ourselves a completely free hand

[redacted]d. Many Republican Senators refuse to comment on Taft's views. Some suggest, as did Senator Smith of New Jersey: "I'm not going to say anything on such an important matter." Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, told reporters: "If ever there was a time when America needed to be understood, and [redacted] for our allies to understand us, it is now." Democratic Senator Sparkman of Alabama was surprised at the timing of the Taft speech. He says, Taft may have torpedoed chances for a truce now. Sparkman feels [redacted] the Taft speech amounts to telling our allies: "We don't need you and we don't want you."

The Koraan battlefields were comparatively quiet today. [redacted]

The Pentagon reports that we suffered 66 casualties in Korea last week: 50 killed..16 wounded. The Defense department says this new figure.. lowest for any week of the war...is the result of bookkeeping corrections on the number of men reported wounded in previous casualty LISTS.

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In Indo-China the French have abandoned eight forts jutting out from their Red River defense perimeter.. to tighten their lines.

In Washington, the Senate appropriations committee has voted to stop all American financial support to the United Nations..if Red China is admitted to the U.N. Chairman Bridges says only three of the 23 members voted against this.

The Administration says it has trimmed 354-million dollars from the almost 6-billion dollar foreign aid bill.. by cutting costs and planning to use cheaper military goods.

~~In Indo-China the French have abandoned eight forts jutting out~~ from ~~their Red River defense perimeter. They say they did this to tighten their lines.~~

~~In Washington the Administration today told Congress it is trimmed 354 million dollars from the almost 6 billion it has requested for foreign aid. The Mutual Security Administration says the savings will be made by cutting costs and using cheaper military goods.~~

The President met in secret session today with the joint chiefs of staff, and the men who will replace them. He also conferred with the National Security Council, the top defense strategy advisers.

And in the controversey over the air force budget cuts, Republican leaders decided to ask the President for new explanations of the reasons for the decision... ~~Defense Secretary Wilson had promised to make another public explanation of the cuts.~~ And the Air Force Association, a group of air force veterans, called the new air force budget "at best, an open invitation for Russia to pursue its long-range plan of conquest. ~~Rather~~ At worst".. says the Association--" it is a tempting challenge for Russia to get the job done quickly with an all-out atomic attack on the United States."

5.

The Senate today approved the President's plan to reorganize the Department of Agriculture, despite Democratic protests that it gives Secretary Benson, blank check powers, to change farm policies.

The attorney [redacted] for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the convicted atomic spies, has started a new move to save his clients..asking a federal district court, to vacate the death sentences against the Rosenbergs.

~~The State Department says Russia's story about executing four spies for America is "too fantastic to deserve comment."~~

~~And in Paris, Paul Reynaud, asking the French National Assembly for confirmation as premier, said France is the sick man of Europe.. the only country that has not re-established its financial situation since the start of the Korean war.~~

And now here is a report from London recorded a few minutes ago by Ed Murrow:

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But first a word from Bob Dixon

A few moments ago my colleagues were discussing American policy and its impact on Europe...Well, today Sir Winston Churchill had something to say about that,too.. Remarked that it was always dangerous to compare forms of government. And one had to be very careful what they said about the American Constitution. And all he would say on the subject was, "that NO constitution was written in better English." And that's my footnote to the news..

CBS RADIO DIVISON

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, May 27, 1953
7:45-8:00 p.m.

LESUEUR: ..... And, now, here is a report from London recorded a few minutes ago by Ed Murrow.

MURROW: THIS is London! Nothing happened here today except that it rained and the big red buses traveled in convoys and one bus driver, sitting quietly on the sidewalk, smoking a cigarette, said "we haven't lost a bus all day." And men who are familiar with all the back streets and side streets of this town walked five miles rather than try to ride because it saved them time. There is, we suspect, no such thing as a European opinion about anything. That's one reason why CBS has correspondents scattered all about western Europe and we have three of them here tonight and we're going to put to them the same question -- how does America look from the outside? There have been, as you know, repeated reports that our prestige is being lowered, that our leadership is being ignored or questioned, so I am going to put the same question to all three of my colleagues and we'll start off with Howard K. Smith, our chief European correspondent.

Howard, how does America look from England?

SMITH: Well, Ed, last week and this week Americans are pouring in by the thousand in airplanes and in liners and I think ~~that~~ they will soon on the streets that there is no anti-Americanism in the sense of individual bitterness or hostility or resentment towards them. However, if they engage in a discussion in politics in a tea parlor or in a bus they will find that there are very grave differences of opinion about policy. People are extremely worried right now here about what American policy is. I think mainly they are worried about trade policy. Most of the indications that have come from Washington are to the effect that they will have a harder time trading there. Lately they've become worried about foreign policy, too, and they're worried about who is in control of policy in America. You'll find they speak very

frankly about this.

MURROW: Yes, I have, indeed. Dick Hottelet, how does America look as viewed from Germany?

HOTTELET: Ed, I'd say that the view is a composite picture. There is one stable, rather permanent, element which is the presence in Germany of American physical power; the enormous stability that comes with the presence of six American divisions and the evidence visible to all eyes of America's commitment in the heart of Europe is certainly a clear and convincing and, in many ways, a heartening aspect, but that is rather stable and doesn't move. It's not a dynamic part of it. Imposed on that is the image of current affairs and that's rather blurred because since the death of Stalin the Germans have felt themselves caught up even more in a tug-of-war between the east and west for their very strategic part of the geography of Europe and they would like very much which side is exerting more pressure and, as they have seen in the last few weeks, the political initiative is seeming to come mainly from Moscow and from London and they would really like to know what Washington is going to do next to contribute to some way out of the dilemma that we seem to be in.

MURROW: And some of the questioning that Howard Smith reports from England is also apparent in Germany, is that right?

HOTTELET: Very much so ... yes.

MURROW: Well, now, David Schoenbrun makes his headquarters in Paris and that's anarea where there certainly exists no lack of questions or cohesion. How does America look as viewed from Paris, David?

SCHOENBRUN: Well, it would depend first, Ed, on who's doing the looking. If a French automobile part manufacturer was looking he'd think America is the most tremendous country in the world with a fabulous production. If the French (too indistinct) or wine-grower is looking he thinks America is a country that doesn't take time to take a proper meal and doens't know the gracefulness of civilization. If you had to take one single mass French opinion, I would quote a very good friend of mine, a French columnist, Jean Jacques (unintelligible-interference), who told me some time ago that he was going to

become an American citizen. I was rather startled because he's a very loyal Frenchman and I said: "Why, Jean-Jacques?" and he smiled and replied: "I want to have some influence on French affairs," and so do the French; in a mass opinion, America looks like the leader of the western alliance (Allies-?) and they're very disturbed about the fact that the leader of the western alliance, while big and strong and powerful, appears to the French recently to be rudderless, no single captain at the helm.

MURROW: Well, this adds up to a not altogether optimistic picture so far as our influence in Europe is concerned. I would like to go around again and ask if you could be a little more specific as to what has produced these doubts. Why is our leadership so widely questioned? Smith?

SMITH: Well, I don't know whether I can express it properly, Ed, but people over here have the feeling in Britain that America and Britain are disagreeing, not so much because the leaders and the people in America disagree on fundamental questions ... they think that at least General Eisenhower ... President Eisenhower is an internationalist-minded man and ... but they feel that he is not acting on the basis of his own sober judgment. There's a feeling that ... that our policy-makers are acting for domestic political expediency. They believe that we're tending to act ... well, due ... for lack of a better word ... due to some kind of political intimidation and that's what worries them. They don't know where this is going to lead. If there were just an honest disagreement of opinion they think that could be ironed out, but they fear this ... this trend towards, what I call, government-by-intimidation.

MURROW: Hottelet, what causes the degree of (unintelligible) that exists in Germany?

HOTTELET: I think, Ed, the fact that in this very tense period of world affairs the Germans desperately want reassurance. They want the reassurance that comes from knowledge of being on the strongest side in the Cold War as well as in any hot war that might follow. They are not getting that assurance from Washington at the moment.

MURROW: And, Schoenbrun, what about the French?

SCHOENBRUN: Well, I'd like to refer back to what Howard K. Smith said of government-by-intimidation, and tell you again about something that a French friend of mine told me when he called up one day from the Foreign Office and said: "I wonder whether you think we ought to open up a consulate (?) in the Senate Building?"

MURROW: That's a little too cryptic. Will you explain that a little?

SCHOENBRUN: All right, I'll be more specific on that, Ed. It happened the day after Senator McCarthy made his statement about the Greek-ship-owning syndicate and the French said to me -- who is running the foreign policy of the United States? Is it the Executive power, the President, or the legislative power, the Senate? And very specifically the French diplomats in Washington wonder whether they should spend their time influencing Senators rather than the President's office. They wonder whether there is a single direction of American foreign policy. This is of great concern to them because they've mortgaged their future to a successful American foreign policy.

MURROW: Well, there you have three opinions by three CBS correspondents: Howard K. Smith, based here in London; Dick Hottelet, who makes his headquarters in Germany, and David Schoenbrun from Paris. It does not add up to a particularly impressive or optimistic picture of American policy as viewed from the outside, but it is the function of all three of these men to report situations as they see them and as they are reflected in their day-to-day contacts with politicians and just ordinary people who live in the countries where they are stationed.

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Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

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MURROW: THIS IS LONDON: Nothing happened here today except that it rained and the big red buses traveled in convoys and one bus driver, sitting quietly on the side-

walk, smoking a cigarette, said "we haven't lost a bus all day." And men who are familiar with all the back streets and side streets of this town walked five miles rather than try to ride because it saved them time. There is, we suspect, no such thing as a European opinion about anything. That's one reason why CBS has correspondents scattered all about western Europe and we have three of them right here tonight and we're going to put to them the same question: How does America look from the outside? There have been, as you know, repeated reports that our prestige is being lowered, that our leadership is being ignored or questioned, so I am going to put the same question to all three of my colleagues and we'll start off with Howard K. Smith, our chief European correspondent. Howard, how does America look from England?

SMITH: Well, Ed, last week and this week Americans are pouring in by the thousands in airplanes and in liners and I think that as they walk down the street that there is no anti-Americanism in the sense of individual bitterness or hostility or resentment towards them. However, if they engage in a discussion in politics in a tea parlor or in a bus they will find that there are very grave differences of opinion about policy. People are extremely worried right now here about what American policy is. I think mainly they are worried about trade policy. Most of the indications that have come from Washington are to the effect that they will have a harder time trading there. Lately they've become worried about foreign policy, too, and they're worried about who is in control of policy in America. You'll find they speak very frankly about this.

MURROW: Yes, I have, indeed. Dick Hottelet, how does America look as viewed from Germany?

HOTTELET: Ed, I'd say that the view is a composite picture. There is one stable, rather permanent, element which is the presence in Germany of American physical power; the enormous stability that comes with the presence of six American divisions and the evidence visible to all eyes of America's committment in the heart of Europe is certainly a clear and convincing and, in many ways, a heartening aspect, but that is rather stable and doesn't move. It's not a dynamic part of it. Imposed on that is the image of current affairs and that's rather blurred because since the death of

Stalin the Germans have felt themselves caught up even more in a tug-of-war between the east and west for their very strategic part of the geography of Europe and they would like very much which side is exerting more pressure and, as they have seen in the last few weeks, the political initiative is seeming to come mainly from Moscow and from London and they would really like to know what Washington is going to do next to contribute to some way out of the dilemma that we seem to be in.

MURROW: And some of the questioning that Howard Smith reports from England is also apparent in Germany, is that right?

HOTTELET: Very much so - yes.

MURROW: Well, now, David Schoenbrun makes his headquarters in Paris and that's an area where there certainly exists no lack of questions or cohesion. How does America look as viewed from Paris, David?

SCHOENBRUN: Well, it would depend first, Ed, on who's doing the looking. If a French automobile part manufacturer was looking he'd think America is the most tremendous country in the world with a fabulous production. The French think America is a country that doesn't take time to take a proper meal and doesn't know the gracefulness of civilization. If you had to take one single mass French opinion, I would quote a very good friend of mine, a French columnist, Jean Jacques who told me some time ago that he was going to become an American citizen. I was rather startled because he's a very loyal Frenchman and I said: "Why, Jean Jacques?" and he smiled and replied: "I want to have some influence on French affairs," and so do the French; in a mass opinion, America looks like the leader of the western alliance and they're very disturbed about the fact that the leader of the western alliance, while big and strong and powerful, appears to the French recently to be rudderless, no single captain at the helm.

MURROW: Well, this adds up to a not altogether optimistic picture so far as our influence in Europe is concerned. I would like to go around again and ask if you could be a little more specific as to what has produced these doubts. Why is our leadership so widely questioned? Smith?

SMITH: Well, I don't know whether I can express it properly, Ed, but people over here have the feeling in Britain that America and Britain are disagreeing, not so much because the leaders and the people in America disagree on fundamental questions, they think that at least General Eisenhower - President Eisenhower is an internationalist-minded man and - but they feel that he is not acting on the basis of his own sober judgment. There's a feeling that our policy-makers are acting for domestic political expediency. They believe that we're tending to act - well, due for lack of a better word - due to some kind of political intimidation and that's what worries them. They don't know where this is going to lead. If there were just an honest disagreement of opinion they think that could be ironed out, but they fear this - this trend towards, what I call, government-by-intimidation.

MURROW: Hottelet, what causes this in Germany?

HOTTLETE: I think, Ed, the fact that in this very tense period of world affairs the Germans desperately want reassurance. They want the reassurance that comes from knowledge of being on the strongest side in the Cold War as well as in any hot war that might follow. They are not getting that assurance from Washington at the moment.

MURROW: And, Schoenbrun, what about the French?

SCHOENBRUN: Well, I'd like to refer back to what Howard K. Smith said of government-by-intimidation, and tell you again about something that a French friend of mine told me when he called up one day from the Foreign Office and said: "I wonder whether you think we ought to open up a consulate in the Senate Building?"

MURROW: That's a little too cryptic. Will you explain that a little?

SCHOENBRUN: All right, I'll be more specific on that, Ed. It happened the day after Senator McCarthy made his statement about the Greek ship-owning syndicate and the French said to me - who is running the foreign policy of the United States? Is it the Executive power, the President, or the legislative power, the Senate? And very specifically the French diplomats in Washington wonder whether they should spend their time influencing Senators rather than the President's office. They wonder whether there is a single direction of American foreign policy. This is of great concern to them because they've mortgaged their future to a successful American

foreign policy.

MURROW: Well, there you have three opinions by three CBS correspondents: Howard K. Smith, based here in London; Dick Hottlete, who makes his headquarters in Germany, and David Schoenbrun from Paris. It does not add up to a particularly impressive or optimistic picture of American policy as viewed from the outside, but it is the function of all three of these men to report situations as they see them and as they are reflected in their day-to-day contacts with politicians and just ordinary people who live in the countries where they are stationed.

This is Ed Murrow recording from London. Good Night and Good Luck!

LESUEUR: And this is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: A few moments ago my colleagues were discussing American policy and its impact on Europe. Well, today Sir Winston Churchill had something to say about that, too; remarked that it was always dangerous to compare forms of government. And one had to be very careful what they said about the American Constitution. And all he would say on the subject was that NO constitution was written "in better English." And that's my footnote to the news.

Thursday - 28 may 1953 - 7X5 Lehman

Good evening everyone, here's what happened today:

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The President disagrees with the Senator, although he said Taft has the right to his convictions. Here's what Mr. Eisenhower told reporters: He has had a great deal of experience with coalitions. Its always a difficult task to make them work. But the President believes, you cannot have co-operation on great matters, only in isolated cases, there must be complete co-operation on all issues. As far as "going it alone" in the world, is concerned, the President said: If you go it alone in one place, of course, you have to go it alone elsewhere. He believes in compromises with our allies, compromises which will serve the cause of all of us. And Mr. Eisenhower said he believes that only patience, optimism, and a very deep faith can carry America forward.

The President also said, in answer to questions, that the planned

Big Three meeting in Bermuda could lead to an eventual Big Four conference with the Russians. But he doesn't think this will necessarily happen. He feels the meeting with British and French leaders will be a good thing..and lead to better understandings. He doubts whether he'll invite congressmen to attend because he feels a small meeting will make it easier to explore minds.

The President also said that he is opposed to admitting Communist China to the United Nations, "under present world conditions." And as far as he knows no one in the government has seriously proposed admitting Red China to the U.N.

The President gave reporters, and the nation, his personal assurance that the proposed military budget, with heavy cuts for the air force, will not reduce our defenses beyond the margin of safety. He's convinced that our military high command believes the proposed defense budget is the best thing for the nation at the moment.

Mr. Eisenhower also made known his view that certain trading with the enemy is desireable..because it benefits the free world. He says it would be foolish to refuse to trade with people we do not happen to like at the moment.

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Chairman Reed of the House Ways and Means Committee today called

on Congress to cut 2-billion dollars from the Administration's foreign aid budget... to help provide tax relief.

The President today named Nelson Rockefeller to be the [redacted] undersecretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Rockefeller has previously served the government as co-ordinator of inter-American Affairs, [redacted] and assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs. ~~This was during the years 1940 to [redacted]45.~~

And the Romanian communist diplomat, we have ordered [redacted] to leave the country, said today, that the charges against him are [redacted] "only" a frameup." Cristache Zambetti told reporters, that his government will make a statement on the charge by Valeriu [redacted] Georgescu that Zambetti tried to blackmail him into serving as a Romanian spy.

And now for a report from London..recorded a few minutes ago by E. Murrow:

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But first a word from Bob's Diner

Those concerned with the details of the Coronation, have tried to carry out the Young Queen's wish.. That it be in the tradition of ancient times...But there was no photography in those days... So even tho there'll be Cinderella coaches, 8 white horses and plumed riders, the Queen will bow to the official photographers.. She 'll be wearing red and blue make-up...

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, May 28, 1953
7:45-8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: And now, for a report from London, recorded a few minutes ago, by Ed Murrow.

MURROW: THIS IS LONDON!

We're told that more people are due to arrive in this city, altho it seems almost impossible. So, tonite again, we're going to look at our own country from the outside, as we did last nite; and tonite we have two more CBS Radio News correspondents with us, Ned Calmer, who makes his headquarters in Rome, and Alex Kendrick, who makes his headquarters in Vienna. And we'll start again with the same question: How does our country look from the outside? Why don't you start, Calmer?

CALMER: Well, Ed, the Italians still think that all Americans are rich and they still think that all Americans are pretty good guys - and that's about where it stops, because in the last three or four years, two of which I've been in Rome and other parts of Italy a good deal, Italy has gradually become a new nation. It's been reborn, economically, militarily and, in a certain sense, spiritually. We're envied because we're rich, but the Italians are a little different now -- they're proud again -- and they don't want our money, believe it or not, if it's going to be shoved down their throats or if it's going to be wasted on the wrong kind of projects or if, on the other hand, it's just going to be withheld from them where they need it bad and now. They like us, they think we're pretty good guys, still, but only if we don't try to push them around and arm them.

MURROW: Ned, how much of our aid has filtered down to the individual Italian citizen? Are they aware of the massive aid that has been given to their country?

CALMER: To a considerable extent, Ed, but, like everything else in Italy, it happened slowly. And that is why the deGasperi Government at the moment needs time. The Fascists and the Communists are going to do

very well in this next election and, in fact, according to the last estimates I had two or three days ago, it will be lucky if the deGasperi Government does get over fifty per cent of the vote on Sunday, June 7th. But this latent feeling of nationalism and of rebirth, which the Italians are feeling very strongly now, this independence, being reborn into the world to which they want to belong, the Fascists and Communists are profiting by that by every trick known.

MURROW: Well now, Alex Kendrick, how does our nation and its policies look as viewed from Vienna?

KENDRICK: Well, on the other side of the Iron Curtain, Ed, America looks the way Moscow wants it to look at any particular time. And right now we don't look as bad as we have looked at some times in the past, but we look bad enough. I think we don't have to go into what happens behind the Iron Curtain. But on this side, in Austria, which is an occupied country, frankly, after eight years of occupation, we look like the man who came to dinner. We came just for a meal, fractured our leg, or maybe our policy, or something, and we have stayed around for eight years, rearranging things just to suit ourselves, and people are getting a little bit tired with us.

MURROW: Well, Alex, how much disappointment was caused in Austria as a result of the break of the renewed negotiations for an Austrian treaty?

KENDRICK: Ed, the only thing that makes us look good in Austria and in central Europe is the behavior of the Russians, because no matter what we may do that may seem silly or stupid, the Russians always have the knack of doing something even more stupid or silly. And in Austria the feeling of complete let-down which followed the Russian inacceptance of our proposals on the Austrian treaty is something to our balance sheet, definitely.

MURROW: Umhm. Calmer, you remember the last election in Italy, when America and Americans of Italian descent intervened rather decisively. Is anything of that sort happening now?

CALMER: It was interesting to see that just yesterday Cardinal Spellman in New York had asked Italo-Americans to write to their relatives in Italy to vote for the ... or, rather, to vote against the Left-wing. I'm afraid that a great many Italians, including those in the Government, will feel that the Cardinal didn't say quite enough. He should have also said, in the view of a good many Italians: Do not vote simply against the Left-wing. Vote for the Center, because if you vote for the extreme Right, for monarchy -- and, you will be surprised, the monarchists are doing better and better now; a great many Italians still like the King -- if you vote only for the monarchists and the fascists -- and they are also coming up -- you will find that the Center parties, with the Communists over on one side and a big vote for the Right Wing, will be deprived of enough votes to maintain a new, stable majority in the coming parliament.

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KENDRICK: Well, I just came from Vienna, where they had a meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, and a group of American businessmen were present, advocating free trade in what was really a public forum before the world. But, actually to Europeans what they said were words and not deeds, because they didn't represent American policy, and to businessmen in Europe, America is simply the land of unscaleable barriers, trade barriers; and for a great many people who are refugees in central Europe, the U.S. is just a land of improbable access. They're trying hard to get here, but they haven't been able to do so.

MURROW: What about American policy and prestige in Italy, Calmer?

CALMER: Well, as you know, Ed, there's a new and shining example, a very attractive lady in the home of our Ambassador - Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce - and she, so far, has been working very hard and very effectively, with a sound understanding of what the Italians need from our country.

The great fear and the thing that Mrs. Luce and all our embassy is worried about is that the Italians will come to the conclusion that we may let them down, that we may turn our backs on Europe. They still feel that President Eisenhower is on trial, even tho he's been in office now a considerable period of time. And with things such as Senator Taft said yesterday, I believe, or the day before -- I've been doing this Coronation story here and I'm not so sure about things happening outside of London at the moment -- if that kind of comment continues to be made, the Italians, who above all the nations in western Europe need our help, are going to fear that we are losing interest in them - and that will be, I think, fatal for the whole of Western Europe.

MURROW: Thank you very much, Ned Calmer, and Alex Kendrick.

This is Ed Murrow recording from London.

Good Night and Good Luck!

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Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
(LARRY LESUEUR SUBSTITUTING)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Friday, May 29, 1953 7:45 P LeSueur

Good evening everyone, here's what happened today:

Allied troops have been forced to withdraw from three MORE outposts in Korea. But the enemy attacking force, estimated at 15-thousand men, has not penetrated our main line of resistance. IT'S NOW Memorial Day in Korea and The battle now taking place, is near the truce site at Panmunjom, on the central front, IT'S described as the heaviest in eight months. Turkish troops were ordered to leave one outpost. And American infantrymen gave up two other positions. The British, guarding an outpost called "The Hook", are holding firm. An unusual communique from London says British troops inflicted "a smashing defeat" on an estimated six to seven thousand Chinese Communists. But Front reports say there were closer to 15-hundred men in that attacking force. As soon as the American and Turkish troops pulled back, our mortars and artillery assaulted ALL THREE of the vacated positions.

The South Koreans revealed today, that the Communist negotiators have already turned down the allied proposal to have the UN Assembly eventually decide the fate of some Communist prisoners who refuse to go home. The South Korean delegate, in a letter to the chief negotiator, General Harrison, also revealed that the Communists called the U.N. "a belligerent

itself".. and therefore ineligible to decide the fate of any prisoners. Despite these details, made public by the South Koreans, both North Korea and Communist China have carefully avoided any mention of our truce proposal in their radio propaganda broadcasts.

In Washington today, Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, told reporters that the new enemy attacks in Korea.. coming in the midst of truce negotiations, reminds him of General MacArthur's statement that "there's only one answer in war; and that's victory."

Secretary of State Dulles returned to Washington today with Mutual Security Director Stassen who accompanied him in a 20-day tour of the Middle East and south Asia. Mr. Dulles visited the President and then told reporters: the mission "laid a new foundation for friendship" between this nation and the countries they visited. He said these countries are troubled in general by "fear, bitterness and weakness" which the Communists are trying to exploit.

The President made it known today, through a letter to Representative Arends of Illinois, that his plan to reorganize the Defense Department will not result in "a single military commander with a super staff." Ahrends had

expressed concern that the reorganization plan might bring about "a single chief of staff" for all the armed forces.

A Senate committee was told today that the three and a half billion dollars in aid we have sent to Italy, under various programs, will not result in any "permanent" improvements in Italy. Frederick Crawford, a Cleveland industrialist who surveyed foreign aid in Italy, SAYS he favors an immediate end to all economic aid to Italy. He would confine our help to purely military objectives... to do whatever we can to protect the United States."

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare today announced that dismissal notices have been sent to twelve hundred of its employes. And the National Production Authority has sent pink slips to 13-hundred of its employes.

The Federal Reserve Board says industrial production in this country turned down slightly in April and stayed at about the same rate in May. That's the first drop in the rate of production since last July. And the Agriculture Department reports that the prices farmers received for their crops rose almost one percent during the month ending on May 15.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, meeting in Washington, today defeated a resolution endorsing the President's plan to admit an additional 240-thousand Europen refugees to this country in the next two years. The close vote was 242 for the proposal...246 against it.

Here in New York, Federal Judge Kaufman set the week of June 15 for the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the convicted atomic spies. ~~Counsel for the defense are scheuled to make new arguments~~ here in New York on Monday to reduce the sentence of their clients.

In Jackson, Mississippi, Democratic National Chairman Mitchell said some Republican leaders...such as Senators Taft and McCarthy... "want to abandon the anti-communist coalition against Red aggression." He said they also have attacked the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty organization and the collectiv effort in Korea.

In Paris, Pierre Mendes-France, a deputy who has favored abandoning the war in Indo-China and cutting military expenses to the bone, was today selected to try to form a new French government.

And now for a recorded report from London, here is Edward R. Murrow.

and this is LL 2CL back in a moment with a tribute to the news - [illegible] - first award from Bob Dixon.

Plans for the Coronation are just about complete. And between now and Tuesday, there isn't very much the people of Britain can do, other than to wait expectantly. There's ~~to maintain a watchful wait. There is~~ just one anxious note: the official weather forecast, suggests it will probably rain on Tuesday. And it's hard to say tonite, who is more concerned about this: the people, the tourists, the Royal Household or the Insurance Companies who have issued millions of dollars of rain-protection policies.

[redacted]

And that's my footnote to the news.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
(LARRY LESUEUR SUBSTITUTING)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

Good evening everyone, here's what happened today:

Allied troops have been forced to withdraw from three more outposts in Korea. But the enemy attacking force, estimated at 15-thousand men, has not penetrated our main line of resistance. It's now Memorial Day in Korea and the battle now taking place, is near the truce site at Panmunjom on the central front. It's described as the heaviest in eight months. Turkish troops were ordered to leave one outpost. And American infantrymen gave up two other positions. The British, guarding an outpost called "The Hook", are holding firm. An unusual communique from London says British troops inflicted "a smashing defeat" on an estimated six to seven thousand Chinese Communist. But Front reports say there were closer to 15-hundred men in that attacking force. As soon as the American and Turkish troops pulled back, our mortars and artillery assaulted all three of the vacated positions.

The South Koreans revealed today that the Communist negotiators have already turned down the allied proposal to have the U.N. assembly eventually decide the fate of some Communist prisoners who refuse to go home. The South Korean delegate, in a letter to the chief negotiator, General Harrison, also revealed that the Communists called the U.N. "a belligerent itself" and therefore ineligible to decide the fate of any prisoners. Despite these details, made public by the South Koreans, both North Korea, and Communist China have carefully avoided any mention of our truce proposal in their radio propaganda broadcasts.

In Washington today, Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, told reporters that the new enemy attacks in Korea (coming in the midst of truce negotiations) reminds him of General MacArthur's statement that "there's only one answer in war; and that's victory."

Secretary of State Dulles returned to Washington today with Mutual Security Director Stassen who accompanied him in a 20-day tour of the Middle East and South

Asia. Mr. Dulles visited the President then told reporters: the mission "laid a new foundation for friendship" between this nation and the countries they visited. He said these countries are troubled in general, by "fear, bitterness and weakness" which the Communists are trying to exploit.

The President made it known today, through a letter to Representative Arends of Illinois, that his plan to reorganize the Defense Department will not result in "a single military commander with a super staff." Arends had expressed concern that the reorganization plan might bring about "a single chief of staff" for all the armed forces.

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And now for a recorded report from London, here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: THIS IS LONDON.

What is happening in this grey, scarred city beside the Thames is irrational and quite wonderful. It is an exclamation point in the long and often glorious history of this island. The streets are filled with people of good-will, equipped with tolerance and good manners. Money is coming out of the banks. This is the beginning of a big binge. The pubs will stay open till midnite or later. The traffic is impossible. But no one seems to care. The crowds are not hilarious, for the British take their pleasures seriously. On almost every street there are scars from the days and nights when this city stood steady under the ordeal of fire and bomb as the symbol of the free world's defiance of tyranny. In those days of grim glory, these people were sustained in considerable part by their history and tradition; and now they are to participate in a great pageant, a symbol of unity and continuity. Newspaper editors have discovered that the appetite for royalty is insatiable.

Essentially, the crown in this country is a symbol, a symbol of respectability and of unity. The sovereign has no power but great influence. The Royal Family must be the symbol of all the middle-class virtues - and the greatest of these is respectability. It is true that all organs of public opinion combine to glorify the monarch, but it is also true that the monarchy is more firmly based right now than at any time in recent history. When Queen Victoria was crowned, there were many voices saying she would be the last British monarch. There are few, if any, such voices today.

Normally the British talk very well on almost any subject, but about the Coronation they're not very vocal. It's something they feel. Someone once said that the English don't think till the eleventh hour, and then discover that the process is rather interesting. Right now they aren't thinking any deep thoughts. This is their first opportunity, after years of rationing and austerity, to have a party. The symbols of their empire are here; the evidence of their ancient and recent glories are all about them. The future is uncertain, the power of the

empire diminished, but there have been darker days. This ceremony, these celebrations will combine glorification of the past and confidence in the future. Whatever evil befalls this island will be blamed upon the government of the day, while good fortune will be credited to the Queen.

Probably the most eloquent sentence ever written about the crown was penned by Bagehot in 1867. He wrote: "We have come to regard the crown as the head of our morality." In a real sense the monarch is the keeper of the nation's conscience. The British crown is the supreme example of the British genius for compromise. It provides not only pageantry but pride. It permits the individual to associate himself with grandeur, decency and responsibility. So far as tangible, measurable power is concerned, the whole institution of the British monarchy might be said to be constructed of moonbeams. But when put to the test, as it has been, it is strong as Sheffield steel. No foreigner should be troubled if he fails to understand why this is so. The British don't quite understand it either. They merely recognize it.

The stability of the British crown rests upon its neutrality. The Queen's ministers may make mistakes, may be turned out of office by the electorate, but the crown is never placed in jeopardy. The monarch's servants may make mistakes, but the monarch can do no wrong. Power resides in the people. Prestige, dignity, good manners, tolerance and example are the obligations of the monarch.

In these days all London is a stage and the set is peopled with willing players. I've asked my partner, Janet Murrow, to describe a few of the scenes for yo

JANET MURROW: To begin with, yesterday was a beautiful day - clear blue sky, warm in the sunshine, cool in the shade of the trees - a perfect day for the Queen's garden party. We approached Buckingham Palace down the Mall, where cars and taxis were bumper-to-bumper, where thousands of onlookers, admiring the decorations, jostled each other in an attempt to see the arriving guests. We showed our invitations to guards at the gate, walked across the palace yard, were greeted by more guards, who collected our invitations, and at last we had walked through a

wing of the palace out onto the broad lawns at the back. There were said to have been seven thousand guests, but it never seemed to be that large a crowd. The guests matched the brilliance of the day.

There were people from all parts of the world, with skins of every hue. Eastern dress mingled with Western dress. The saris worn by the Indian women, gossamer materials of blue, pink, green, or white, embroidered with threads of gold, made flashes of color among the crowd. Eastern turbans looked cooler and more comfortable than the grey top hats of the West. The sun poured down, and the huge gay umbrellas of the chiefs from the Gold Coast were opened and carried over them by their attendants. I was told that when one Gold Coast chief was presented to the Duchess of Kent, the attendant executed a few intricate dance steps. All I could see from the distance was the umbrella bobbing up and down as he danced.

The person everyone hoped to see was the Queen. I was fortunate to be standing just where one of the lanes was opened up among the crowd. As Her Majesty stopped and spoke to people lining the path, I listened to the comments round about me. "Isn't she darling?" "She's so petite!" "What a pretty dress!" And, "That's the mink stole given her by the Canadian Government." "She's lovely!" "She seems so interested in everyone." And so it went. There is universal admiration for Her Majesty and it was never more apparent than yesterday as she walked around the palace garden, speaking to her guests. But the head char lady from the business office of a friend of mine and one of England's leading peeresses agreed that it couldn't have been a more colorful party.

MURROW: This has been Janet and Ed Murrow recording from London.

Good Night and Good Luck!

LESUEUR: And this is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news, but first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: Plans for the Coronation are just about complete. And between now and Tuesday there isn't very much the people of Britain can do other than to wait

expectantly. There's just one anxious note: the official weather forecast suggests it will probably rain on Tuesday. And it's hard to say tonight who is more concerned about this: The people, the tourists, the Royal Household or the Insurance Companies who have issued millions of dollars of rain-protection policies.

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

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7:45-8:00 P.M.

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-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

Monday, June 1, 1953 - Lesnem 7/45

Good evening everyone, here's what happened today:

Republican Senator Knowland said today he does NOT believe the UN proposal for a truce in Korea would be "a truce with honor." The Republican Senate policy chairman says: "this truce could cost the free world the "power balance in Asia." He is "certain" that if the Communists accept the truce proposal, Great Britain and India will start a move to get the Chinese Communists seated in the United Nations. And he predicts that Red China would then TRY to get Formosa from the Chinese Nationalists.

Senator Knowland's views were made known after an "authoritative Washington source" told reporters that President Rhee of South Korea has given Washington his terms for going along with the still secret truce proposal. Rhee is said to have given American Ambassador Ellis Briggs a note saying he will not oppose the U.N. truce plan on four conditions: if President Eisenhower signs an agreement for a mutual defense pact with South Korea.. if we agree not to try to keep South Korea from unifying the whole country. if we continue to give South Korea large-scale military and economic aid.. and if we see that all foreign forces leave Korea as soon as a truce is signed and prisoners are exchanged. //

There is no comment on this report from either the White House or the State Department. //

But the South Koreans lent more substence to their objections to the allied proposal when their truce delegate accused our General Harrison of being "not sincere". // because Harrison didn't forward his letter to General Clark. And the acting prime minister of South Korea indicated that [redacted] ROK troops can keep on fighting even though the United States should cut off their ammunition and other military supplies.

In Washington the National Security Council met today . Secretary of State Dulles says the group discussed his report on his recent tour of the Middle East. Mr. Dulles says there was no discussion of the truce talks... (now delayed until Wednesday night.)

The fighting in Korea was limited to patrol-sized attacks today. In the air our Sabrejets destroyed one enemy Mig and damaged another. The Air Force says that during May we shot down 55 Migs and lost one Sabrejet in air combat. Sixteen other Sabres were lost to ground-fire and other causes.

From the Himalayan Mountains tonight comes word that a British expedition has reached the summit of Mt. Everest, thw world's highest peak. never before conquered. A spokesman at Buckingham Palace, on this coronotaion eve, says "the news has been received here." He OFFERED NO OTHER details. Earlier in the day there were reports that the expedition, which sought the achievement, and the news, as a gift to Queen Elizabeth, had failed in its task. Then the London Times reported that the MORE THAN 29-thousand foot mountain had been conquered. The Times quoted the expedition leader, Colonel Hunt, as saying that E. P. Hillary and a NATIVE porter had reached the summit for the first time in history and "all is well." Mt. Everest is BETWEEN on the border Tibet and Nepal.

In Washington today, Democratic Representative Yorty of California, announced that the Administration has decided to spend another billion or so, more than planned, on airpower in the next fiscal year. Yorty says this will be announced by the Administration tomorrow. He says he received the news from Air Secretary Talbott. Earlier in the DAY, Navy Secretary Anderson told a Senate committee he felt that the new Navy budget would assure "a sound and adequate navy."

Treasury Secretary Humphrey today told the House Ways and Means Committee that the excess profits tax is "vicious". but he appealed for extension of the tax for six months. until the end of the year. Mr. Humphrey agreed that the tax is: "unfair.. inequitable.. and iniquitous." He said it: "tends to limit the growth of small business, and it interferes with the normal improvement in the standard of living. But, he insisted, the government needs the 800-million dollars it will bring in if its extended to January first.

The President proposed to Congress that if put all foreign aid.. and all foreign information services. under the State Department. He would kill the Mutual Security Administration, now headed by Harold Stassen, and replace it with a Foreign Operations Administration. Mr. Eisenhower would also set up a new United States Information Agency to take over the Voice of America, and all information activities now conducted by the State Department, the Mutual Security Administration, point Four and information duties in occupied areas. The net result of the two plans would be, to give Secretary of State Dulles, responsibility for

general policy direction. of both foreign aid and foreign information. But the State Department would not have the burden of actually operating [redacted] both agencies.

The President today nominated John C. Hughes, head of a New York textile firm, to be the American respresentative on the North Atlantic Council--with the rank of ambassador. And he named Robert Henry Fogler, the president of the W. T. Grant Company, chain-store firm, to be an assistant secretary of the navy.

The Senate today tentatively turned down a proposal to Give Secretary of State Dulles the absolute authority to fire any employe in his department--regardless of civil service rights. The Senate also voted against spending 4-million dollars for foreign service buildings abroad.

The President today accepted "with regret" the resignation of Carl R. Gray, Jr., as veterans administrator. Gray said he resigned because of ill health.

Harvard University today selected a new president to replace Dr. James Conant who resigned to become U.S. high commissioner for West Germany. The new president will be Dr. Nathan Marsh Pusey, who is now president of Lawrence College at Appelton, Wisconsin. He is 46.. a Greek scholar.. and the Harvard announcement says Dr. Pusey "has been a

student of the problem of general education, ~~and has been~~ especially active in the movement to revitalize the teaching of the humanities in liberal arts education."

In Berlin today, West Berlin's refugee headquarters says that almost 42-thousand East German refugees have asked for political asylum in the allied-occupied part of the city during the month of May. Since January, 191-thousand East Germany refugees have registered in West Berlin.

Now, for a recorded report from London on the eve of the coronoation... a London that found something new to cheer about in the news that a British expedition had climbed to the top of Mt. Everest... and here is Edward R. Murrow:

And Thus ... L.L. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to The News (cue)

But first a word from Bob Dixon.

The world's greatest spectacle will take place tomorrow, in 900-year old Westminster Abbey, and where seats are at a premium, even for Peers of the Realm. But those sitting nearest the Queen won't be dressed in Royal robes...they have no titles or engraved invitations...and as a matter of fact, they have the closest seats in the house, they won't be able to see a thing...they're four repairmen men - on emergency duty - inside the Abbey's great organ, in case it breaks down.

And that's my footnote to the news!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, June 1, 1953
7:45-8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: .... Now for a recorded report from London on the eve of the Coronation - and here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: THIS IS LONDON:

No single reporter could give you an impression of what London is like on this Coronation eve, so I have sought the assistance of five of my colleagues of CBS Radio News. We shall start with Howard K. Smith, the chief of our European Bureau.

SMITH: Well, what impresses me, Ed, is the very un-British enthusiasm this affair has engendered here. I have, as you know, been covering Britain for seven years and I've been watching these elaborate Coronation preparations for twelve months, believing fully that they were being overdone and almost certain that, in this age when there's so much television and among a people so little given to exuberance in public as the British, they would never fill those miles of grandstands. Well, the past ten days have proven that I don't know the British people after all. For days now, they've been packing the gates of Buckingham Palace, shouting for the Queen; they've made traffic impossible on the streets; they've begun camping on the curbs, to be sure of a view, forty-eight hours before the event. The universal expression on faces is as the they expect something very big is about to happen to England. I've never seen a people with a reputation for phlegm and poise behave quite like this.

MURROW: Next, Richard C. Hottelet, who makes his headquarters in Germany and is here for the Coronation. Dick:

HOTTELET: The golden ceremony and tradition of the Coronation are tremendously impressive to me, Ed, but I'm even more impressed by the plain spirit behind it, the kind of thing dictatorships always try for and never get. It's in the unity, which blurs out party politics. The red-white-and-

blue paper streamers festooning a London slum today are at least as happy as the purple velvet on a West End club. Few creatures could be more determined than the hundreds of people who set up housekeeping on curbstones Sunday nite for a look at the Queen some time on Tuesday, or than those who've organized the massive detail of so big and precise a spectacle. Strange uniforms, costumes, faces and languages are welcome reminders here that the Commonwealth still respects the same wholesome symbols in a world of conflicting ideologies. And the money coming in gladdens the practical heart of a nation of traders. But under all the glitter, I find a wistful hope that the Queen will bring her old country a new Elizabethan Age of trade and glory and peace.

MURROW: Next, we'll hear from Alexander Kendrick, who is in from Vienna.

KENDRICK: In the part of Europe which I cover, the only kings and queens left are those living in exile or else, as in Austria, in the storybooks of the golden past. So, what impresses me, Ed, about all this is the ability of the prosaic and absolutely stolid British to keep alive what has been called the magic of monarchy, even the their own empire has dwindled away and has been replaced by a prosaic and stolid commonwealth. It isn't only the trappings, the regalia, the royal rituals and other outward appurtenances by which they accomplish this, but by a sense of personal identification with what are, in effect, honorary rulers with vanished powers and merely ceremonial functions. It continues to be a marvel to an American that this kind of thing should be the supra-political cement that keeps together fifty-two separate parliaments and peoples thruout the world. And all I can do is to quote a British editor, who says: "Whatever one may think about the Coronation, it's too late to be cynical."

MURROW: And now Ned Calmer, who has flown up from Rome.

CALMER: It might seem a little unlikely, Ed, that tomorrow's Coronation of an English Queen could have any influence on the Italian elections// which will be held five days later. But that's one of the strong impressions I've

formed here, in view of the fact that on Wednesday I'm flying back to Rome to cover those elections. There are still millions of Italians who want their King back and who accept monarchy as the best form of government in any country. And, naturally, there's widespread interest in Britain's royal family, despite the anti-British bias that exists in Italy where other aspects of British life are concerned. Advance indications on this year's election are that the monarchists are going to make a strong showing in next Sunday's vote, and the world attention which is now turned on Elizabeth and the success of Britain's regime in an atmosphere of prosperity and hope which we feel in London today gives the royalists in Italy and everywhere the additional chance to point with pride to the benefits of the constitutional monarchy system.

MURROW: And now David Schoenbrun, who makes his headquarters in Paris. David!

SCHOENBRUN: Ed, when I came across from Paris last week, I saw a contingent of some forty French correspondents on the ferryboat, the largest French team they've ever sent to cover an outside event. It's strange to see their interest in this British Coronation. Of course, every French school child knows that the Norman kings of France ruled over Britain for four centuries. The French themselves are republicans, of course. They beheaded their monarchs quite often thru the centuries - and in a way they're still doing it, only now it's the Prime Minister whose political head rolls in parliament about once every four months. It's interesting to note the comparative stability of British governments, due in no small measure to the remarkable unity of the British people under a constitutional form of monarchy that has proved more flexible, more liberal than the autocratic and now largely dead regimes of Europe.

MURROW: Thank you very much, gentlemen!

This has been Howard K. Smith, Ned Calmer, Richard C. Hottelet, Alex Kendrick and David Schoenbrun, recording from London.

Good Night and Good Luck!

(Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
(LARRY LESUEUR SUBSTITUTING)
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From the Himalayan Mountains tonight comes word that a British expedition has reached the summit of Mt. Everest, the world's highest peak never before conquered. A spokesman at Buckingham Palace, on this coronation eve, says "the news has been received here." He offered no other details. Earlier in the day there were reports that the expedition, which sought the achievement and the news as a gift to Queen Elizabeth, had failed in its task. Then the London Times reported that the more than 29-thousand foot mountain had been conquered. The Times quoted the expedition leader, Colonel Hunt as saying that E.P. Hillary and a native porter had reached the summit for the first time in histoay and "all is well." Mt. Everest is on the border between Tibet and Nepal.

In Washington today, Democratic Representative Yorty of California, announced that the Administration has decided to spend another billion or so, more than planned, on airpower in the next fiscal year. Yorty says this will be announced by the Administration tomorrow. He says he received the news from Air Secretary Talbott. Earlier in the day, Navy Secretary Anderson told a Senate committee he felt that the new Navy budget would assure "a sound and adequate navy."

Treasury Secretary Humphrey today told the House Ways and Means Committee that the excess profits tax is "vicious" but he appealed for extension of the tax for six months until the end of the year. Mr. Humphrey agreed that the tax is: "unfair, inequitable" and iniquitous. He said it "tends to limit the growth of small business and it interferes with the normal improvement in the standard of living. But, he insisted, the government needs the 800-million dollars it will bring in if its extended to January first.

The President proposed to Congress that if put all foreign aid, and all foreign information services under the State Department, he would kill the Mutual Security Administration, now headed by Harold Stassen, and replace it with a Foreign Operations Administration. Mr. Eisenhower would also set up a new United States Information Agency to take over the Voice of America and all information activities now conducted by the State Department, the Mutual Security Administration, Point Four and information duties in occupied areas. The net result of the two plans would be to give Secretary of State Dulles responsibility for general policy direction of both foreign aid and foreign information. But the State Department would not have the burden of actually operating both agencies.

The President today nominated John C. Hughes, head of a New York textile firm, to be the American representative on the North Atlantic Council with the rank of ambassador. And he named Robert Henry Fogler, the President of the W.T. Grant Company chain-store firm, to be an assistant secretary of the navy.

The Senate today tentatively turned down a proposal to give Secretary of State Dulles the absolute authority to fire any employee in his department - regardless of civil service rights. The Senate also voted against spending 4-million dollars for foreign service buildings abroad.

The President today accepted "with regret" the resignation of Carl R. Gray, Jr., as veterans administrator. Grey said he resigned because of ill health.

Harvard University today selected a new president to replace Dr. James Conant who resigned to become U.S. high commissioner for West Germany. The new president will be Dr. Nathan Marsh Pusey, who is now president of Lawrence College at Appelton, Wisconsin. He is 46, a Greek scholar and the Harvard announcement says Dr. Pusey "has been a student of the problem of general education, especially active in the movement to revitalize the teaching of the humanities in liberal arts education.

In Berlin today, West Berlin's refugee headquarters says that almost 42-thousand East German refugees have asked for political asylum in the allied-occupied

part of the city during the month of May. Since January, 191-thousand East Germany refugees have registered in West Berlin.

Now, for a recorded report from London on the eve of the coronation; a London that found something new to cheer about in the news that a British expedition had climbed to the top of Mr. Everest and here is Edward R. Murrow:

MURROW: THIS IS LONDON!

No single reporter could give you an impression of what London is like on this Coronation eve, so I have sought the assistance of five of my colleagues of CBS Radio News. We shall start with Howard K. Smith, the chief of our European Bureau.

SMITH: Well, what impresses me, Ed, is the very un-British enthusiasm this affair has engendered here. I have, as you know, been covering Britain for seven years and I've been watching these elaborate Coronation preparations for twelve months, believing fully that they were being overdone and almost certain that, in this age when there's so much television and among a people so little given to exhuberance in public as the British, they would never fill those miles of grandstands. Well, the past ten days have proven that I don't know the British people after all. For days now, they've been packing the gates of Buckingham Palace, shouting for the Queen; they've made traffic impossible on the streets; they've begun camping on the curbs, to be sure of a view, forty-eight hours before the event. The universal expression on faces is as though they expect something very big is about to happen to England. I've never seen a people with a reputation for phlegm and poise behave quite like this.

MURROW: Next, Richard C. Hottelet, who makes his headquarters in Germany and is here for the Coronation. Dick!

HOTTELET: The golden ceremony and tradition of the Coronation are tremendously impressive to me, Ed, but I'm even more impressed by the plain spirit behind it, the kind of thing dictatorships always try for and never get. It's in the unity, which blurs out party politics. The Red-white-and-blue paper streamers festooning

a London slum today are at least as happy as the purple velvet on a West End club. Few creatures could be more determined than the hundreds of people who set up housekeeping on curbstones Sunday night for a look at the Queen some time on Tuesday, or than those who've organized the massive detail of so big and precise a spectacle. Strange uniforms, costumes, faces and languages are welcome reminders here that the Commonwealth still respects the same wholesome symbols in a world of conflicting ideologies. And the money coming in gladdens the practical heart of a nation of traders. But under all the glitter, I find a wistful hope that the Queen will bring her old country a new Elizabethan Age of trade and glory and peace.

MURROW: Next, we'll hear from Alexander Kendrick, who is in from Vienna.

KENDRICK: In the part of Europe which I cover, the only kings and queens left are those living in exile or else, as in Austria, in the storybooks of the golden past. So, what impresses me, Ed, about all this is the ability of the prosaic and absolutely stolid British to keep alive what has been called the magic of monarchy, even though their own empire has dwindled away and has been replacee by a prosaic and stolid commonwealth. It isn't only the trappings, the regalia, the royal rituals and other outward appurtenances by which they accomplish this, but by a sense of personal identification with what are, in effect, honorary rulers with vanished powers and merely ceremonial functions. It continues to be a marvel to an American that this kind of thing should be the supra-political cement that keeps together fifty-two separate parliaments and peoples throughout the world. And all I can do is to quote a British editor, who says: "Whatever one may think about the Coronation, it's too late to be cynical."

MURROW: And now Ned Calmer, who has flown up from Rome.

CALMER: It might seem a little unlikely, Ed, that tomorrow's Coronation of an English Queen could have any influence on the Italian elections which will be held five days later. But that's one of the strong impressions I've formed here, in view of the fact that on Wedn3sday I'm flying back to Rome to cover those elections. There are still millions of Italians who want their King back and who accept monarchy as the best form of government in any country. And, naturally, there's

widespread interest in Britain's royal family, despite the anti-British bias that exists in Italy where other aspects of British life are concerned. Advance indications on this year's election are that the monarchists are going to make a strong showing in next Sunday's vote, and the world attention which is now turned on Elizabeth and the success of Britain's regime in an atmosphere of prosperity and hope which we feel in London today gives the royalists in Italy and everywhere the additional chance to point with pride to the benefits of the constitutional monarchy system.

MURROW: And now David Schoenbrun, who makes his headquarters in Paris. David!

SCHOENBRUN: Ed, when I came across from Paris last week, I saw a contingent of some forty French correspondents on the ferryboat, the largest French team they've ever sent to cover an outside event. It's strange to see their interest in this British Coronation. Of course every French school child knows that the Norman kings of France ruled over Britain for four centuries. The French themselves are republicans, of course. They beheaded their monarchs quite often through the centuries - and in a way they're still doing it, only now it's the Prime Minister whose political head rolls in Parliament about once every four months. It's interesting to note the comparative stability of British governments, due in no small measure to the remarkable unity of the British people under a constitutional form of monarchy that has proved more flexible, more liberal than the autocratic and now largely dead regimes of Europe.

MURROW: Thank you very much, gentlemen. This has been Howard K. Smith, Ned Calmer, Richard C. Hottelet, Alex Kendrick and David Schoenbrun, recording from London. Good Night and Good Luck!

LESUEUR: And this is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But first a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: The world's greatest spectacle will take place tomorrow, in 900-year old Westminster Abbey, where seats are at a premium, even for Peers of the Realm. But those sitting nearest the Queen won't be dressed in Royal robes; they have no titles or engraved invitations, and as a matter of fact, while they have the closest seats in the house, they won't be able to see a thing; they're four repairmen - on emergency duty - inside the Abbey's great organ, in case it breaks down.

And that's my footnote to the news!

Tuesday June 2, 1953 - 7:45p Lesson

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In Washington, the President met with his congressional leaders, to discuss a Senate committee proposal that would cut off all American contributions to the United Nations, should Communist China be admitted. The President was said to feel, that this would split the allies, and be accepted as a threat against the United Nations. So all agreed that the proposal be withdrawn. And the President pledged that he would stand firm against admitting Red China to the UN, at this time, even as a condition of peace in Korea.

South Korea's President Rhee who, through his aides, has repeatedly attacked the latest, and still secret, United Nations truce proposal, said today: "We must co-operate with the United States at any cost." Rhee told reporters: "We must accept anything the President of the United States wants"..out of gratitude to American common sense and wisdom. This would indicate that Rhee has softened somewhat towards the truce terms.

But he made clear his country still insists that Korea be unified and all Chinese troops be withdrawn. Rhee says he has received a message from the President..but he declined to say what was in it. Informed sources suggest that the President told Rhee: he would promise to continue economic and military aid to South Korea, but this nation will not be deterred from seeking an honorable Truce. There is no comment from the White House.

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billions to continue the Korean war for twelve months beyond the first of July.

Republican Senator Duff of Pennsylvania charges that "exceedingly bad methods" of the Truman Administration resulted in great waste in the air defense program.

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(runs: 7:50

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After the ceremony Sir Winston Churchill described the day, as "one which the oldest of us, are proud to have lived to see, and which the youngest will remember, all ~~our~~ their lives. And the Queen, in a broadcast to her people, pledged to ~~[redacted]~~ devote her life, to ~~[redacted]~~ their service - Urged them to guard freedom, and to practise tolerance "so that we can go forward together in peace."

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Tuesday, June 2, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

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SMITH: I am speaking to you from inside Westminster Abbey. A few hours ago this great ancient church was the scene of splendor such as our prosaic modern age is not likely to see soon again. Now, this evening, almost empty bathed in half-light and silent left to a thousand years of its memories this great cavern of stone seems almost as impressive this way as it was say when the floodlights were on, the crowds were here.

From an arch here in one end of the abbey high above the altar, I'm looking down the nave five hundred feet in length; sometimes called England's 'street of immortality,' and sometimes, with less dignity, known as the 'most distinguished mortuary on earth.' To the left I can see the poets' corner where England's great writers from Chaucer to Kipling are buried. On the right are the great of other fields ~~like~~ great prime ministers like William Pitt, and also one Jonas Hanvoy of whom you have probably never heard but to whom millions of Englishmen this day have special reason to be greatful. For his distinction was having invented the umbrella. Directly below me, behind the great altar, seventy of England's kings and queens and their royal relations are buried from Edward the Confessor to Elizabeth the Great.

Only thirteen years is lacking now for it to be nine centuries ago that William of Normandy conquered this country and decided to hallow his conquest by having himself anointed and crowned on the flagstones here below me. The abbey church of St. Peter in Westminster has been ever since

England's coronation church. But of the fifteen or? so coronations that these old walls have witnessed, none can have been quite as brilliant and as enthusiastic as the latest one that ended here a few hours ago. (unintelligible) stands for spectators to come and see. In the hundred differen uniforms worn by ushers and guards and most of the guests, England's great ages clashed. The Yoemen ...? stood guard in their scarlet tunics that have not altered design since the Middle Ages; Scotch officers appeared in Highland uniforms right out of Walter Scott's stories with brilliant tartans flung rackishly over their shoulders. Sailors wore their officers uniforms of Nelson's fleet at Trafalgar. The Peers, the noble (indistinct) and their ladies, were perfectly described by a lad sitting near me as looking like rows of animated strawberry sundaes, and truly in their long red robes and short white ermine capes over their shoulders and small coronets perched on their heads, that's what they looked like. Complete with whipped cream and cherry on top.

Sadly, there were no aeroplanes in ancient England so representatives of the Royal Air Force had to appear in ordinary modern uniforms, jarring the scene as the Connecticut Yankee must have when he first arrived at King Arthur's court. Brilliant as the competition of costume was, there's no doubt whatever who after Queen Elizabeth herself attracted the most admiring attention. It was Sir Winston Churchill. Though not unaccustomed to unconventional headgear, Churchill seemed somewhat self conscious throughout the ceremony in his unusually brilliant attire. When Sir Winston first entered in the queen's procession following the prime minister of all the British Commonwealth nations, he committed the only unscheduled gesture in this highly organized ritual. He broke ranks and walked over to a stall to lean over and warmly shake hands with an old and good friend, George Catlett Marshall, the official representative of the President of the United States. But even Sir Winston was forgotten when the young queen arrived. Pretty at all times but downright beautiful today in her satin gown embroidered with delicately tinted flowers and plants representative of all the lands that she

ranks over. HHr cheeks were unusually red as if flushed with excitement. But at no moment in the long trying ritual did she loose the poise and control that she has become famous for.

The ceremony, a bare outline, is a simple one. But time and events have added elaborate flourishes to it. It reflects centuries of humanity's effort to resolve the difficult problem of government; to marry those so often conflicting elements of order and freedom. At the beginning of the ceremony the queen and the Archbishop of Canterbury faced in turn the four corners ofthe abbey and each time the archbishop asked the people ifthey accept Elizabeth as their queen, which they most heartily did with shouts of, God save the Queen. Then the queen was taken to the altar and made to swear that she in her turn will abide by the laws made by her people's government. That contract having been agreed before God between ruler and ruled, the rest of the ceremony consisted vesting the queen with the instruments of rule; robes, a scepter, orb, and asking God's blessing on her as she accepts them. She was anointed with holy oil by the archbishop andthen comes the climax, when she is seated in the ancient coronation chair af above the more ancient Stone of Scone. The crown of St. Edward, the founder of the abbey, is placed on her head by the archbishop. That crown though beautiful is a trying ornament; it's enormous in size and weighs seven pounds. A monarch wears it only once in her or his life, at the coronation for one hour. They say you can (indistinct) the strain of that hour by balancing three volumes of the Encyclopedia Britannica on your head for that period of time. In her long hour of that tribulation, the queen took holy communion during which breadcasting andtelevising of the ceremony was stopped - and then spated at last in herthrone in the center ofthe abbey, she received homage. One by one the senior nobles ofthe realm, her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh being the first, knelt before her and swore to obey her; a recollection this part of the ritual of many troubled times when ambitious nobles frequently rebelled against their monarch.

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At last, the ceremony ended. The massive crown of St. Edward was removed. The more delicate and more beautiful imperial state crown, sparklingwith its three thousand diamonds, pearls, rubies and sapphires was placed on her head. As her procession moved back down the nave towards the great doors, trumpets sounded fanfares; the bells of Big Ben and Parliament nearby peeled out; cannon fired in the Tower of London - and inside this abbey seven thousand voices sang with more fervor, I'm sure, than most coronation audiences have in the past: God Save Our Gracious Queen. This is Howard K. Smith in London. Back now to CBS Radio in New York.

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(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
(LARRY LESUEUR SUBSTITUTING)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY JUNE 2, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Wednesday - 3 June 1953 7/45 LeSueur

Good evening everyone, here's what happened today:

General Hoyt Vandenbergh, the retiring [redacted] chief of staff, said [redacted] that the Administration's five billion dollar-cut in the air force budget [redacted] increase the risks to our national security. The General said, the Joint Chiefs of Staff made this view known to Defense Secretary Wilson, last March. Later, Vandenbergh personally, told the same thing to Air Force Secretary Talbott. General Vandenbergh told [redacted] Senate committee: contradictory orders, and budget cuts of this Administration, have caused "uncertainty and confusion." This, he said, has led to difficulties, within the air force and with our allies. [redacted] the Administration has offered "no sound military reason" for delaying the air-force buildup. He says the Joint Chiefs of Staff, all to be replaced, feel that we should have [redacted] 143-wing air force by December of 1955 to meet the threat of a Soviet atomic attack. He feels the danger of such an attack, has not lessened. By the middle of 1955, Vandenbergh expects Russia to have a stockpile of atomic weapons, sufficient to "mount a devastating attack" on this country. The General says the Air Force did not approve the new "interim goal" of 120-air wings and [redacted] personally, did not approve.

Another committee witness was Air Force Secretary Talbott. He said the 5-billion dollar cutback in air force funds will not seriously delay the new combat equipment needed for 143 wings or more. He says the present "interim goal" of 120 wings may be raised within the next six months after the new chiefs of staff study our overall defense plans. And he told the committee the air force budget-cut was a budgetary rather than a military decision; he does not know "for sure" who FINALLY MADE IT [redacted]

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made to them yesterday by Federal Prison Director Bennett. They say they turned it down because they are innocent.

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1.1.1. 3 June 1953 – 7/45 Lofman 1.1.1.

[redacted]

SLOW

Perhaps it is not such a far cry from Those Coronation ceremonies in London yesterday, to what may be a decisive meeting at Panmunjom tonite.//. Britain yesterday demonstrated one of the characteristics, that sets it apart from almost any other nation in the world, today.//. Its almost complete Unity-//-a unity that that comes, not from the top, as in Russia, where any divergences are stifled by fear, | or masked by the iron curtain, | but a unity of allegiance and enthusiasm for its Queen and its [redacted] time-tried form of government, which is practically [redacted] unparalelled throughout the world...

[redacted] And if there is one thing [redacted] on which [redacted] virtually all Britons agree, it is on their desire for Peace... Or to put it another way, on a fervent desire to avoid the possibility of world war three...

Their great historian Arnold Toynbee, summed up this feeling most succinctly, when he said Britain's new motto might well be: "No annihilation, without representation."

This fear, // [redacted] the possibility of annihilation,

grows, of course, out of Britain's memories of the last war, out of the blitz, and particularly out of the year 1944, when rockets and pilotless aircraft, first exploded on the British Isles... Britain's defenses against the buzz-bombs developed almost miraculously...to a point where they were shooting down four out of five...But a certain percentage always got through, and when the Germans started lofting rockets at Britain, from as far away as Holland...Defense was impossible, except to capture the ground from which the Vee-Twos were launched...If half-a-dozen of those rockets had been equipped with atomic warheads, of course Britain's ability to wrest the launching grounds away from its enemy, would have been considerably diminished, to say the least...For that green and pleasant land, with its concentrated industry and high density of population, represents the most vulnerable target in the world...Especially since the development of the two-step rocket--which Britain's enemies might launch from so deep in the interior of Europe, that Britain might be knocked out before it could get started..

And so it would appear, that although Britain is NOT technically represented [redacted] at those decisive meetings at Panmunjom tonight, the [redacted] weight of British unity of opinion may yet be decisive...

For that tight little island, feels, it has more to lose than either Russia, Communist China or the United States, in the event of world war three...Britain's unseen prescence at Panmunjom, may be the more decisive, because Britain's mind is completely made-up... For The [redacted] the United States and Russia may desire peace, [redacted] as much as Britain, [redacted] Both are [redacted]---wary of its impact on the balance of power in Asia and throughout the world. The [redacted].

Yesterday, [redacted] the unhappy President of South Korea, Synghman Rhee, pulled in his horns, and said that "out of gratitude to the United States,...common sense and wisdom, requires that we cooperate with the United States, at Any [redacted] cost...

Today the Korean Ambassador to the United States, amplified, without explaining, the diametrically-changed views of his President..

[redacted] Said his government understood that the truce terms supported by the United States, were not necessarily, the terms [redacted] preferred by the United States government.. [redacted] they were, he said in part, at least, the result of pressure by America's allies..."

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It would appear from this, that President Eisenhower's secret message to Synghman Rhee, ~~has~~ may have pledged [redacted] a firm American diplomatic effort, to secure [redacted] free elections throughout Korea, and the withdrawal of the Chinese Communist forces, AFTER a Korean truce is signed--but not before..

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So The test of America's support by its friends and allies, alike, can be expected to come in the future, over the conference table, rather than on the battlefield of Korea..

This is Larry LeSueur..I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news..(CUE) But first a word from Bob Dixon..

There were 77-hundred seats in Westminister Abbey for yesterday's Coronation. And it was a fortunate man or woman who could claim the right to sit in one of Those blue-upholstered oak chairs or stools. One would think that Now, the subject of seats would be at an end. But actually, it's only begun. The privleged few who crowded the abbey will have to start all over again: in two weeks...as tradition decrees...the chairs will be for sale— offered again...this time at auction...and to the highest bidder. And that's my footnote to the news!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
(LARRY LESUEUR SUBSTITUTING)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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times as powerful as the original bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

In Washington, the nation's two largest business organizations, the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chaber of Commerce have decided to oppose the President's request for an extension of the excess profits tax. The President WANTS to extend this law from the end of June to the first of next year; because the government needs the 800-million dollars in revenue it would provide. The announcement by the N. A. M. and Chamber of Commerce came after House Speaker Martin said that it would be "very doubftful" that an individual ten per cent income tax cut could be put into effect next January first unless the excess profits tax was extended. Martin said the two taxes go along together.

Only last night in an address to the nation the President appealed for extention of the excess profits tax even though he called it unjust. Mr. Eisenhower also pledged that our goal in the world is "to secure peace.. and prosperity in peace." He said, in this connection, that we are not going to cripple this nation "and we are going specifically to keep up its air power."

Today, General Vandebergh, the retiring air force chief of staff,

told a Congressional committee that if Congress accepts the Administration's new goal of 120-air wings, instead of 143 wings, we will have an air force second best to Russia's. And he said the 120-wing plan would mean a cut in our aid to the North Atlantic Treaty forces. General Vandenbergh also disagreed with Defense Secretary Wilson's recent testimony that the Soviet air force is chiefly defensive. (mostly fighter planes and interceptors.) The General said the Russian air force is both "offensive and defensive."

The Senate Judicary Committee today voted 8 to 4 to approve the Bricker resolution for a constitutional amendment limiting the President's treaty making powers.

Senator Taft told reporters he still believes a truce in Korea under the final allied terms is "unsatisfactory." And he regrets that it calls for an eventual large-scale political conference which, he says, "has not been successful in the past." The Senator says he did not use the words" go-it-alone" in the recent speech in which he said that if the armistice talks fail we should forget the United Nations as far as the Korean war is concerned. And he believes that "its silly" TO LET nations like India, which claims it is neutral in Korea, to influence the allied truce decisions.

Federal Judge Holtzoff today sentenced Herny W. Grunewald to a 1-thousand dollar fine and a suspended 90-day jail sentence. Grunewald had been convicted on a contempt of Congress charge during a tax scandals investigation. A week ago Judge Holtzoff said a fine was not enough to serve the ends of justice in this case.

In France, the National Assembly has turned down the bid of Pierre Mendes-France to be the 19th postwar premier of his country. He was defeated by nine votes.

And in Italy, Communist leader Togliatti promised THAT IF LEFT-WING [redacted] parties [redacted] win the Sunday election they will scuttle both the Atlantic pact and the European army plan.

E.R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS - THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1953

Republican Senator Wiley of Wisconsin appealed today to his colleagues to moderate their speech a little bit. The Senator, who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is of the opinion that too many congressmen talk too big as "over-night experts" on foreign policy and other vital issues. He said, "I believe that the congressmen who are not members of the foreign policy committees should have a stronger sense of caution, and restraint when they approach the difficult foreign policy field. He wanted them to consider "not only how their statements would be applauded back home but in terms of what the reaction would be throughout the chaotic world of 1953." Senator Wiley praised Senator Taft as the "loyal captain of the Eisenhower team" - said he didntt have any personal quarrel with the Senator from Ohio. If Taft is the "loyal captain" then all that is happening is that the captain is engaging in a basic argument with the manager about how the fateful game should be played - for the president and the Senator from Ohio are not in agreement.

Senator Wiley's appeal for restraint is not likely to produce any change in the outpourings from Washington, but it seems to this reporter that he talked great good sense even though it be futile. Having spent the last ten days in England with ample opportunity to consult with American colleagues from the

Continent it is necessary to report that American policies are viewed with a combination of bewilderment and alarm. This is due only in part to the fact that our constitutional procedure remains a mystery to most Europeans, (including the professional politicians.) What is happening, I think, is that the European concept of this country as a place where change, personal freedom, ~~are~~ And experimentation are at home, is altering. Senators Taft and McCarthy have rather more widespread - stature and credibility in Europe than they have here. European apprehension is based only in part upon the fact that they face the prospect of less aid and no more trade. It is only in part the fear that through ~~a~~ arrogance and lack of experience we may land them in a war which, whatever the outcome, they could not survive. There is a real crisis of confidence - a deep and wide concern that we may abuse or fail to recognize the obligations that our power and leadership impose upon us. This feeling does not reflect a lack of appreciation for past American generosity, nor is it primarily based upon the fear that that generosity will shortly diminish. The ~~concern~~ worry ~~rather~~ stems Rather from concern about the direction in which we purpose to ~~ke~~ lead the free world. Every statement about going it alone — every hearing or accusation which destroys a man's livelihood and terrorizes his colleague's is regarded as a sign that we in this country have lost our

balance, our responsibility and those qualities which have won for us the grudging respect of West Europeans. This is not the traditional anti-americanism based upon the belief that we are an un-cultured, mechanized, money-mad society. This present apprehension is based upon the knowledge that it is their lives, their institutions, their survival that our spokesmen are talking about. We are too strong, too rich, too fat to expect to be loved by those nations whose greatest glory and power are in their past. What is endangered now is not love, but respect and confidence. This may be regained not with dollars or by exhortation, but by example. Every reckless, intemperet statement; every act which indicates that the individual is terrorized or victimized by the state - every indication that an elected official views the prospect of another war with equinimity reduces our resevoir of good will and confidence in western Europe. Perhaps that is unimportant, but our military leaders, (with few exceptions) tell us that it is.

There was a great gathering of reporters in London last week - professionals with long experience. I would not presume to speak for all of them, but the majority with whom I talked would agree in some measure with what has been said here. It is difficult, if not impossible, to see ourselves as others see us. Often their picture of us is distorted, influenced by considerations

of self-interest, and lack of knowledge. A reporters function is not to pretty up the picture, but to report it.

This "crisis of confidence" is created in part at least by the statements on foreign policy about which Senator Wiley complained today. It is unfortunate, but traditional that his words were addressed to men more accustomed to speak than to listen - more thoughtful of the next election than of the next generation. One of the first burdens imposed by power is, or at least, it should be, restraint.

There is a tendency at times to get involved in controversey for want of a few stubborn facts. And it was precisely this situation Josh Billings had in mind when he said:"It is better not to know so much than to know so many things that ain't so." Of course everyone likes to think of himself as an expert...which is probably what prompted Will Rogers to conclude:"Everybody is ignorant,only on different subjects."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1953
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In this country, Gordon Dean, the chairman of the atomic energy commission, announced today that our scientists have perfected an atomic furnace that can "breed" atomic fuel; that is, it can create at least as much new atomic material as is used up in making the material. Dean says this means "it is now possible for mankind ultimately to utilize all of the uranium that can be extracted from the earth for atomic fuel, whether the uranium is fissionable or not in its natural state." This development is described as probably the most revolutionary in atomic development since the bomb was perfected. Dean says this holds out the promise of making civilian atomic power industry more feasible and attractive, in the long range. It will need some changes in the atomic energy law to give private industry more latitude in seeking ways to use atomic energy for power. The atomic energy commission chairman also warns: this new development, by scientists at the Arko, Idaho, plant does not mean that we suddenly have all the basic materials we need for atomic energy or that we can regard uranium as a virtually costless fuel. But it does mean that we can now produce at least as much fissionable material as is used up in making the material.

Out in Nevada today, the Atomic Energy Commission set off the 11th and last blast in its spring series of tests. This caused an explosion seen or felt 500 miles away and it produced a churning ball of fire that lasted for 30 seconds; twice as long as that produced by any previous test in this country. The new device is believed to have been two and a half times as powerful as the original bomb dropped on Hiroshima.

In Washington, the nation's two largest business organizations, the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce have decided to oppose the President's request for an extension of the excess profits tax. The President wants to extend this law from the end of June to the first of next year; because the government needs the 800-million dollrs in revenue it would provide. The announcement by the NAM and Chamber of Commerce came after House Speaker Martin said that it would be "very doubtful" that an individual ten percent income tax cut could be put into effect next January first unless the excess profits tax was extended. Martin said the two taxes go along together.

Only last night in an address to the nation the President appealed for extension of the excess profits tax even though he called it unjust. Mr. Eisenhower also pledged that our goal in the world is "to secure peace and prosperity in peace." He said, in this connection, that we are not going to cripple this nation "and we are going specifically to keep up its air power."

Today, General Vandenbergh, the retiring air force chief of staff, told a Congressional committee that if Congress accepts the Administration's new goal of 120-air wings, instead of 143 wings, we will have an air force second best to Russia's. And he said the 120-wing plan would mean a cut in our aid to the North Atlantic Treaty forces. General Vandenbergh also disagreed with Defense Secretary Wilson's recent testimony that the Soviet air force is chiefly defensive (mostly fighter planes and interceptors.) The General said the Russian air force is both "offensive and defensive."

The Senate Judiciary Committee today voted 8 to 4 to approve the Bricker

resolution for a constitutional amendment limiting the President's treaty making powers.

Senator Taft told reporters he still believes a truce in Korea under the final allied terms is "unsatisfactory." And he regrets that it calls for an eventual large-scale political conference which, he says, "has not been successful in the past. The Senator says he did not use the words "go it alone" in the recent speech in which he said that if the armistice talks fail we should forget the United Nations as far as the Korean war is concerned. And he believes that "its silly" to let nations like India, which claims it is neutral in Korea, to influence the allied truce decisions.

Federal Judge Holtzoff today sentenced Henry W. Grunewald to a 1-thousand dollar fine and a suspended 90-day jail sentence. Grunewald had been convicted on a contempt of Congress charge during a tax scandals investigation. A week ago Judge Holtzoff said a fine was not enough to serve the ends of justice in this case.

In France, the National Assembly has turned down the bid of Pierre Mendes-France to be the 19th postwar premier of his country. He was defeated by nine votes.

And in Italy, Communist Leader Togliatti promised that if left-wing parties win the Sunday election they will scuttle both the Atlantic pact and the European army plan.

Republican Senator Wiley of Wisconsin appealed today to his colleagues to moderate their speech a little bit. The Senator, who is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is of the opinion that too many congressmen talk too big as "over-night experts" on foreign policy and other vital issues. He said, "I believe that the congressmen who are not members of the foreign policy committees should have a stronger sense of caution, and restraint when they approach the difficult foreign policy field. He wanted them to consider "not only how their statements would be applauded back home but in terms of what the reaction would be throughout the chaotic world of 1953." Senator Wiley praised Senator Taft as the "loyal

captain of the Eisenhower team" - said he didn't have any personal quarrel with the Senator from Ohio. If Taft is the "loyal captain" then all that is happening is that the captain is engaging in a basic argument with the manager about how the fateful game should be played - for the president and the Senator from Ohio are not in agreement.

Senator Wiley's appeal for restraint is not likely to produce any change in the outpourings from Washington, but it seems to this reporter that he talked great good sense even though it be futile. Having spent the last ten days in England with ample opportunity to consult with American colleagues from the Continent it is necessary to report that American policies are viewed with a combination of bewilderment and alarm. This is due only in part to the fact that our constitutional procedure remains a mystery to most Europeans (including the professional policiticans. What is happening, I think, is that the European concept of this country as a place where change, personal freedom and experimentation are at home, is altering. Senators Taft and McCarthy have rather more widespread stature and credibility in Europe than they have here. European apprehension is based only in part upon the fact that they face the prospect of less aid and no more trade. It is only in part the fear that through arrogance and lack of experience we may land them in a war which, whatever the outcome, they could not survive. There is a real crisis of confidence - a deep and wide concern that we may abuse or fail to recognize the obligations that our power and leadership impose upon us. This feeling does not reflect a lack of appreciation for past American generosity, nor is it primarily based upon the fear that that generosity will shortly diminish. The worry stems rather from concern about the direction in which we purpose to lead the free world. Every statement about going it alone - every hearing or accusation which destroys a man's livelihood and terrorizes his colleagues is regarded as a sign that we in this country have lost our balance, our responsibility and those qualities which have won for us the grudging respect of West Europeans. This is not the traditional anti-Americanism based upon the belief that we are an un-cultured, mechanized,money-

mad society. This present apprehension is based upon the knowledge that it is their lives, their institutions, their survival that our spokesmen are talking about. We are too strong, too rich, too fat to expect to be loved by those nations whose greatest glory and power are in their past. What is endangered now is not love, but respect and confidence. This may be regained not with dollars or by exhortation, but by example. Every reckless, intemperate statement; every act which indicates that the individual is terrorized or victimized by the state - every indication that an elected official views the prospect of another war with equinimity reduces our resevoir of good will and confidence in western Europe. Perhaps that is unimportant, but our military leaders, (with few exceptions) tell us that it is.

There was a great gathering of reporters in London last week - professionals with long experience. I would not presume to speak for all of them, but the majority with whom I talked would agree in some measure with what has been said here. It is difficult, if not impossible, to see ourselves as others see us. Often their picture of us is distorted, influenced by considerations of self-interest, and lack of knowledge. A reporters function is not to pretty up the picture, but to report it.

This "crisis of confidence" is created part at least by the statements on foreign policy about which Senator Wiley complained today. It is unfortunate, but traditional that his words were addressed to men more accustomed to speak than to listen - more thoughtful of the next election than of the next generations. One of the first burdens imposed by power is, or at least, it should be, restraint.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There is a a tendency at times to get involved in controversey for want of a few sutbborn facts. And it was precisely this situation Josh Billings had in mind when he said: "It is better not to know so much than to know so many things that ain't so." Of course everyone likes to think of himself as an expert, which is probably what prompted Will Rogers to conclude: "Everybody is ignorant, only on different subjects." - Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday June 5, 1953.

This is the news:

A high American authority in Tokyo says its likely that an agreement on exchanging prisoners of war, will be signed at Panmunjom tonight. /No official of our government, either in Tokyo, Korea or Washington, has made any public statement on the negotiations. /But officials, who do not want their names used, have made it very clear to reporters that they anticipate a final truce agreement in the near future. /One American "political leader" says there are only one or two "slight differences" between our proposal and the enemy's answer. /A "Top American official" in Japan, says it won't be possible to sign an armistice before next week. /But he thinks the prisoner exchange agreement will come tonight.. (although he warns that this does not mean American prisoners will be released quickly). /On the battlefields, where the South Koreans were trying stubbornly, and unsuccessfully, to win back positions they lost to the enemy, Communist loudspeakers were telling American troops: "Don't stick your heads out. There will be a truce in a few days." /And the South Koreans were offering conflicting statements on the truce proposal. President Rhee, after meeting with General Clark and Admiral Briggs, told reporters: he'll go along with the allied truce

terms "because the United States is forcing us to." But in Washington tonight the South Korean embassy released a statement quoting Rhee as saying the truce proposal is unacceptable. And he threatens to continue the war unless his counter-proposal is acceptable. President Rhee wants: ALL United Nations and Communist troops to withdraw from Korea at the same time. Before this happens he wants a mutual defense pact from the United States. If this is not granted Rhee says: "Then we must continue to fight. We prefer to fight on to any devices, armistice or peace."

~~terms "because the United States is forcing us to".~~ He still feels these ~~terms mean "a death warrant" for Korea~~ because they do not ~~call for unifying~~ the country. ~~The acting foreign minister of the South Korean government is~~ more ~~an~~ outspoken: ~~he says the truce terms are dishonorable, personally, he's~~ disgusted with them.. ~~disappointed with the world leadership, and has lost confidence in the United Nations.~~ And at the front, American troops question~~d~~ about their feelings on the possibility of a truce expressed suspicion and skepticism.. they know that in the past a truce appeared close at hand.."only nothing happened."

Our Sabrejet pilots today shot down 8 Migs..probably destroyed another and damaged five.

On Formosa, Admiral Radford, who is to be the new ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, told reporters he is impressed with "the evident political and military progress" being made on the island. He says the over-all potential of Formosa has increased considerably since his last visit in October.

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give us a freer hand in Far Eastern affairs..comparable to the North Atlantic treaty organization in western Europe. /Taft says the U.N. has proved "a complete failure" in preventing aggression because of the veto in the Security Council.

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Senator Margaret Chase Smith's "impression" that the Joint Chiefs were ignored, and had no voice in formulating the new budget.

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for lying in the Rosenberg case; he denied he knew them.

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(runs:

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General Marshall, in his talk before the English Speaking Union, noted that the hope of the free world rests in better understanding between Britain and this country. Woodrow Wilson once remarked:"Comprehension must be the soil in which grow all the fruits of friendship." For as Goethe put it almost a hundred years earlier:"What we do not understand, we do not possess."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, June 5, 1953
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: .... In London today General George C. Marshall told a luncheon of the English-Speaking Union that British leaders must help their people to understand America's aims and problems in Korea. We've recorded for you a portion of what General Marshall had to say. The introduction was traditional.

BRRAKER: (sound of gavel) Milord Chairman, Your Excellencies, Your Graces, Milord Mayor, milords, ladies and gentlemen, pray silence for General of the Army George C. Marshall. (applause)

MARSHALL: On a Sunday morning, fifty years ago, Mrs. Marshall and I set out from our pension near Queen's Gate to attend ~~the~~ a special service at the Abbey to be conducted by a prominent divine. It was a lovely fall morning. And while waiting for the proper bus, one came along labeled "Hampton Court". (laughter) We took that bus and abandoned our plan for the Abbey. (laughter) What happened that day left a very pleasant recollection. We'd already seen Hampton Court, so we hired a punt - and I gained my first experience in punting. (laughter) I did pretty well but did collide with another punt, which was much more skillfully managed by a Britisher. He and his girl were out for a Sunday outing. Instead of recriminations, which might well have been the case, we joined forces and spent the day together, had lunch and tea together and, in effect, paved the way for my future relations with the British Chief of Staff. (laughter) (applause)

I would like to return again to the matter of British-American relations. During the World War days I made frequent appeals for a better, more generous understanding between our two countries. As I've already stated, I constantly endeavored to make clear to the American public the severe trials your nation was enduring with silent, spartan courage, the heavy losses of life both in soldiers and civilians.

You suffered the destruction of much of Britain, then in progress and always threatening. Today the situation is somewhat reversed. The American forces in Korea, as your Prime Minister has pointed out in Parliament, are suffering the greatest losses, except for the South Koreans, of any United Nations force, and our nation is called upon to make by far the heaviest expenditures. I feel that your public only partially realizes this, and for some reason -- probably a result of clever Soviet propaganda, subtle suggestion -- to believe that America is in a war-like mood, fraught with the possibility of bringing about a general conflagration.

I know nothing could be further from the desire of the American people and their leaders. Our public is intent ... is intent on seeing that nothing be permitted to lend aid to the Communist Chinese forces in maintaining their fight against us. Allegations are common that we, meaning my Government, do not pay sufficient attention to the advice of our partners on international questions. In my personal experience as Secretary of State in periods such as the Berlin blockade and, later, as Secretary of Defense during the Korean struggle, I think a maximum of attention was paid to the views of our associates, particularly those of the British Government. It is important, I think, that we constantly remind ourselves that we represent a free association of nations, opposed by a group organized into a bloc and held together by a tyranny of force. Our respective publics and our leaders must constantly keep in mind that almost all our reactions are treated in an open, democratic manner. On the other hand, all is concealed by our opponents and we are left merely to guess or to suspect as to their motives or intentions.

I have somewhat overworked the word "generous" - but I must use it again because ... to express my strong personal conviction that a generous understanding between the American people and the people of the British Commonwealth is a most important influence in the world today

for the peace we all long and pray for.

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Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday, June 8, 1953

This is the news:

Truce negotiators meet at Panmujom again tonight, to start working on the final details for an armistice. The delegates have now reached an agreement on exchanging prisoners of war, (a subject that held up the progress of negotiations for 17 months). Now, we're told, there are "administrative details" to be worked out. And there must be a new agreement on the buffer zone which will seperate both sides after the armistice is signed. The Chinese Communist radio says it anticipates "a complete cease-fire and armistice, without delay". Allied officials say this may take a week or so. The agreement on prisoners is this: Within 60 days after an armistice is signed, both sides will free all those prisoners who want to go home. That means we will release 75-thousand men, and the Communists will release 12-thousand allied prisoners. Of these, 32-hundred are Americans... 71-hundred are South Koreans, and the others are men from the allied nations who have fought with us. When these men are set free, we will turn attention to the 46-thousand North Koreans and Chinese Communists, who prefer not to go home. These men will be placed under a five-man neutral commission. India will be head of the delegation; only her soldiers will be available to the commission. And it may take 5-thousand of them. The other commission members

will be Sweden, Switzerland, Poland and Czechoslovakia. #

Within 60 days after the armistice those men who don't want to go home will be turned over to the neutral commission. During the next 90 days the Communsists will have an opportunity to visit them, and try to talk them into changing their minds. We will permit seven Communist visitors to the prison camp for each one thousand prisoners. That comes to 322 men. Every time a Communist representative talks to a prisoner who doesn't want to go home, a member of each of the neutral NATIONS, and a member of the United Nations command, will be present. Both sides agree "that no force or threat of force shall be used" against any prisoner. When the Communists have had 90-days to CHANGE MINDS the prisoners who want to go home will be allowed to go. Those who want to stay away from China and North Korea will remain in South Korea. Then a political conference will be held..with all nations fighting in Korea having a representative at it. This conference will have 30 days to decide what to do with the prisoners. At the end of that period, the former enemy troops who refuse to go home will either be set free in South Korea as civilians or be given an opportunity to go to some neutral nation. (We dropped our plan to have the United Nations General Assembly make the final determination.)

That's the agreement on exchanging prisoners..reached after 17 months of debate.

And its on the basis of this that allied officials are optimistic about concluding an armistice agreement.

The big hitch in Korea today is the South Korean government of Syngman Rhee. He has called on his people "to risk our lives and fight on to a decisive end" in the event a truce agreement is reached. He wants his people to refrain from "resorting to unfriendly expressions and discontent" with his allies. But he says he's aware of the strong possibility of spontaneous demonstrations against the United Nations. Rhee has reminded his people that allied troops came to their aid "when we needed them most."

The South Korean cabinet and a National Assembly committee have both resolved to continue fighting (the ROK troops now hold two thirds of the battleline). And in Washington the South Korean ambassador said this afternoon that "up to this minute" ROK troops are determined to fight on alone if necessary. Ten ROK generals studing in this country have been called home. Some 380 others, studying at various army posts in this country, are awaiting a similar call.

But in Tokyo and Washington there are reports that President Rhee may yet change his mind. If so this will become known when he answers the latest message he has received from President Eisenhower. Mr. Eisenhower told Rhee: he must avoid any "reckless adventure" to unify Korea by force. We promise not to give up our efforts to reunite all Koreans by peaceful means. The President promises that after an armistice we will negotiate a mutual defense treaty with the Rhee government. (similar to those we have with other Pacific allies.) The President says that with the approval of Congress, we will give the South Koreans economic and military aid. And we now feel that acceptance of the truce terms is "required" by the United Nations and the South Koreans.

~~All of these developments brought from American troops in Korea one question: "When do we go home?" And the answer from Eisenhower officers in Korea: [illegible] United Nations~~

The President's attitude was applauded by most Congressmen. And Senator Knowland of California, who recently described the truce terms as "unsatisfactory", today called on Rhee to face the facts as they are.. and accept the terms. The Republican leader says: "any act imperiling the agreemen

would be determeintal to the South Koreans and endanger the security of United Nations forces in Korea.

For American troops in Korea and Japan all of this produced one question: "When do we go home.?" And the answer from allied officers in Tokyo and officials in Washington is: Not very soon..there is still much work to be done.

Undersecretary of State Smith says: "We cannot relax. Korea is but one flank of a conflict which girdles the world. Danger spots are many. We must remain alert and ready." And in Viet Nam, and Singapore and Formosa there is the fear that a truce in Korea may free the Chinese Communists for new attacks to the south. India's Prime Minister Nehru has PRAISED the President and the Chinese Communists FOR working out the prisoner plan.

Today, while the Chinese communist radio was predicting a quick truce agreement, nine enemy planes, all single engine, attacked Seoul at night. It was the biggest Communist attack on South Korea's capital city since the war started. Two persons were killed..eight injured. And one of the bombs FELL near Syngman Rhee's home. The enemy planes came in low dropped their few bombs and managed to get away from our anti-aircraft Fire barrages.

American Ambassador Lodge said tonight that United Nations membership for Communist China is "just out of the question." He suggested that we might even use our Security Council veto, for the first time, to keep the Communists out. And in London, the British Commonwealth Prime Ministers have agreed that once there is peace in Korea they would favor admitting Red China to the U.N... but without embrassing the United States.

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In Austria today, the Russians promised that beginning tomorrow they will end all of their controls on the movement of persons and goods across Soviet zone frontiers. Its not yet clear wther this means allied personnel will be permitted to enter the Soviet zone.

Italy has now completed a two-day national election. And a few minutes ago my colleague in Rome..Ned Calmer..recorded this report for you.

(runs 2 mins ending:

Now back to Ed Murrow in New York)

With the votes still being counted in Italy, Premier De Gasperi tonight praised the Italian people for their big tunrout at the polls..more than 90 per cent of the eligible voters. He said:"I am proud of the exemplary proof of civil life that we have given to the world."

~~We were discussing the framing of prisoners of war, and this reminds me~~ of ~~something~~ Wendell Willkie once said:"Freedom is an indivisible word. If we want to enjoy it and fight for it, we must be prepared to extend it to everyone, whether they are rich or poor, whether they agree with us or not, no matter what their race or the color of their skin. For if we take away the liberties of those we hate, we are opening the way to the loss of liberty for those we love."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, June 8, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Italy has now completed a two-day national election, and a few minutes ago, my colleague in Rome, Ned Calmer, recorded this report foryou.

CALMER: Well, it looks as though the Italian people have realized the threat to democracy in this country. They appear to have given Premier De Gasperi the big turnoutthat he asked for; over ninety per cent of the electorate have cast ballots and the total may even exceed the record set back in 1938 when communism in Italy was stopped at the flood tide. It should be remembered, however, that (unintelligible) at this stage sometimes tend to be over-optimistic. Despite the bad weather, which continued today, somewhere between seven and eight million persons got themselves to the polls this morning during the last three hours of the voting period. There were also the last-minute appeal by De Gasperi, a final barrage of government propaganda by radio and in the press, and an avalanche of telephone calls by government party workers to voters who had failed to turn up. Government-influenced newspapers this morning deliberately held down the figure of yesterday's vote so as to shock the stay-at-homes out of their complacency. Comparatively ~~xxxxxx~~ few returns are in so far. But the results released up to now show that as expected the Red wing is doing well and the neo-Fascists even better. In Rome alone the Fascist vote for the Senate has surpassed that for all the center coalition parties combined; that's as of now. Figures for the chamber of deputies won't give us much indication until tomorrow. But within a few hours the Senate vote, now rolling in, should give us a trend. There areinconclusive signs, at present, that communism and its allies, the left-wing Socialists, may have suffered a setback. They had been expected to just about hold their own but ...? far too early to be sure. What can be considered definite at this hour, Ed, is the remarkably large turnout of voters and the lack of violence everywhere, which may show the awakening

of a new civic conscience and a new political maturity in Italy. And now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

MURROW: With the votes stillbeing counted in Italy, Premier De Gasperi tonight praised the Italian people for their big turnout at the polls. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Truce negotiators meet at Panmunjom again tonight to start working on the final details for an armistice. The delegates have now reached an agreement on exchanging prisoners of war (a subject that held up the progress of negotiations for 17 months.) Now, we're told, there are "administrative details" to be worked out. And there must be a new agreement on the buffer zone which will separate both sides after the armistice is signed. The Chinese Communist radio says it anticipates "a complete cease-fire and armistice without delay." Allied officials say this may take a week or so. The agreement on prisoners is this: within 60 days after an armistice is signed both sides will free all those prisoners who want to go home. That means we will release 75-thousand men and the Communists will release 12-thousand allied prisoners. Of these, 32-hundred are Americans 71-hundred are South Koreans, and the others are men from the allied nations who have fought with us. When these men are set free we will turn attention to the 46-thousand North Koreans and Chinese Communists who prefer not to go home. These men will be placed under a five-man neutral commission. India will be head of the delegation; only her soldiers will be available to the commission. And it may take 5-thousand of them. The other commission members will be Sweden, Switzerland, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Within 60 days after the armistice those men who don't want to go home will be turned over to the neutral commission. During the next 90 days the Communists will have an opportunity to visit them and try to talk them into changing their minds. We will permit seven Communist visitors to the prison camps for each one thousand prisoners. That comes to 322 men. Every time a Communist representative talks to a prisoner who doesn't want to go home, a member of each of the neutral nations and a member of the United Nations command, will be present. Both sides agree "that no force or threat of force shall be used" against any prisoner. When the Communists have had 90 days to change their

minds the prisoners who want to go home will be allowed to go. Those who want to stay away from China and North Korea will remain in South Korea. Then a political conference will be held with all nations fighting in Korea having a representative at it. This conference will have 30 days to decide what to do with the prisoners. At the end of that period, the former enemy troops who refuse to go home will either be set free in South Korea as civilians or be given an opportunity to go to some neutral nation. We dropped our plan to have the United Nations General Assembly make the final determination. That's the agreement on exchanging prisoners reached after 17 months of debate. And its on the basis of this that allied officials are optimistic about concluding an armistice agreement.

The big hitch in Korea today is the South Korean government of Syngman Rhee. He has called on his people "to risk our lives and fight on to a decisive end" in the event a truce agreement is reached. He wants his people to refrain from "resorting to unfriendly expressions and discontent" with his allies. But he says he's aware of the strong possibility of spontaneous demonstrations against the United Nations. Rhee has reminded his poeple that allied troops came to their aid "when we needed them most."

The South Korean cabinet and a National Assembly committee have both resolved to continue fighting (the ROK troops now hold two thirds of the battle-line) and in Washington the South Korean ambassador said this afternoon that "up to this minute" ROK troops are determined to fight on alone if necessary. Ten ROK generals studying in this country have been called home. Some 380 others, studying at various army posts in this country, are awaiting a similar call. But in Tokyo and Washington there are reports that President Rhee may yet change his mind. If so this will become known when he answers the latest message he has received from President Eisenhower. Mr. Eisenhower told Rhee: he must avoid any "reckless adventure" to unify Korea by force. We promise not to give up our efforts to reunite all Koreans by peaceful means. The President promises that after an armistice we will negotiate a mutual defense treaty with the Rhee

government (similar to those we have with other Pacific allies.) The President says that with the approval of Congress, we will give the South Koreans economic and military aid. And we now feel that acceptance of the truce terms is "required" by the United Nations and the South Koreans.

The President's attitude was applauded by most Congressmen. And Senator Knowland of California, who recently described the truce terms as "unsatisfactory" today called on Rhee to face the facts as they are and accept the terms. The Republican leader says: "any act imperiling the agreement would be detrimental to the South Koreans and endanger the security of United Nations forces in Korea.

For American troops in Korea and Japan all of this produced one question: "When do we go home?" And the answer from allied officers in Tokyo and officials in Washington is: Not very soon; there is still much work to be done.

Undersecretary of State Smith says: "We cannot relax. Korea is but one flank of a conflict which girdles the world. Danger spots are many. We must remain alert and ready." And in Viet Nam, and Singapore and Formosa there is the fear that a truce in Korea may free the Chinese Communists for new attacks to the south. India's Prime Minister Nehru has praised the President and the Chinese Communists for working out the prisoner plan.

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MURROW: With the votes still being counted in Italy, Premier De Gasperi tonight praised the Italian people for their big turnout at the polls. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today, but first, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Wendell Wilkie once said: "Freedom is an indivisible word. If we want to enjoy it and fight for it, we must be prepared to extend it to everyone, whether they are rich or poor, whether they agree with us or not, no matter what their race or the color of their skin. For if we take away the liberties of those we hate, we are opening the way to the loss of liberty for those we love."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday June 9, 1953

This is the news:

The Swiss government has decided not to serve on a truce commission in Korea unless the South Korean government accepts the truce terms. The decision was made by the Swiss cabinet. Four other countries--India, Sweden and Communist Poland and Czechoslovakia --have been named to the commission by the truce delegates at Panmunjom. Those delegates meet again tonight. And all day in South Korea the people and the government made it clear thay are against the proposed truce terms. In Seoul and Pusan thousands of persons demonstrated against the truce plan. An estimated 100-thousand marched on 8th army headquarters in Seoul, ran into South Korean and American military police and were finally turned back by water hoses. The nation's National Assmbly voted unanimously to reject the armistice terms. And the assembly called for "all necessary measures" at the front to prevent another Communist aggression and to be prepared for "a northward advance." The South Korean foreign minister says his troops will fight the Indian troops who are scheduled to supervise the armistice. Thus far President Syngman Rhee has not replied to President Eisenhower's message. And today the Chinese Communist radio.. which has had little to say during the final stages of the truce negotiations--attacked the

Eisenhower offer of a mutual security pact with South Korea. Radio Peiping calls this an "open plot" aimed at sabotaging the political conference that is to follow the armistice.

In London, Prime Minister Churchill criticized Syngman Rhee's "attitude" and predicted an early armistice.

And Defense Secretary Wilson told a Senate committee today that it will be at least six months after an armistice is signed before American soldiers start coming home. He said: "People will be a little disappointed that we can't bring the boys back here. But the situation in Korea is pretty disturbing." The Secretary wants to continue to build up ammunition supplies there even after an armistice.

In another day of testimony on the air force budget, Mr. Wilson criticized the former administration and challenged the opinions of the outgoing Joint Chiefs of staff. He said: The Truman administration ABANDONED the 143-wing goal for the air force but was not honest enough to tell the people about it. He said former Defense Secretary Lovett failed to trim the military budget because he was sick and didn't want to battle old friends on the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He challenged the Joint Chief's

estimate that Russia would be capable of launching an atomic attack by the middle of 1954. Wilson said:"There is no reason to think they would have atomic bombs in quite that volume." And he also told the Senators: "There are people in the Pentagon who haven't been working for a long time and will have a hard time getting used to it."

General Ridgeway, the commander of the North Atlantic Treaty forces, who is to be the new army chief of staff, said today that "air power is still the weakest link in our defense." He said the NATO nations must give this problem "far greater attention."

In London, the leaders of 8 Commonwealth Nations are supporting Britain's drive to end the cold war with Russia. They would lose no opportunity to "compose or at least ease the differences which divide the world."

The Russians in Austria have followed up the lifting of military controls on the border that seperates their zone from the allied zones, with an agreement to discharge two Communist police officials in Vienna.

And in Moscow, the Kremlin has granted permission for two Russian wives of American citizens to leave the Soviet Union. In the past the Russians have refused such permission.

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What is now happening in Korea is another demonstration that wars are easier to start than stop. That is particularly true when neither side has won a victory. And that is the situation in Korea. The South Koreans, determined to create and preserve their union, don't want to stop fighting. They are unwilling to face the prospect of their nation trying to exist half slave, and half free. No people in Asia has resisted Communism with greater valor or sacrifice. A truce would leave them just about where they started. In the end, they will probably agree to it, however reluctantly, because they cannot "go it alone" in continuing the war. But a truce is a very delicate thing when there are two unbeaten armies in the field. It can always be broken, for a truce merely means that the guns are silent, not that they are unloaded or cast away. Nor does a truce mean that either side in this undecisive conflict has given up power -- military power-- as an instrument of policy.

If we assume that the announced Communist purpose of splitting the western alliance remains unchanged, and there is no evidence that it has changed, then the enemy may well reckon that the creation of a truce in Korea will place a greater strain on the alliance than would the continuation of the war. Once the shooting stops differences between

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As for the Chamber, Signor Scelba declared at 1:00 o'clock local time today that at 5:00 o'clock he would give final results for both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. He said the Government had won the Senate and he had no reason to suppose the Government would not also win the Chamber. But 5:00 o'clock came and went, and correspondents awaiting the outcome of this extremely significant election were told nothing until half past six. Then Signor Scelba appeared, looking unmistakeably worried. He would not give any results at all for the vital Chamber of Deputies because, he said, about a million votes remained to be counted and the race was now too close to confirm his earlier prediction of a Government Victory in the chamber. For those who have hoped for a continuing stable democratic regime in this country, with its present pro-American and European unity policy, that news was as depressing as the dreary rain that has been falling on Rome all day long.

Unless de Gasperi's forces can win more than fifty per cent of the vote, they will fail to get the bonus of more than sixty-four percent of the seats which they need for a working majority in the Chamber. They'll be at the mercy of the still powerful Communists and Left-wing Socialists who seem to have fully preserved their strength or better, and of the resurgent Monarchist and Fascist parties, whose comeback is the outstanding fact of this election. As for the minor parties allied with deGasperi's Christian Democrats, they seem to have been all but swept

away in the push to the Right. Tonight's unscheduled delay in announcing final returns and the stalling attitude of the Ministry of Interior has aroused suspicions among the opposition - so much so that Signor Scelba has issued a denial of charges that the Government has been altering the returns. Nonetheless, there's evidently a good deal the Government knows now about results which so far it has chosen not to communicate to the public. An unconfirmed report tonight says that with only a few hundred precincts still to report, the Center is running at just about fifty per cent of the vote. When the Christian Democrats drew up the new electoral law, which was one of the hot issues in this campaign, they played their chances so close that the bonus majority was fixed at fifty per cent plus one vote. Right now, this election looks so tight that even that one vote may be needed. At the Interior Ministry veteran correspondents still waiting for the definite word are saying, "I sure hate to predict this one." This reporter feels that same way.

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MURROW: ... The Italian election vote is still being counted. For a late, recorded report on the results here is correspondent Ned Calmer.

CALMER: It's now over thirty-six hours since the polls closed in Italy's parliamentary elections. And according to the Government most of the votes have been counted, but the Ministery of Interior is reluctant to give exact figures on the number of seats won in the Senate by the various parties, and Interior Minister Scelba has backtracked on a victory prediction he made earlier in the day. As of now, we're told only that Premier deGasperi's Center coalition has won 50.2% of the Senate seats, the Left winning about 32% and the Right-wing about 13%. That looks like a very slim majority for the Government in the new Senate whenever the Right and Left decide to gang up on the Center.

As for the Chamber, Signor Scelba declared at 1:00 o'clock local time today that at 5:00 o'clock he would give final results for both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. He said the Government had won the Senate and he had no reason to suppose the Government would not also win the Chamber. But 5:00 o'clock came and went, and correspondents awaiting the outcome of this extremely significant election were told nothing until half past six. Then, Signor Scelba appeared, looking unmistakeably worried. He would not give any results at all for the vital Chamber of Deputies because, he said, about a million votes remained to be counted and the race was now too close to confirm his earlier prediction of a Government victory in the Chamber. For those who have hoped for a continuing stable democratic regime in this country, with its present pro-American and European unity policy, that news was as depressing as the dreary rain that has been falling on Rome all day long.

Unless deGasperi's forces can win more than fifty per cent of the vote, they will fail to get the bonus of more than sixty-four per cent

of the seats which they need for a working majority in the Chamber. They'll be at the mercy of the still powerful Communists and Left-wing Socialists, who seem to have fully preserved their strength or better, and of the resurgent Monarchist and Fascist parties, whose comeback is the outstanding fact of this election. As for the minor parties allied with deGasperi's Christian Democrats, they seem to have been all but swept away in the push to the Right.

Tonite's unscheduled delay in announcing final returns and the stalling attitude of the Ministry of Interior has aroused suspicions among the opposition - so much so that Signor Scelba has issued a denial of charges that the Government has been altering the returns. Nonetheless, there's evidently a good deal the Government knows now about results which so far it has chosen not to communicate to the public. An unconfirmed report tonite says that with only a few hundred precincts still to report, the Center is running at just about fifty per cent of the vote. When the Christian Democrats drew up the new electoral law, which was one of the hot issues in this campaign, they played their chanses so close that the bonus majority was fixed at fifty per cent plus one vote. Right now, this election looks so tight that even that one vote may be needed. At the Interior Ministry veteran correspondents still waiting for the definite word are saying, "I sure hate to predict this one." This reporter feels that same way.

And now back to Ed Murrow in New York.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

Wednesday
June 10, 1953.

This is the news:

The President said today that "all free nations must stand together, or they shall fall seperately."/He said free world unity against Communism "means compromise..always within a clearly defined , clearly understood framework of principle."/We'll hear [redacted] excerpts from the President's address in a few minutes.

The South Koreans still show no inclination to accept the Korean truce terms./In Seoul some 2-thousand young students demonstrated, shouting "Yankee go home."/But one of their leaders told an American reporter: "The government told us to demonstrate. We are not angry at America."/The Korean embassy in Washington released a letter President Rhee sent President Eisenhower ON MAY 30TH, rejecting Mr. Eisenhower's request that Rhee promise to honor an armistice./The South Korean delegate to the United Nations calls the proposed truce "a victory for world Communism."/And while the truce negotiators adjourned indefinitely, to let their staffs work out the final arrangements for an armistice, a United Nations official in Tokyo said: "We are taking a calculated risk with President Rhee, and we calculate he'll sign the armistice when the time comes."/Admiral Radford, who is to be the

new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, conferred with Rhee today..on a long-scheduled visit..but there was no announcement of what they discussed or decided. Senator Taft, in Washington, called Rhee's position "foolish" and said he believes Rhee will sign an armistice when the time comes.

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And Democratic Representative Price of Illinois says "our supply of atomic weapons in dangerously inadequate both as to quantitity and variety."

Governor Herter of Massachusetts today declared a state of emergency throughout the state as a result of the TORNADO yesterday which took 87 lives in the Worcester area.

The final votes on the Italian elections are now in. Premier De Gasperi's coalition parties won a 7 seat majority in the Senate.. and a 16 seat majority in the House. But they polled only 49.7 of the total vote as the Communists, the left-wing Socialists, the monacrhists and fascists all made gains. The De Gasperi coalition dropped 2-million votes from its 1948 TALLY. The Communists won 22 per cent of the vote to continue as the second strongest party to De Gasperi's Christian Democrats who received 40 per cent of the vote. The biggest percentage gains were made by the still small Monarchist and Fascist parties.

In East Germany, the Communist party has issued a series of decrees apparently designed to make life in the Soviet zone more attractive for German unity. And the Russians have informed Austria that they are ready to appoint an ambassador to Vienna and re-establish full diplomatic relations.

[redacted]

And Czech President [redacted] Zapotocky acknowledged today that the recent currency reform in his country "caused a panic."

Out in Minneapolis today, the President spoke to the annual convention of the National Junior Chamber of Commerce. He told his audience that the Administration's defense plans call for "fewer planes in theory..more planes in fact, more swiftly and less expensively."

We've recorded for you excerpts from the President's address:

(runs 5;25 ending:

"we have achieved the first problem of national security)

You have been listening to recorded excerpts from an address the President made this afternoon to the annual convention of the National Junior Chamber of Commerce in Minneapolis.

It would seem evident from the President's speech today that he regards security as an urgent problem...(complicated by the fact that we don't know what the future...or the enemy...will require of us.) Those who agree with the President would agree with the Roman Ovid when he said:"Safety lies in the middle course." Those who feel differently, might be inclined to conclude as William Sumner did that"The only security is the constant practice of critical thinking."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

UP26

(AUTOMATIC RELEASE AT 4:30 P.M. EDT)

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., JUNE 10.--(UP)--TEXT OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S ADDRESS AT THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE:

I THANK YOU SINCERELY FOR THE HONOR OF YOUR INVITATION TO BE WITH YOU TODAY.

YOURS IS ONE OF OUR NATION'S MOST DISTINGUISHED AND ENTERPRISING ORGANIZATIONS. YOU ARE YOUNG AND RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE, WITH IMPRESSIVE CAREERS AND ACHIEVEMENTS ALREADY RECORDED TO YOUR CREDIT. MY OWN LIFE HAS BEEN SPENT WITH AMERICA'S YOUNG PEOPLE. THE GRAVE DECISIONS THAT I HAVE BEEN COMPELLED TO MAKE HAVE BEEN VINDICATED BY THEIR SKILL, THEIR SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY AND THEIR SACRIFICE. MY FAITH IN THEM IS MY UNBOUNDED FAITH IN AMERICA ITSELF.

2:00

BECAUSE YOU ARE BOTH YOUNG AND RESPONSIBLE, YOU KNOW WHAT IS YOUR GREATEST RESPONSIBILITY OF ALL--TOMORROW--THE WHOLE FUTURE OF FREEDOM.

IN THE MINDS OF ALL OF YOU--AS IN MY OWN MIND--IS A LONG LIST OF CRITICAL SUBJECTS CONFRONTING OUR PEOPLE TODAY. I WISH I COULD DISCUSS ALL OF THEM WITH YOU--THE PROBLEMS OF HEALTHY FOREIGN TRADE; THE REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES; THE ACHIEVING OF A MORE JUST TAX STRUCTURE; THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOUND AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS; THE GREAT WORK TO BE DONE IN THE FIELDS OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND WELFARE.

3:00

THERE IS, HOWEVER, ONE MATTER THAT OVERSHADOWS ALL OF THESE. IT IS THE CONSTANT, CONTROLLING CONSIDERATION IN OUR NATIONAL LIFE TODAY. IT IS--OUR NATION'S SECURITY.

QUICKLY WE CAN SEE HOW THIS ONE ISSUE EFFECTIVELY RULES ALL OTHERS. IT ALONE COMES CLOSE TO FIXING THE LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT BUDGETS--WHEN TWO OF EVERY THREE DOLLARS SPENT BY OUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GO TO DEFENSE PURPOSES. IT THEREBY ALMOST AUTOMATICALLY SETS THE REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL TAXES. IT DIRECTLY AFFECTS THE WELFARE OF OUR FARMS, SO DEPENDENT UPON WIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORT. AND IT IS INTIMATELY BOUND UP WITH FOREIGN TRADE--FOR OUR OWN IMPORTS OF SUCH CRITICAL PRODUCTS AS NICKEL AND COBALT AND MICA ARE ESSENTIAL TO OUR NATIONAL SECURITY.

4:10

IT IS NO WONDER THAT OUR NATIONAL SECURITY IS SO VAST A MATTER--FOR THE STRUGGLE IN WHICH FREEDOM TODAY IS ENGAGED IS QUITE LITERALLY A TOTAL AND UNIVERSAL STRUGGLE. IT ENGAGES EVERY ASPECT OF OUR LIVES. IT IS WAGED IN EVERY ARENA IN WHICH A CHALLENGED CIVILIZATION MUST FIGHT TO LIVE.

(MORE)

BN1040A

UP27

ADD TEXT MINNEAPO LIS XXX TO LIVE.

IT IS A MILITARY STRUGGLE -- ON THE BATTLEFIELDS OF KOREA, OF INDO-CHINA, OF MALAYA.

IT IS AN ECONOMIC STRUGGLE -- IN WHICH THE EQUIVALENT OF A LOST BATTLE CAN BE SUFFERED IN A RUINED RICE CROP IN ASIA, OR IN THE LAGGING OF A CRITICAL PRODUCTION LINE IN AMERICA.

5:00 IT IS A POLITICAL STRUGGLE -- SPEAKING AT THE CONFERENCE TABLES OF TH UNITED NATIONS, IN THE DAILY DIPLOMATIC EXCHANGES THAT FLOOD THE CABLE WIRES AND TELEPHONE LINES OF THE WORLD.

IT IS A SCIENTIFIC STRUGGLE -- IN WHICH ATOMIC ENERGY PLANTS AND COLOSSAL RESEARCH PROJECTS CAN PRODUCE TERRIBLE WONDH

COLOSSAL RESEARCH PROJECTS CAN PRODUCE TERRIBLE WONDH

ATCH

COLOSSAL RESEARCH PROJECTS CAN PRODUCE TERRIBLE WONDERS MATCHING IN FATEFUL EFFECT THE INVENTIONS OF THE WHEEL OR OF GUNPOWDER.

IT IS AN INTELLECTUAL STRUGGLE -- FOR THE PRESS AND THE RADIO, EVERY SPOKEN AND PRINTED WORD, CAN EITHER INSPIRE OR WEAKEN MEN'S FAITH IN FREEDOM.

IT IS A SPIRITUAL STRUGGLE -- FOR ONE OF COMMUNISM'S BASIC ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THE NATURE OF MEN IS THAT THEY ARE INCAPABLE OF 6:00 RULING THEMSELVES, INCAPABLE OF ATTAINING THE SPIRITUAL STANDARDS AND STRENGTH TO SOLVE NATIONAL PROBLEMS WHEN THESE REQUIRE VOLUNTARY PERSONAL SACRIFICE FOR THE COMMON GOOD. THIS IS THE COMMUNIST'S JUSTIFICATION FOR REGIMENTATION. ALL THIS WE DENY. AND WE MUST SEEK IN OUR CHURCHES, OUR SCHOOLS, OUR HOMES AND OUR DAILY LIVES THE CLEARNESS OF MIND AND STRONGNESS OF HEART TO GUARD THE CHANCE TO LIVE IN FREEDOM.

FOR THIS WHOLE STRUGGLE, IN THE DEEPEST SENSE, IS WAGED NEITHER FOR 7:00 LAND NOR FOR FOOD NOR FOR POWER -- BUT FOR THE SOUL OF MAN HIMSELF. (Applause)

THESE ARE REAL, TOUGH FACTS -- NOT MERE POETIC FANCIES. THEY ARE FACTS AS TRUE AND AS COMPELLING AS ANY AIRPLANE PRODUCTION SCHEDULES, OR THE FIREPOWER OF OUR GUNS, OR THE ARMOR OF OUR TANKS, OR THE SPEED OF OUR JETS.

I CANNOT PRESUME TODAY TO SPEAK OF ALL ASPECTS OF SO VAST, SO ALL-EMBRACING, SO TOTAL A STRUGGLE -- NOR OF ALL THE TRUTHS THAT MUST, BELIEVE, GUIDE US STEADFASTLY.

I WISH TO SPEAK SIMPLY OF TWO OF THESE TRUTHS.

THE FIRST IS THIS: OUR MILITARY STRENGTH AND OUR ECONOMIC STRENGTH 8:00 ARE TRULY ONE -- AND NEITHER CAN SENSIBLY BE PURCHASED AT THE PRICE OF DESTROYING THE OTHER.

THE SECOND IS THIS: THIS NATION AND ALL NATIONS DEFENDING FREEDOM, EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD, ARE ONE IN THEIR COMMON NEED AND THEIR COMMON CAUSE -- AND NONE CAN SANELY SEEK SECURITY ALONE. (Applause)

THE FIRST OF THESE TRUTHS CONCERNS OUR MILITARY POSTURE OF DEFENSE. THE SECOND CONCERNS OUR WHOLE CONCEPT AND CONDUCT OF WORLD AFFAIRS. LET US CONSIDER EACH OF THEM BRIEFLY, FOR THE MERE ASSERTION OF A 9:00 GENERAL TRUTH PROVES NOTHING AND CONVINCES NO ONE.

BN1052A

UP28

THE CENTRAL PROBLEM OF OUR MILITARY DEFENSE IS NOT MERELY TO BECOME STRONG -- BUT TO STAY STRONG. THE REASON IS OBVIOUS; WE CANNOT COUNT UP ANY ENEMY STRIKING US AT A GIVEN, ASCERTAINABLE MOMENT. WE LIVE, AS I HAVE SAID BEFORE, NOT IN AN INSTANT OF PERIL BUT IN AN AGE OF PERIL -- A TIME OF TENSION AND WATCHFULNESS.

THE DEFENSE AGAINST THIS PERIL, THEN, MUST BE CAREFULLY PLANNED AND STEADFASTLY MAINTAINED. IT CANNOT BE A MERE REPETITION OF TODAY'S REFLEX TO YESTERDAY'S CRISIS. IT CANNOT BE A THING OF FRENZIES AND ALARMS. IT MUST BE A THING OF THOUGHT AND ORDER AND EFFICIENCY.

PRECISELY SUCH A DEFENSE IS NOW BEING BUILT FOR OUR COUNTRY. 10:00 I PERSONALLY BELIEVE IT DOES SEVERAL THINGS. IT SOBERLY PROMISES MORE EFFICIENT MILITARY PRODUCTION. IT REALISTICALLY ASSESSES OUR LONG-TERM ECONOMIC CAPACITY. IT DEMANDS THE ELIMINATION OF LUXURY, WASTE AND DUPLICATION IN ALL MILITARY ACTIVITY. AND IT ALLOCATES FUNDS AS JUSTLY AND WISELY AS POSSIBLE AMONG THE THREE ARMED SERVICES.

CONCRETELY: THESE DEFENSE PLANS ALLOCATE 60 CENTS OUT OF EVERY DEFENSE DOLLAR TO AIR POWER. WITH THE ENACTMENT OF PENDING LEGISLATION OUR AIR FORCE WILL HAVE AVAILABLE FOR ITS EXPENDITURE MORE THAN 40 11:00 BILLION DOLLARS. BY MID-1954 ITS STRENGTH WILL TOTAL 114 WINGS. AT THE SAME TIME THE AIR ARM OF THE NAVY WILL COMMAND A FULL HALF OF ALL THE FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE ENTIRE NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT. THE NAVY AND MARINE AIR ARMS WILL ALONE TOTAL ALMOST 10,000 PLANES. ALL THIS -- I BELIEVE -- PROMISES BOTH POWERFUL AIR DEFENSE AND A NO LESS POWERFUL DETERRENT TO ANY WOULD-BE AGGRESSOR.

GREATER EFFICIENCY IN PRODUCTION WILL GIVE US LESS COSTLY PRODUCTION SCHEDULES -- AND SOMETHING EVEN MORE VITAL: FEWER PLANES *ON ORDER*, MORE PLANES IN THE AIR. (Applause) 12:00 TODAY TYPICAL PRODUCTION SCHEDULES REQUIRE 26 MONTHS FOR A B-47, 34 MONTHS FOR A B-52. WE BELIEVE THAT SUCH SCHEDULES CAN BE REDUCED TO SOMETHING LIKE 18 MONTHS. I REPEAT: THAT WILL MEAN FEWER PLANES IN THEORY, MORE PLANES IN FACT -- MORE SWIFTLY AND LESS EXPENSIVELY. (Applause)

HOW MANY PLANES -- HOW MANY DIVISIONS -- HOW GREAT A NAVY -- SHOULD WE HAVE? SUCH QUESTIONS ARE, THESE DAYS, EARNESTLY AND FERVENTLY DEBATED BY ADVOCATES OF DIFFERENT THEORIES, AS WELL AS A FAIR NUMBER OF 13:00 SELF-APPOINTED EXPERTS. (Applause)

ALL THIS IS HEALTHY AND PROPER ENOUGH -- PROVIDED WE DO NOT LOSE SIGHT OF CERTAIN ELEMENTAL FACTS.

FIRST: WE MUST REMEMBER ALWAYS THAT REASONABLE DEFENSE POSTURE IS NOT WON BY JUGGLING MAGIC NUMBERS -- EVEN WITH AN AIR OF GREAT AUTHORITY THERE IS NO WONDERFULLY SURE NUMBER OF PLANES OR SHIPS OR DIVISIONS -- OR BILLIONS OF DOLLARS -- THAT CAN AUTOMATICALLY GUARANTEE SECURITY. THE MOST UNCOMPROMISING ADVOCATES OF SUCH MAGIC NUMBERS HAVE THEMSELVES CHANGED THEIR CALCULATIONS ALMOST FROM YEAR TO YEAR. SUCH CHANGES ARE REASONABLE, AS TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCE REQUIRES. BUT THE INSISTENCE THAT THE LATEST CHANGE IS FINAL, DEFINITIVE, AND UNCHALLENGEABLE -- THAT IS NOT REASONABLE.

(MORE)

BN1102A

5:25

AD LIB OF
Security Rests in
Heart, etc 1 min

UP29

ADD TEXT MINNEAPOLIS (230PCST RELEASE) XXX NOT REASONABLE.

SECOND: WE MUST REMEMBER THAT

RESTARTING

"We have, or heard for the first problem of Nat'l. Security

UP29

ADD TEXT MINNEAPOLIS XXX NOT REASONABLE.

SECOND: WE MUST REMEMBER THAT ALL OUR PLANS MUST REALISTICALLY TAKE ACCOUNT -- NOT JUST THIS YEAR BUT EVERY YEAR -- OF COLOSSAL AND CONTINUING TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE. WE ARE LIVING IN A TIME OF REVOLUTION IN MILITARY SCIENCE. TODAY 25 AIRCRAFT EQUIPPED WITH MODERN WEAPONS CAN -- IN A SINGLE ATTACK -- VISIT UPON AN ENEMY AS MUCH EXPLOSIVE VIOLENCE AS WAS HURLED AT GERMANY BY OUR ENTIRE AIR EFFORT THROUGHOUT FOUR YEARS OF WORLD WAR II. (Applause)

16:00

AND A THIRD SERIOUS TRUTH ABOUT OUR MILITARY DEFENSE IS THIS: THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS MAXIMUM SECURITY SHORT OF TOTAL MOBILIZATION. THIS WOULD MEAN REGIMENTATION OF THE WORKER, THE FARMER, THE BUSINESSMAN -- ALLOCATION OF MATERIALS -- CONTROL OF WAGES AND PRICES -- DRAFTING OF EVERY ABLE-BODIED CITIZEN. IT WOULD MEAN, IN SHORT, ALL THE GRIM PARAPHERNALIA OF THE GARRISON STATE.

THIS WOULD DO MORE DAMAGE THAN MERELY TO STRAIN THE ECONOMIC FABRIC OF AMERICA.

IT WOULD -- IF LONG SUSTAINED -- IMPERIL THE VERY LIBERTIES WE ARE STRIVING TO DEFEND. (applause)

17:00

AND IT WOULD IGNORE THAT MOST ELEMENTAL TRUTH -- THE FACT THAT THIS TOTAL STRUGGLE CANNOT BE WON BY GUNS ALONE.

I DO NOT BELIEVE -- IN A WORD -- THAT WE CAN WISELY SUBSCRIBE TO WHAT I WOULD CALL THE "ALL-OUT" MILITARY THEORY OF DEFENSE -- IGNORING THE OTHER DEFENSES WE MUST BUILD AND HOLD.

THERE IS ANOTHER THEORY OF DEFENSE -- ANOTHER OVERSIMPLIFIED CONCEPT -- WHICH I BELIEVE EQUALLY MISLEADING AND DANGEROUS. IT IS WHAT WE MIGHT CALL THE "FORTRESS" THEORY OF DEFENSE.

AE

18:00 ADVOCATES OF THIS THEORY ASK: WHY CANNOT THE STRONGEST NATION IN THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRY -- STAND BY ITSELF? WHAT DOES THE UNITED NATIONS MATTER? AND PARTICULARLY IN ASIA, WHERE SO MANY OF OUR SONS HAV DIED IN FREEDOM'S NAME, WHY CANNOT WE MAKE OUR OWN DECISIONS, FIGHT AND STAND AS ONLY WE OURSELVES MAY CHOOSE?

THERE ARE MANY ANSWER. I SHALL GIVE BUT A FEW.

A TOTAL STRUGGLE -- LET US NEVER FORGET IT -- CALLS FOR A TOTAL DEFENSE. AS THERE IS NO WEAPON TOO SMALL -- NO ARENA TOO REMOTE -- TO BE IGNORED, SO THERE IS NO FREE NATION TOO HUMBLE TO BE FORGOTTEN. ALL OF US HAVE LEARNED -- FIRST FROM THE ONSLAUGHT OF NAZI AGGRESSION, THEN FROM COMMUNIST AGGRESSION -- THAT ALL FREE NATIONS MUST STAND
19:00 TOGETHER, OR THEY SHALL FALL SEPARATELY. AGAIN AND AGAIN WE MUST REMIND OURSELVES THAT THIS IS A MATTER NOT ONLY OF POLITICAL PRINCIPLE BUT OF ECONOMIC NECESSITY. IT INVOLVES OUR NEED FOR MARKETS FOR OUR AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS, OUR NEED TO RECEIVE IN RETURN FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD SUCH ESSENTIALS AS MANGANESE AND COBALT, TIN AND TUNGSTEN.

THIS ESSENTIAL, INDISPENSABLE UNITY MEANS COMPROMISE -- ALWAYS WITHIN A CLEARLY DEFINED, CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD FRAMEWORK OF PRINCIPLE. WE KNOW THE NEED OF COMPROMISE, IN HARMONY WITH BASIC PRINCIPLES, WITHIN OUR OWN NATION. IT IS THE ESSENCE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS. WE SHOULD NOT BE SURPRISED THAT IT APPLIES JUST AS VITALLY AMONG NATIONS -- IN THE WIDE COMMUNITY OF THE WORLD'S FREE PEOPLES.

MORE BN1 14A

LINC Failed!

UP30

ADD TEXT MINNEAPOLIS XXX FREE PEOPLES.

NOW -- WHERE -- CAN THERE BE RETREAT FROM THIS UNITY? SURRENDER ASIA? THAT WOULD MEAN LEAVING A VAST PORTION OF THE POPULATION OF THE ENTIRE WORLD TO BE MOBILIZED BY THE FORCES OF AGGRESSION. SURRENDER EUROPE? THAT WOULD MEAN MORE THAN DOUBLING THE INDUSTRIAL POWER OF THOSE SAME FORCES.

WHO IS THERE WHO THINKS THAT THE STRENGTH OF AMERICA IS SO GREAT -- ITS BURDENS SO EASY, ITS FUTURE SO SECURE -- THAT IT COULD MAKE SO GENEROUS A GIFT TO THOSE CHALLENGING OUR VERY LIVES?

THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS PARTIAL UNITY. THAT IS A CONTRADICTION IN TERMS.

WE CANNOT SELECT THOSE AREAS OF THE GLOBE IN WHICH OUR POLICIES OR WISHES MAY DIFFER FROM OUR ALLIES -- BUILD POLITICAL FENCES AROUND THESE AREAS -- AND SAY TO OUR ALLIES: "WE SHALL DO WHAT WE WANT HERE -- AND WHERE YOU DO WHAT WE WANT, THERE AND ONLY THERE SHALL WE FAVOR UNITY." THAT IS NOT UNITY. IT IS DICTATION. AND IT IS NOT THE WAY FREE MEN ASSOCIATE.

WE ALL HEAR -- IN THIS CONNECTION -- A GOOD DEAL OF UNHAPPY MURMURING ABOUT THE UNITED NATIONS. IT IS EASY TO UNDERSTAND THE DISMAY OF MANY. NONE OF US IS ABOVE IRRITATION AND FRUSTRATION OVER THE SEEMINGLY VAIN AND TEDIOUS PROCESSES OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE IN TIMES OF GREAT CRISIS.

BUT NONE OF US CAN RIGHTLY FORGET THAT NEITHER THE WORLD--NOR THE UNITED NATIONS--IS OR CAN BE MADE IN A SINGLE IMAGE OF ONE NATION'S WILL OR IDEA. THE FACT IS THAT FROM ITS FOUNDATION THE UNITED NATIONS HAS SEEMED TO BE TWO DISTINCT THINGS TO THE TWO WORLDS DIVIDED BY THE IRON CURTAIN. TO THE COMMUNIST WORLD IT HAS SEEMED A CONVENIENT SOUNDING BOARD FOR THEIR PROPAGANDA, A WEAPON TO BE EXPLOITED IN SPREADING DISUNITY AND CONFUSION. TO THE FREE WORLD IT HAS SEEMED THAT IT SHOULD BE A CONSTRUCTIVE FORUM FOR FREE DISCUSSION OF THE WORLD'S PROBLEMS, AN EFFECTIVE AGENCY FOR HELPING TO SOLVE THOSE PROBLEMS PEACEFULLY.

THE TRUTH IS THAT EVEN IF THE UNITED NATIONS WERE TO CONFORM TO THE CONCEPT HELD BY THE FREE NATIONS, IT WOULD STILL BE BOUND TO SHOW INFINITE VARIETY OF OPINIONS SHARP CLASHES OF DEBATE, SLOW MOVEMENT TO DECISION. FOR ALL THIS IS LITTLE MORE THHAN A REFLECTION OF THE STATE OF THE WORLD ITSELF. AN IMAGE OF PERFECT SYMMETRY WOULD BE A DISTORTED IMAGE -- THE FALSE CREATION OF SOME NATION'S OR SOME BLOC'S POWER-POLITICS. AND PERHAPS THE GREATEST WORTH OF THE UNITED NATIONS IS PRECISELY THIS: IT HOLDS UP A MIRROR IN WHICH THE WORLD CAN SEE ITS TRUE SELF. AND WHAT SHOULD WE WANT TO SEE IN SUCH A MIRROR BUT THE WHOLE TRUTH -- AT SUCH A TIME OF TOTAL STRUGGLE?

THERE ARE -- AS YOU SEE -- CERTAIN COMMON DENOMINATORS TO ALL THAT I HAVE SAID, CERTAIN CONSTANT THOUGHTS I BELIEVE TO BE CONSISTENTLY RELEVANT IN FACING OUR TOMORROW.

WE MUST SEE CLEARLY THATH)) THE

WE MUST SEE CLEARLY THAT ALL THE PROBLEMS BEFORE US -- FROM FARM EXPORTS TO BALANCED BUDGETS, FROM TAXES TO THE VITAL RESOURCES FOR OUR INDUSTRY -- ALL ARE DEPENDENT ON OUR NATION'S SECURITY. AND IN THIS REAL WAY FREEDOM'S GREAT STRUGGLE TOUCHES ALL OF US ALIKE -- FARMER AND BUSINESSMAN, WORKER AND STUDENT, PASTOR AND TEACHER.

WE KNOW THIS TO BE TRUE BECAUSE WE KNOW THAT THERE IS BUT ONE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM -- IN THE MARKET PLACE AND IN THE UNIVERSITY, ON THE BATTLEFIELD AND BESIDE THE ASSEMBLY LINE.

WE KNOW THAT STRENGTH MEANS BEING STRONG IN ALL THESE WAYS AND PLACES.

WE KNOW THAT UNITY MEANS COMRADESHIP, PATIENCE AND COMPROMISE AMONG ALL FREE NATIONS.

AND WE KNOW THAT ONLY WITH STRENGTH AND WITH UNITY -- IS THE FUTURE OF FREEDOM ASSURED. AND FREEDOM, NOW AND FOR THE FUTURE, IS OUR GOAL! + Toft ad lib. , mcw

(END TEXT)

BN-MW1131A

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

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Governor Herter of Massachusetts today declared a state of emergency throughout the State as a result of the Tornado yesterday which took 87 lives in the Worcester area.

The final votes on the Italian elections are now in. Premier De Gasperi's coalition parties won a 7 seat majority in the Senate and a 16-seat majority in the House. But they polled only 49.7 of the total vote as the Communists, the

the left-wing Socialists, the monarchists and fascists all made gains. The De-Gasperi coalition dropped 2-million votes from its 1948 tally. The Communists won 22 per cent of the vote to continue as the second strongest party to de Gasperi's Christian Democrats who received 40 per cent of the vote. The biggest percentage gains were made by the still small Monarchist and Fascist parties.

In East Germany, the Communist party has issued a series of decrees apparently designed to make life in the Soviet zone more attractive for German unity. And the Russians have informed Austria that they are ready to appoint an ambassador to Vienna and re-establish full diplomatic relations.

And Czech President Zapotcky acknowledged today that the recent currency reform in his country "caused a panic."

Out in Minneapolis today, the President spoke to the annual convention of the National Junior Chamber of Commerce. He told his audience that the Administration's defense plans call for "fewer planes in theory, more planes in fact, more swiftly and less expensively."

We've recorded for you excerpts from the President's address:

EISENHOWER: In the minds of all of you, as in my own mind, is a long list of critical subjects confronting our people today. There is, however, one matter that overshadows all of these. It is the constant, controlling consideration in our national life today. It is, our nation's security.

It is no wonder that our national security is so vast a matter - for the struggle in which freedom today is engaged is quite literally a total and universal struggle. It engages every aspect of our lives. It is waged in every arena in which a challenged civilization must fight to live. It is a military struggle - on the battlefields of Korea, of Indo-China, of Malaya. It is an economic struggle - in which the equivalent of a lost battle can be suffered in a ruined rice crop in Asia, or in the lagging of a critical production line in America.

It is a political struggle - speaking at the conference tables of the United Nations, in the daily diplomatic exchanges that flood the cable wires and telephone lines of the world. It is a scientific struggle - in which atomic energy

plants and colossal research projects can produce terrible wonders matching in fateful effect the inventions of the wheel or of gunpowder. It is an intellectual struggle - for the press and the radio, every spoken and printed word, can either inspire or weaken men's faith in freedom. It is a spiritual struggle - for one of Communism's basic assumptions about the nature of men is that they are incapable of ruling themselves, incapable of attaining the spiritual standards and strength to solve national problems when these require voluntary personal sacrifice for the common good. This is the Communist's justification for regimentation. All this we deny. And we must seek in our churches, our schools, our homes and our daily lives the clearness of mind and strongness of heart to guard the chance to live in freedom. For this whole struggle, in the deepest sense, is waged neither for land nor for food nor for power - but for the soul of man himself. I cannot presume today to speak of all aspects of so vast, so all-embracing, so total a struggle - nor of all the truths that must, I believe, guide us steadfastly. I wish to speak simply of two of these truths. The first is this: our military strength and our economic strength are truly one - and neither can sensibly be purchased at the price of destroying the other. The second is this: this nation and all nations defending freedom, everywhere in the world, are one in their common need and their common cause - and none can sanely seek security alone.

MURROW: You have been listening to recorded excerpts from an address the President made this afternoon to the annual convention of the National Junior Chamber of Commerce in Minneapolis.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem evident from the President's speech today that he regards security as an urgent problem (complicated by the fact that we don't know what the future - or the enemy - will require of us. Those who agree with the President would agree with the Roman Ovid when he said: "Safety lies in the middle course." Those who feel differently, might be inclined to conclude as William Sumner did that "The only security is the constant practice of critical thinking."

Good Night and Good Luck.

Thursday
June 11, 1953

This is the news:

South Korean President Rhee said today his troops will fight alone if necessary to drive the Chinese Communists out of Korea. In a reply to the latest message he received from President Eisenhower... (a reply which has not yet been received by any of our top officials in Washington). Rhee said: He regrets that his views differ from ~~that~~ those of our Administration. But he feels this is "unavoidable because a truce on the present terms simply means death to us." We'll hear a summary of Rhee's position in a broadcast from Korea in a few minutes. Rhee's acting prime minister today told reporters: "we cannot and will not accept any part of the armistice terms." The prime minister indicated that ROK troops, who now hold two-thirds of the front, may refuse to withdraw the scheduled one and a quarter miles to establish a truce buffer zone. Today, the Chinese Communists broke the main South Korean line in the east and were stopped, after a heavy attack in the center, by the American Third Division. Right now reports from the front indicate that some of the heaviest fighting and artillery firing of the last two years is in progress on the two fronts. The enemy is believed to be using from eight to ten thousand troops.

[redacted]

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The State Department says that India has given us "a preliminary favorable reply" to an invitation to serve on the Korean truce commission. The Department refused to explain what "a preliminary favorable reply" means.

Senator Knowland suggests that at the

proposed Bermuda conference we should demand that Britain and France announce their support of our insistence that Korea (BE) unified. Knowland said that until we get a peace treaty in Korea..until we unify that country.. "we are not going to sit down with Malenkov" at a Big Four Conference.

And from the president of the United Nations General Assembly, Lester Pearson of Canada, today came a warning that Americans will find few followers among our allies "to support the defeat of Communism as such in Asia." Mr. Pearson says there is no dispute on the necessity to resist Communist aggression. But he SAYS many of our allies will not go along with the theory, held by some, that the appearance of Communist governments in Asia SHOULD be prevented by all steps "short of war" or "at the risk of war."

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The President visited North and South Dakota today. At the Garrison dam he said the federal, state and local governments must share in the [redacted]n development of natural resources. But he doesn't want to see too much power over natural resources concentrated in Washington. At Mt. Rushmore, in South Dakota he said the future of the Republican party depends on advancing a program to serve the interests and needs of all citizens.

The President said he feels his Administration has made a good beginning. And he will do all that he can to prevent the government from being caught "in the fatal crossfire of a Congress and an executive warring on each other."

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~~Republican Representative Ahrends of Illinois, defending the Administration's 5 billion dollar cut in air force funds, told the House: one of our new atomic bombs [illegible] the explosive power of a mass bombing attack by [illegible] hundred B-17 type bombers, used in the last~~

Senator Knowland, who took over yesterday as acting floor leader for the Republicans, today told reporters he has doubts whether Congress will approve the President's request for a six months extension of the excess profits tax. He also doubts that Congress will act, before adjournment, on amendments to the Taft-Hartley law and a proposal to broaden social security coverage.

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last war for parachuting behind the enemy's lines in the Balkans. But he refused to tell the committee whether he is a communist now or was when he worked for our wartime intelligence agency.

In East Germany, the Communist government announced it will review all "trials, arrests and court sentences" to "remove any excessive severity"... and correct errors. ~~Diplomatic sources in West Germany interpret this to be another move in the Soviet peace offensive.~~

Now, for a recorded report from ~~Tokyo~~ SEOUL, and an estimate of what President Rhee of Korea is trying to accomplish, here is George Herman, the chief of the Far Eastern staff:

(runs 5;25 ending ON CUE

"THIS IS GEORGE HERMAN IN SEOUL."

That was George Herman, recording from Korea.

South Korea's President, Syngman Rhee, is confronted with a situation other small nations have experienced, throughout all of history. And he could well argue, as did Victor Hugo almost a hundred years ago: "There is no such thing as a little country. The greatness of a people is no more determined by their number than the greatness of a man is determined by his height."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, June 11, 1953
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: Now, for a recorded report from Seoul and an estimate of what President Rhee of Korea is trying to accomplish, here is George Herman, the chief of the Far Eastern staff.

HERMAN: What is happening in Korea just now, whether you like it or not, is a triumph of pure skill and virtuosity in statesmanship. With no significant potential, with no allies, with none of the material forces which are generally reckoned with in world pressure politics, Syhgman Rhee has had the colossal gall to tell two great world forces, Communism and Democracy, to stop and to see what his Government wants done to his country; and by pure manipulation of certain codes of conduct to which the United States and the United Nations are pledged, he threatens to forestall an effective armistice which he considers damaging to his country. It's an exercise in solo statesmanship which is infinitely embarrassing to one segment of the world - namely, our own; infinitely puzzling to another - namely, Communists, who like to consider Rhee merely an American puppet; and considerably heartening to still others, such as the small nations of Asia, who also fear being swamped in Big-Power politics.

There can be absolutely no doubt that Rhee is conducting this forceful campaign with sincere conviction. In 1949, considerably before the Korean war, Rhee told me, "My country cannot forever endure its body cut off in two; we are bleeding to death at the 38th parallel." Now, it's doubtful that he believes he can now force the U.N. to push on to the Yalu, but he is striving for some more pleasing solution, for as much better a peace as he can possibly get. In addition, he has always cherished the hope and the belief that his people alone, armed by the wealth of America, can unify Korea by force. Rhee wanted to do that in

1949, and there's little doubt that he would like to try it again now. There's also no doubt that he strongly disbelieves both the good faith and the ability of the United States to live up to its promises to strive for the unification of Korea. He points continually to the example of what American policy has accomplished in China, and he says he doesn't want to be anotherChiang Kai-shek. That's one of the main points continually made in the current demonstration thruout Korea and it's a moral the Korean people can easily understand and appreciate.

To accomplish his aims for his impoverished country, Rhee has called upon his only weapon - his there understanding of democratic processes and shibboleth, gained from years of earnest study at American colleges. He's currently fighting a battle for control of his radio stations that illustrates this point. The Army's Psychological Warfare Section, which built the stations and gave them to the Koreans for purposes of improving internal morale, has tried to keep off the air certain Korean broadcasts which they consider opposed to the U.N.'s cause - namely, the obtaining of an armistice. The Rhee Government says that this is unjustifiable censorship, since the stations are now Korean stations. Psychological Warfare says, "yes, but who gave you those stations and for what purpose?" And then the Koreans retort, "yes, but whom did you give them to? If you gave them to us so that independent Korea could rebuild her facilities, then independent Korea can use them as she wishes. Or did you by chance give them to us just as instruments for making us puppets of the United States Government policy?" And the answer which the United States must make before the watching world is a foregone conclusion.

Another thing that Rhee fully understands is the free press and radio. His Government has organized demonstrations calculated to be reported all over the world. The demonstrations, right down to the last weepy little girl are clearly highly planned and organized. But that's not to say that these plans are forced on an unwilling people. The Koreans I

have seen demonstrating seem to do so with all good will and even with enthusiasm. They may have been organized like any parade anywhere, but they certainly were not coerced, as far as I could see.

The job that Rhee has set himself calls for the most delicate handling. He must continually issue statements encouraging his people, and just as continually he must issue other statements curbing their emotions when they threaten to exceed what he thinks is necessary. And all the time he must estimate public reaction in America, to make sure that he has not alienated our affections. He's playing it all by ear. Even our highest diplomatic officials here say they don't know what Rhee will do next. Chiefly, he's using time to good advantage, trying before the armistice to influence our opinion to an appreciation of his point of view. And there lies the whole tragedy of the Korean situation. What we want is ~~xxxxxxx~~ abhorrent to him; what he wants, meaning as it does more war for our soldiers, is abhorrent to us. From an abstract point of view there's no ~~right~~ right/to this conflict ~~in~~ of/views. There's only the Korean side and the American side, hanging on opposite ends of the scale; and to push the pointer as far in his direction as he can, without upsetting the whole delicate balance, is the sole aim and end of Syngman Rhee's extraordinary display of techniques.

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Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday, June 12, 1953

This is the news:

The President today told India's Prime Minister Nehru he hopes the prisoner-of-war agreement reached in Korea "will speedily lead to an armistice and just peace in Korea and to a relaxing of world tensions." The President wrote in reply to a message from Nehru which said in part that "the United States, under the leadership of the President has played a wise and generous part in these negotiations." Mr. Nehru too, expressed his hopes for a peace "not only in the Far East but elsewhere."

Earlier in the day the White House denied Korean reports that the President had received another message from President Rhee of South Korea. The White House has not yet received Rhee's answer to the President's suggestion of a mutual defense pact with South Korea.

Today Rhee conferred with Admiral Radford, who is to be the new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for the second time in three days. And while allied and Communist staff officers worked out the details of the truce agreement, South Koreans demonstrated against the armistice for a fourth day..They called for "unification or death".. a "March North.." and shouted "give us unification." The North Korean radio says the signing of

a truce agreement is anticipated "momentarily." BUT Pyongyang ALSO says the fighting may delay the signing because, the enemy radio says, "Communist forces are advancing southward on the central and western front..to adjust their lines." General Taylor, the 8th army commander, who visited the front today, told reporters the enemy's attacks mean "they are trying to re-establish their military reputation and impress negotiators with their remaining potential." Today, for the third straight day, waves of Chinese Communist troops attacked the American Third Division. They're trying to take Outpost Harry, but our commanders say: "This is one outpost we cannot afford to lose." We're told that allied soldiers have inflicted 15-hundred casualties on the enemy in the past three days. But the Communists still hold three hills in the main line being defended by Rok forces.

In Washington, the State Department has bruskely denied a charge by the South Korean ambassador that UNITED NATIONS threats of an economic and military embargo are being used to get South Korean consent to the truce terms. The State Department says: "Any implication that the United States uses famine and human suffering for political purposes is false and

those who make such statements know it is false."

The Senate Agriculture Committee voted unanimously today to give Pakistan one million tons of government-owned (WHEAT), to help avoid [redacted] a famine. ~~The cost of the wheat, plus transportation charges, is estimated at 100 million dollars.~~

The Senators insist that the wheat be distributed without charge, [redacted].. They feel that any charge by the Pakistan government would breed "hate and ill will" for the United States.

The Senate Foreign Relations committee has approved a five billion dollar foreign aid bill after cutting only 156-million from the President's request.

In Pittsburgh today, United States Steel and the C.I.O. Steel workers agreed on a new contract that calls for an immediate eight and a half cents wage increase for 400-thousand workers. Four other big steel companies quickly signed similar contracts which also eliminate pay differentials that favor northern workers over southern steel workers. The union has long sought such an agreement. Its believed that today's agreements will result in an increase in the price of steel ranging from $3.50 to

four dollars a ton. A union sources calls the U.S. steel negotiaions "the shortest and sweetest ever." And a U.S. steel official compliments the union on "its statesmanlike conduct."

The Army said today that it is closing down five more training camps . And it will declare two permanent forts.. Crockett in Texas and Adams in Rhode Island.. to be surplus by July of next year. This move is expected to save 11-million dollars the first year and 30 million a year thereafter. The camps to be closed are: Breckenridge in Kentucky... Roberts and San Luis Obispo in California..Rucker in Alabama. AND Atterbury in Indiana .

The American Retail Federation told a House committee today that it is withdrawing its "historic" stand against the excess profits tax..to support the President's request for an extension of the tax.

And Commerce Secretary Weeks says unless businessmen support the Administration's "sound money" program, the result may be inflation and mounting debts which will hit businessmen hard.

T. Lamar Caudle, the former head of the Justice Department's tax division, told Congress today that the settlement of a case in which Republican Senator

Langer of North Dakota intervened was "unorthodox and unfair" to the government.

Postmaster General Summerfield today called for a "full report" on charges that Senator McCarthy abused his free-mailing privileges last year. A spokesman said Mr. Summerfield was not aware until yesterday that such charges were pending in his department.

Attorney General Brownell said today that police salaries in many localities are a scandal. He called for public support to correct this condition.

[redacted]

[redacted] The Moscow radio says that the secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party central committee has been fired for failing to follow "the [redacted] Lenin-Stalinist national policy" of the party. The broadcast also condemned the leadership of the whole party in the Ukraine...which has long been the center of a seperatist feeling.

Friday, June 12, 1953

[redacted]

The first hundred days of the new Russian Administration has established a pattern. It may only be temporary, but so far it has been consistent. It is the policy of easing the tension and reducing the obvious threat. This is demonstrated not only by the fact that their propaganda has become less bellecose. The communists have moved to the very edge of a truce in Korea. They have made gestures in Austria...The restablishment of airmail and telephone service between the two zones and in general they have become better neighbors to the other occupying powers. The communists have released civilian prisoners held in North Korea and have granted exit visas to the Russian wives of ~~Amari~~ two American citizens, but as usual it is in Germany where the new Russian policy is most clearly exposed. Today the East German Prime Minister said "the unity of Germany is the decisive question". He practically threw over-board the so-called "free German youth" - about two million strong, which has been one of the principal instrumemts of Communist indoctrination in schools, homes and factories. Hundreds of teachers in East Germany who have been fired will be re-instated. The communists have eased the boundry restrictions in Berlin. All sentences against persons charged with crimes against the State will be

reviewed.

Today, this country, Britain and France ask the Russians to submit their own draft of a peace treaty for Austria, (but it is clear that the Russians arn't going to deal on Austria alone) - that is merely a small chip in the big game to determine the future of Germany. The Russians, by their actions, are making their strong bid to prevent Chancellor Adenauer from tying a divided Germany to the west. Their inducement is one that is dear to the heart of all Germans - the prospect of a unified Germany. According to recent announcements the communists in east Germany have decided to halt the murderous class warfare that has characterized their administration there for the last eight months. Their repressive measures have seriously reduced their agricultural production, condemned millions to near starvation, and caused some two hundred thousand Germans to flee to the West during the first five months of this year. However, it is not likely that this economic chaos has driven the communists to change their course in east Germany. They have abandoned the military government in their zone of Germany. Clearly the Russians are laying the ground, taking the necessary preliminary steps before making a proposal that they had hinted at before - a neutralized, disarmed, but unified Germany under four-power control.

The acceptance of such a proposal by the western powers would, of course, mean the collapse of the European defense community, of the Schumann plan, and all other plans for European integration. It would mean the destruction of the pivot of our political and military policy in western Europe.

It would appear, that in its first hundred days, the new Russian administration has undertaken a consistent program, touching Korea, Germany and Austria - (three of the most sensitive flash-points in the world.) Soviet policy, in the year preceeding Stalin's death, was jerky and inconsistent - perhaps because Stalin was already senile and sick. His younger successors have apparantely worked out a more coherent and pradtical policy, and so far they have stuck to it. It is a policy calculated to lull the western world into false security and to give time for old divisions and suspicions to develop, amongst the western allies. Their ultimate policy, which they have announced in completely clear terms, is to divide this country from its allies. This alliance was forged in the shadow of the Russian threat. They apparantely reckon, that if the threat is submerged or removed, the alliance will become un-stuck. This situation would seem to require that we, as leaders of the west, must meet this Russian tactic, with a positive program of our own. These gentle gestures of the Russians may not impress

us very much, but they will impress a lot of Europeans.

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As I mentioned a moment ago, I am taking leave of this ~~show~~ program tonight, and will shortly be off on vacation. Foremost on the list of unfinished business is a considerable stack of mail still to be answered. ~~In this,~~ I ~~ask your indulgence.~~ For ~~at~~ the moment, I feel as Sydney Smith did when he remarked:"Correspondences are like clothes, before the invention of suspenders - it's impossible to keep them up." I hope to have a new pair of suspenders in the fall!

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The President today told India's Prime Minister Nehru he hopes the prisoner of war agreement reached in Korea "will speedily lead to an armistice and just peace in Korea and to a relaxing of world tensions." The President wrote in reply to a message from Nehru which said in part that "the United States, under the leadership of the President has played a wise and generous part in these negotiations." Mr. Nehru too, expressed his hopes for a peace "not only in the Far East but elsewhere."

Earlier in the day the White House denied Korean reports that the President had received another message from President Rhee of South Korea. The White House has not yet received Rhee's answer to the President's suggestion of a mutual defense pact with South Korea.

Today Rhee conferred with Admiral Radford, who is to be the new chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for the second time in three days. And while allied and Communist staff officers worked out the details of the truce agreement, South Koreans demonstrated against the armistice for a fourth day, they called for "unification or death" a "March North" and shouted "give us unification." The North Korean radio says the signing of a truce agreement is anticipated "momentarily." But Pyongyang also says the fighting may delay the signing because, the enemy radio says, "Communist forces are advancing southward on the central and western front to adjust their lines." General Taylor, the 8th army commander, who visited the front today, told reporters the enemy's attacks mean "they are trying to re-establish their military reputation and impress negotiators with their remaining potential." Today, for the third straight day, waves of Chinese Communist troops attacked the American Third Division. They're trying to take Outpost Harry but our commanders say: "This is one outpost we cannot afford to lose." We're told that allied soldiers have inflicted 15-hundred casualties on the enemy in the

past three days. But the Communists still hold three hills in the main line being defended by ROK forces.

In Washington, the State Department has brusquely denied a charge by the South Korean ambassador that United Nations threats of an economic and military embargo are being used to get South Korean consent to the truce terms. The State Department says: "Any implication that the United States uses famine and human suffering for political purposes is false and those who make such statements know it is false."

The Senate Agriculture Committee voted unanimously today to give Pakistan one million tons of government-owned wheat to help avoid a famine. The Senators insist that the wheat be distributed without charge. They feel that any charge by the Pakistan government would breed "hate and ill will" for the United States.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has approved a five billion dollar foreign aid bill after cutting only 156-million from the President's request.

In Pittsburgh today, United States Steel and the C.I.O. Steel workers agreed on a new contract that calls for an immediate eight and a half cents wage increase for 400-thousand workers. Four other big steel companies quickly signed similar contracts which also eliminate pay differentials that favor northern workers over southern steel workers. The union has long sought such an agreement. Its believed that today's agreements will result in an increase in the price of steel ranging from $3.50 to four dollars a ton. A union sources calls the U.S. Steel negotiations "the shortest and sweetest ever." And a U.S. steel official compliments the union on "its statesmanlike conduct."

The Army said today that it is closing down five more training camps. And it will declare two permanent forts. Crockett in Texas and Adams in Rhode Island to be surplus by July of next year. This move is expected to save 11-million dollars the first year and 30 million a year thereafter. The camps to be closed are: Breckenridge in Kentucky, Roberts and San Luis Obispo in California, Rucker in Alabama and Atterbury in Indiana.

The American Retail Federation told a House committee today that it is withdrawing its "historic" stand against the excess profits tax, to support the President's request for an extension of the tax.

And Commerce Secretary Weeks says unless businessmen support the Administration's "sound money" program, the result may be inflation and mounting debts which will hit businessmen hard.

T. Lamar Caudle, the former head of the Justice Department's tax division, told Congress today that the settlement of a case in which Republican Senator Langer of North Dakota intervened was "unorthodox and unfair" to the government.

Postmaster General Summerfield today called for a "full report" on charges that Senator McCarthy abused his free-mailing privileges last year. A spokesman said Mr. Summerfield was not aware until yesterday that such charges were pending in his department.

Attorney General Brownell said today that police salaries in many localities are a scandal. He called for public support to correct this condition.

The Moscow radio says that the secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party central committee has been fired for failing to follow "the Lenin-Stalinist national policy" of the party. The broadcast also condemned the leadership of the whole party in the Ukraine which has long been the center of a separatist feeling.

The first hundred days of the new Russian Administration has established a pattern. It may only be temporary, but so far it has been consistent. It is the policy of easing the tension and reducing the obvious threat. This is demonstrated not only by the fact that their propaganda has become less bellecose. The Communists have moved to the very edge of a truce in Korea. They have made gestures in Austria. The restablishment of airmail and telephone service between the two zones and in general they have become better neighbors to the other occupying powers. The Communists have released civilian prisoners held in North Korea and have granted exit visas to the Russian wives of two American citizens,

but as usual it is in Germany where the new Russian policy is most clearly exposed. Today the East German Prime Minister said "the unity of Germany is the decisive question." He practically threw overboard the so-called "free German youth" - about two million strong, which has been one of the principal instruments of Communist indoctrination in schools, homes and factories. Hundreds of teachers in East Germany who have been fired will be re-instated. The communists have eased the boundary restrictions in Berlin. All sentences against persons charged with crimes against the State will be reviewed.

Today, this country, Britain and France asked the Russians to submit their own draft of a peace treaty for Austria, but it is clear that the Russians aren't going to deal on Austria alone - that is merely a small chip in the big game to determine the future of Germany. The Russians, by their actions, are making their strong bid to prevent Chancellor Adenauer from tying a divided Germany to the west. Their inducement is one that is dear to the heart of all Germans - the prospect of a unified Germany. According to recent announcements the Communists in East Germany have decided to halt the murderous class warfare that has characterized their administration there for the last eight months. Their repressive measures have seriously reduced their agricultural production, condemned millions to near starvation, and caused some two hundred thousand Germans to flee to the West during the first five months of this year. However, it is not likely that this economic chaos has driven the Dommunists to change their course in East Germany. They have abandoned the military government in their zone of Germany. Clearly the Russians are laying the ground, taking the necessary preliminary steps before making a proposal that they had hinted at before - a neutralized, disarmed, but unified Germany under four-power control. The acceptance of such a proposal by the western powers would, of course, mean the collapse of the European Defense Community, of the Schumann plan, and all other plans for European integration. It would mean the destruction of the pivot of our political and military policy in Western Europe.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

MURROW: As I mentioned a moment ago, I am taking leave of this program tonight and will shortly be off on vacation. Foremost on the list of unfinished business is a considerable stack of mail still to be answered. For the moment, I feel as Sydney Smith did when he remarked: "Correspondences are like clothes before the invention of suspenders - it's impossible to keep them up." I hope to have a new pair of suspenders in the fall!

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday 14 Sept 1953 - Lesueur 7/45

Good evening everyone, here's what happened today:

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Former President Truman told reporters in Chicago:"Adlai Stevenson is the leading Democrat of the United States, I recognize him as head of the party." And Mr. Truman said: "I still believe my decision on Korea was right, and the future will show it."

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at being turned over to the Indian troops in the neutral zone. //

The United Nations General Assembly opens here in New York tomorrow, and the Communists are expected to renew their ~~plan~~ Proposal for a roundtable conference on Korea..the plan that was defeated at the Assembly's recent special session. Both the Chinese Communists and the North Koreans have made it clear they are not satisfied with the plans for a two-sided conference adopted by the U.N. They want the 16 nations that fought in Korea, plus North Korea and Communist China, and also five neutral nations to ~~attend~~ enlarge the conference. We have rejected the plan..The French call it "unacceptable". the British are studying it.

The Chinese Communist radio today hinted that a negotiated truce is possible in Indo-China. But the State Department calls this "typical of the type of propaganda that pours out of Peiping every day." The Department says, there is no sign that the Communist-led rebels in Indo-China, may be willing to agree to an armistice, similar to that in Korea.

The State Department said today, that together with the British and the French, we will study Italy's proposal, for a plebiscite to determine the future of Trieste. Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia (opposes) a plebiscite because, he says, 70 per cent of the territory's people are Italians..due to Mussolini'

policy of driving out the Slovenes.

Communist Poland today put on trial, the Catholic bishop of Kielce. He's charged with operating a spy ring with the help of the United States, and the Vatican in the Secrecy ~~and secrets~~ of the confessional. Three priests and a nun are accused with Bishop Cowsmarek ~~Kaczmarek~~. The Vatican newspaper calls the trial "legal blackmail",

In this country, the President today told the National Institute of Municipal Law officers, that his Administration opposes "excessive centralization of power in the federal government." And Denis M. Hurley, New York corporation counsel, told the Institute, meeting in Washington, that the government has failed to provide adequate civil defense, highway construction, slum clearance and low-cost housing.

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Here in New York, Senator McCarthy says, an American woman who works for the United Nations, has admitted that she was a Communist, 13 years ago. She has agreed to give the F.B.I. the names of all Communists she knows.

The Stock Market went down again today..values dropping one billion dollars. Some brokers, say the recent selling has undermined confidence of speculators.

The New York Yankees today clinched the American League pennant when they beat the Cleveland Indians eight to five. Its an unprecedented fifth pennant in a row. The Brooklyn Dodgers clinched the National League pennant two days ago.

For Edward R. Murrow this has been a busy summer. After the Coronation, Mr. Murrow returned to New York..then flew back to England.. then came home to make a trip to the west coast. He is now in Germany. Tonight, he recorded this report for you.

runs 7 min..cue "This is ERM recording from Berlin good night and good luck)

And this is Larry Le Sueur in New York. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news But first a word from Bob Dixon.

The Yankees have won their fifth straight pennant...something that's never happened before, in all the years of baseball. But in the dressing room, from the manager down, no one seemed very elated about it - except for shortstop Willie Miranda. He told sports writers: "Excited - you bet I am. I never dreamed this could happen to me. Well, That's understandable ~~It never happened to me before.~~"

Becau In July, Miranda was with the St. Louis Browns and - they're trailing the league in 8th place!

This is LL saying goodnite!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, September 14, 1953
7:45-8:00 p.m.

LESUEUR: For Edward R. Murrow this has been a busy summer. After the coronation Mr. Murrow returned to New York, then flew back to England, then came home to make a trip to the west coast. He is now in Germany. Tonight he recorded this report for you.

MURROW: This is Berlin! ... at the end of the corridor, one hundred miles deep in Russian-held territory. Here you can walk and ride and look behind the Iron Curtain. This is a window where we can look into the Communist world and where they can look at us. In the western sector there are a few American, British, and French troops. They couldn't hold this city for more than a few hours if the Russians should decide to move. They are part of the window for if it is broken then the third World War has started. I have known this city since nineteen-thirty; was here last during the airlift; saw it when Hitler came to power, when he moved into Austria; saw it one night from a Lancaster bomber when six hundred of them unloaded fourteen thousand pounds apiece on this city as it writhed in smoke and fire far below. In the days just after the war there were bodies in the canals and in the lakes, broken tanks and guns, and the remains of houses choked the streets. In the last seven years millions of words have been written, trying to describe what's left of this city. This reporter has written a few from time to time and always with a sense of futility and it is so tonight, so let's try to compare it with two years ago.

Now, the shops are full of goods. People are wearing better clothes and better shoes. One or two streets blaze with lights at night. The ballet and the opera are flourishing. There is even television for a few hours at night. In the western sector the people on the street have a calm cast of countenance. No more strain in their faces, perhaps less than you see on the faces of New Yorkers who are getting ulcers hurrying on their way to

to something that is of no importance. The western sector of this city is very steady, but there are huge piles of coal to be seen, a reserve against a new blockade, for the Russians can tighten the noose again whenever they choose. Yesterday the bells of the remaining churches rang out over the city and the sound bounced off the wreckage of homes and synagogues and banks and office buildings and finally wandered off across the brick dust desert that used to be a great city. Occasionally the sun bored its way through a black cloud and lit up a ruin like a huge searchlight on an abandonded Hollywood set. At night, American, British, and French jeeps prowl the sector frontier and the West German police, some of them with police dogs, wander through the dark streets and a couple of blocks away the Communists are doing the same thing while music drifts up out of cellar cabarets. And when the wind is blowing that brick dust cuts keenly at the eyes and fills the nostrils.

In the dim light you cansee small shrubs growing on mounds of rubble where humans used to live. They look like trees on a mountain top. A few blocks away there are bright lights and automobiles and well-dressed Germans. Only ten years and a war separate the bright lights and the rubble. The rebuilding in the west zone, aswell as the east, has been enormous in these last two years. On both sides of the line people are better dressed. In the Communist sector yesterday people strolled at apparent ease along the streets or they worked in their little gardens in the suburbs. There were no obvious signs of tension on either side of the line. This city is waiting for the Russian reaction to two tremendous events, - the revolution, without a leader, of June 17, and the decisive victory of Chancellor Adenauer in the national election. The Russians must be considering what they should do in view of these two momentous events. When they decide the first indications of the new policy must be felt here in Berlin.

This is the eye and the ear of the west, deep inside Communist territory. People, ideas, and information flow easily across the frontier and there is a belief, widely held here, as to what the Russians are going

to do. It is this. They are going to play for a period of what Mr. Harding once called "normalcy." They will ease the tension in the west, reduce the terror in the satellite countries, and wait to see what turns up. Whether that estimate is correct or not, the Berliners in the west appear well content to stand steady and wait. They have been doing that for a long time. And that is one of the most remarkable facts about this city. There are men and women here, writing and broadcasting some of the most effective anti-Communist propaganda in the world. They know that if a war comes they and their families will be dead in a matter of hours for this place is not defensible, but they don't flinch and they don't become hysterical. They know that here in Berlin this contest is not one of invective and accusation, but, rather, one of example. What the western sector does in the way of food, information, reconstruction, and personal freedom may well bemore important than what it says to the Communist sector. Here, the contest between freedom and Communism is divided by half the width of a street. The Iron Curtain is merely a dingy, bomb-pocked door within spitting distance of people who walk in freedom down themiddle of the street. This is a city without a country. Even Hitler said it was not, and never would be, an artistic city and in that at least he was right, but, for six years it has built a history of restrained and reasoned resistance to Communism,has become a magnet that has attracted hundreds of thousands to leave their homes and make the desperate gamble for freedom, leaving all but hope behind. There is an example here that even great nations, in all their security and luxury, might follow.

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Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (WITH LARRY LESEUER)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY - SEPTEMBER 14, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: Commercial

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This is Larry Leseuer saying goodnight!

Tuesday - Sept 15, 1953 - Lescum 7/45P

Good evening everyone: Here's what happened today:

The United Nations General Assembly has elected Madame Pandit of India, to be its new President. Madame Pandit, the first woman to head the world organization, received 37 votes to 22 for her only opposition from Thailand.

Andrie Vishinsky brought forth his customary demand that Communist China be seated at the United Nations immediately. But the Assembly approved an American counter-proposal to put off any consideration of U.N. membership for Red China for the rest of this year. Secretary of State Dulles told the delegates: " Communist China has not shown sincere evidence and intent to end aggression and make peace in Korea. And its continued action in other parts of Asia is not re-assuring."

In Korea tonight our delegates meet with the Communists who have an answer to our demand for information on the whereabouts of 3-thousnad United Nations soldiers including 944 Americans. Today the neutral Indians turned over to the enemy nine North Koreans who once said they did not want to return home and then changed their minds. And we told the Communists that we would not turn over to them the Polish interpreter who recently sought political sanctuary with the allies. We say the Polish

charge, that we kidnapped him is "completely false."

General Taylor, the 8th army commander, today asked his troops, to help rebuild South Korea. The General was obviously aware of Congressional criticism of any plan to use American soldiers as labor troops. He told his men: we have helped rebuild Korea in the past and should continue to lend the South Koreans our technical experts and equipment. He encouraged soldiers to make cash contributions to rehabilitation work. He said any men who want to help rebuild South Korea may do so..on a voluntary basis.

And Red China's Mao Tze Tung has broadcast to the world his happiness over the now concluded negotiations with Russia. Peiping Radio quotes the Chinese leader as saying it provides for "an unprecedented economic program.. extremely significant in the industrialization of China." He offered no details.

In Indo-China today French forces made progress in their drive to destroy communist-led rebels south of Hanoi. And Senator Knowland, the majority leader, told reporters in Saigon: the United States will support only those nations of Asia who make a serious effort to defend themselves against Communism."

(3)

In Washington, Secretary of Commerce Weeks said: the time is past when we can continue to support international handouts, and global boondoggling. Weeks said the Marshal plan, for economic aid abroad, definitely helped check the advance of Communism. But now, he feels, "we are about to take the crutches away from the patient and we ought to sell him a cane to walk with." Treasury Secretary Humphrey, who also addressed a group studying world trade, said our government must question its right and ability to continue to use the taxpayers money to finance competitive enterprises abroad. He said: our scale of taxes is already too high. We must bring revenue and expenditures into balance. ~~Both [illegible] members indicated that more and more private investments and bank loans must replace American grants, to promote trade and provide economic help for foreign countries.~~

White House Secretary Hagerty said in Denver today that Adlai Stevenson's Chicago speech last night was "sound and [illegible] fury signifying nothing." Stevenson had charged that the Republicans are making hollow political gestures abroad and threatening the Communists while cutting down on foreign aid and national defense. Tonight, Stevenson makes what's called a non-political report on his recent world tour..it will be heard over many of these stations at 10;30 p.m. eastern time. At today's session of the

Democratic party rally in Chicago, three former secretaries of agriculture, ~~Andersonn~~ Brannon, Anderson and Wickard, charged that the Eisenhower ~~[illegible]~~ administration has broken its promises to farmers. And Michigan's Governor Williams said: "Republican promises are golden, but Republican performance is brass." ~~James Patton, the president of the National Farmers Union, told a panel discussion that the farmer is suffering a depression now.~~

~~The executive committee of the Democratic National Committee today gave a vote of confidence and a 25 thousand dollar a year salary to Steven Mitchell, the party chairman.~~

~~There were mm reports in Chicago and Wall Street that Secretary of Agriculture Benson is going to resign. In Salt Lake City, Benson said: "I have no intention of resigning".~~

~~mm~~ Former Labor Secretary Durkin.. who resigned last week.. said today, that the President personally "agreed with" him that 19 proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley law should be submitted to Congress. Later, says Durkin, a White House spokesman told him ~~this amendment~~ that the Administration would not be able to go along with the 19 amendments.

~~In Washington, the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers~~

~~today considered a resolution asking Congress to approve an "adequate" civil defense program. The Institute represents officers from 800 major cities.~~

~~Assistant Army Secretary Mitchell said today that "We have reached a world situation where the citizen army of the United States must be prepared to fight on much shorter notice than ever before, or, in my perhaps no notice at all." He said a strong and ready reserve is one of the foundati ns of our security".~~

The House un-American activities committee today heard James McNamara testify that he attended 10 to 20 Communist metings during the late 1930's. McNAMARA resigned last week as a government labor mediator in Cincinnati. Committee members asked, if he had been a party member. McNamara said: "Yes.. if one can belong to a church and not believe what it TEACHES, then I was a member of the Communist party."

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The Warsaw radio says Catholic Bishop ~~Kaczmarek~~ Kashmarek has "confessed" to working as a spy for former American Ambassador Arthur Bliss Lane.

[redacted]

And the French government says Premier Daniel will go to Washington soon for talks with our top officials.

[redacted]

Tonight, Edward R. Murrow recorded for you another report on conditions in Germany. Here it is:

(runs 5;55

return cut: Good night and good luck)

And Thus Larry LeSueur - Ill be back in a moment with a footnote to the news - Cue

But first Bob Dixon

Senator Willis Robertson of Virginia today summed up what he considers the typical Congressional junket. He said:"The party arrives at the airport and is rushed off for an Embassy briefing - a lot of hot air. Then the visitors are briefed by the foreign government - more hot air. Finally, they are honored at a banquet - still more hot air. After getting some surface impressions, the Congressmen return home and report their findings - and that's a lot of hot air too."//

This is LL saying goodnite!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Tuesday, September 15, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

LeSUEUR: ... Tonight Edward R. Murrow recorded for you another report on conditions in Germany, here it is:

MURROW: This is Berlin. Tonight I'm going to talk with an old friend and fellow reporter, Richard C. Hottelet. He first came to Germany sixteen years ago. He speaks perfect German. He even spent four months in a Nazi prison. And in my view his judgment, his knowledge of Germany, is not excelled by any American reporter in Germany today. Tonight is a chance to ask him some questions, and I hope I will ask him the kind of questions you would ask if you were here.

Dick, the first one is a very simple one: Have the Germans become good Democrats?

HOTTELET: That covers an awful lot of territory, Ed. I think to answer it briefly I'd say that the Germans have taken a very great step, a very solid step, forward toward becoming good Democrats. The proof of this particular pudding is in the eating and the eating is still some time away.

MURROW: Then you would suggest that the victory of Chancellor Adenauer was one for Democratic processesses rather than merely a perspnal victory for the old chancellor.

HOTTELET: I think there's no doubt about that at all, because although the personality of the old chancellor certainly dominated the election, and he had no competitor on the national scene in any of the other parties, including in his strongest opposition, the Social Democratic Party, even so his personality has in the last few years of his administration come to symbolize adherents to the democratic system and respect for the processesses which we in our country and the British in their old democracy have built up as standards for democratic behavior.

MURROW: And in the course of your wandering about Germany of which you do a great deal, what would you say that the general overall attitude

towards America and Americans.

HOTTELET: I would say that the United States has never been as popular and as solidly popular in Germany as it is today.

MURROW: Why is that? Is it just a gratitude?

HOTTELET: No, no, no, I don't think gratitude figures in this (unintelligible) element in national interest really, it doesn't cut much ice, I think they see that the presence of American troops here in Germany since the war has contributed very notably to the stability and the peace which has followed this war in mark contrast tothe turmoil and disorder and gradual disillusion which followed the first world war underthe Weimar Republic. Then, too, they have seen in the last two years expressions of opinion by American statesmen, including President Eisenhower when he was SHAPE commander, and President Truman, and now of course Secretary of State, expressions of American opinion so warmly in favor of German policy as ... are not to be matched, you know, public utterances by French and British statesmen.

MURROW: Well, Dick, we have been discussing here a little bit German policy, German attitudes, and the relationship between Germany and the United States, it seems to me that you have agreed that no one can predict the future either of German politics or of German youth, or any other youth ...

HOTTELET: That's right.

MURROW: ... for that matter ...

HOTTELET: Yes.

MURROW: In view of all this uncertainty, what in your view should our policy be in relation to Germany?

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HOTTELET: Yes.

MURROW: But in view of all this uncertainty what in your view should our policy be in relation to Germany?

HOTTELET: I think the challenge to us and to all the western statesmen now is to see that the enormous vitality, the dynamic reconstruction, which we see around here us in Berlin .....

MURROW: We certainly do!

HOTTELET: ..... and dramatically in Western Germany, that this is geared to a western community, that Germany is not left adrift as an isolated power. I think American responsibility lies in the direction of not building up Germany as a single national State, you know, a single pillar, let's say, of American policy in Europe, but of using all our influence to see that those gifts, which ... the good gifts, which the Germans have shown that they can develop in these last eight years, are brought to the service of the western community and I think specifically that we ought to support, as we have, indeed, been supporting, the European defense community which would bring the function of defense into common basis; that we ought, by all means, to support the creation of a European political community and that we ought to make quite sure ... quite certain, quite plain, to the Germans and to all the others involved that the United States is committed to the preservation of democratic ... democracy in Europe in the ... in the framework of these communal community interests.

MURROW: Well, in other words, you would suggest that we should not regard Adenauer's victory in the last election as something that is permanent and lasting or reassuring, but merely as a promising first step?

HOTTELET: I think so. Yes, indeed. A very important first step but it ... I mean, as any election it's the expression of progress made.

It is not in itself an historical trend.

MURROW: But, by and large, what happens in Germany and what happens to our policy may well be determined by what the Russians do, is that not so?

HOTTELET: Well, they're only about a mile away from us here in Berlin, Ed, and there's no telling, really, what they're going to do. Certainly, how they react k especially to the latest diplomatic moves and how they themselves are forced into action by their internal stresses and their ... and their domestic requirements will have a very great bearing on how Germany developes in the next two years and how the United States will approach European problems as a whole.

MURROW: Well, thanks very much, Dick Hottelet.

For the last few minutes I have been sitting here in Berlin talking with our chief German correspondent, Richard C. Hottelet.

This is Ed Murrow recording from Berlin.

Goodnight and good luck!

Ed.trans. P. Olszewski
A.A.Cardiff

(30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (WITH LARRY LESEUER)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY - SEPTEMBER 15, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LESEUER: Good evening everyone: Here's what happened today:

The United Nations General Assembly has elected Madame Pandit of India to be its new President. Madame Pandit, the first woman to head the world organization, received 37 votes to 22, for her only opposition from Thailand.

Andrie Vishinsky brought forth his customary demand that Communist China be seated at the United Nations immediately. But the Assembly approved an American counter-proposal to put off any consideration of U.N. membership for Red China for the rest of this year. Secretary of State Dulles told the delegates: "Communist China has not shown sincere evidence and intent to end aggression and make peace in Korea. And its continued action in other parts of Asia is not re-assuring."

In Korea tonight our delegates meet with the Communists who have an answer to our demand for information on the whereabouts of 3-thousand United Nations soldiers - including 944 Americans. Today the neutral Indians turned over to the enemy nine North Koreans who once said they did not want to return home and then changed their minds. And we told the Communists that we would not turn over to them the Polish interpreter who recently sought political sanctuary with the allies. We say the Polish charge that we kidnapped him is "completely false."

General Taylor, the 8th army commander, today asked his troops, to help rebuild South Korea. The General was obviously aware of Congressional criticism of any plan to use American soldiers as labor troops. He told his men: we have helped rebuild Korea in the past and should continue to lend the South Koreans our technical experts and oqùipment. He encouraged soldiers to make cash contributions to rehabilitation work. He said any men who want to help rebuild South Korea may do so - on a voluntary basis.

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the now concluded negotiations with Russia. Peiping Radio quotes the Chinese leader as saying it provides for "an unprecedented economic program extremely significant in the industrialization of China." He offered no details.

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MURROW: Well, thanks very much, Dick Hottelet.

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This is Ed Murrow recording from Berlin.

Goodnight and good luck!

LESEUER: And this is Larry Leseuer. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news, but first Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

LESEUER: Senator Willis Robertson of Virginia today summed up what he considers the typical Congressional junket. He said: "The party arrives at the airport and is rushed off for an Embassy briefing - a lot of hot air. Then the visitors are briefed by the foreign government - more hot air. Finally, they are honored at a banquet - still more hot air. After getting some surface impressions the Congressmen return home and report their findings - and that's alot of hot air too."

This is Larry Leseuer saying goodnight!

Wednesday 16 Sept. 1953 ha Sunn 7/45 p

Good evening everyone; here's what happened today:

Air Force Secretary Talbott announces that production will be cancelled on an estimated 6-thousand jet and other aircraft engines. He estimates this will mean a savings of some 400 to 500 million dollars. And both Talbott and Defense Secretary Wilson say the cancelled engines are all spares or extras. this will not affect the production of a single plane... The two men explained the engines are no longer needed because jet engines now last much longer between overhauls and the rate of attrition has fallen off.. (we are not losing as many because the Korean war is over) A reporter asked Wilson if he expected renewed Democratic criticism because of this decision. The Defense Secretary replied: "Let me quote former President Truman on that. He said if you can't stand the heat, you better stay out of the kitchen and let someone else do the cooking."

Treasury Secretary Humphrey today told the National Press Club in Washington that Wilson will "do a grand job if you just give him a little time." Humphrey also said that Russia's progress with the hyrdogen bomb makes defense stakes "too high to take any chance of being only second best."

Humphrey says the Administration aims at a brand new model defense program, giving us the most defense at the least possible cost. And he sees nothing, today, to change the recommendation that a scheduled 10 per cent income tax cut, and the end of the excess profits tax, go into effect, on January first--as planned.

~~The President said today that he will meet in Washington sometime this fall with French Premier Laniel and Foreign Minister Bidault. Mr. Eisenhower will end his Colorado vacation and fly back to the Washington on Saturday.~~

Secretary of Agriculture Benson visited the President AT DENVER today and later told reporters: the Democratic charges that the Administration is breaking its campaign pledges to the farmers, is "ridiculous." He said: "Anyone who knows the President, knows he is not going to break any campaign pledges. and neither is the secretary of agriculture."

There was no comment at the summer White House on Adlai Stevenson's suggestion, that we seize the initiative in the cold war, by offering Russia a non-aggression pact, and the chance of AGREEMENT on disarmament. And as the Democrats moved out of Chicago, at the end of their party rally, National Chairman Mitchell said, the meeting produced better understandings

and gave the party greater confidence for the next elections. Then the Republicans started moving in..for their party meeting. And Victor A. Johnson, director of the Republican senatorial campaign committee, told reporters: "Let's get the crusade back on the road."

~~At the United Nations, Soviet Delegate of Malik, asked to comment on Stevenson's speech said, we are always ready to talk. There are many lies in the Stevenson speech!"~~

American Delegate Lodge told the UNITED NATIONS Assembly we are seriously concerned over what he called the tendency of the U.N. to interfere in internal affairs of member nations. He wants this to be considered by the conference [redacted]d to be called in 1955 to consider U.N charter revisions. And Lodge accused the Russians of hypocrisy in their United Nations speeches calling for peace in Korea.

Today the enemy in Korea served notice that Communist planes would start using a new airfield on Sunday.. a field only 30 miles from [redacted] Seoul. The Communists say their flyers might "accidently" fly over the forbidden demilitarized territory. The enemy negotiators, so far, have ignored an allied demand for information on the whereabouts of 34-hundred allied troops. ~~And as we transferred some 2 thousand North Korean prisoners~~

~~who do not want to go home, they staged a violent anti Communist demonstration. They yelled at Communist observers, "Kill them, Kill the Chinese."~~

Premier Pen Nouth of Cambodia, who last week offered to be neutral in the war against Communist-led rebels in Indo China, said today that Cambodia wants independence. plus military aid from the United States and France, if she is to continue to fight the guerrillas.

In Switzerland today the wife and three children of missing British diplomat Donald McLean disappeared from their home in Geneva. Police speculate that Mrs. McClean and her family may have gone behind the Iron Curtain where some authorities believe Mc Clean and ANOTHER BRITISH DIPLOMAT, Guy Burgess, went when they disappeared in 1951. Mrs. McClean sent a telegram to her mother saying: "Safe and well, don't worry." It was dispatched from a TOWN 60 miles from Geneva.

In Washington, Federal Judge Holtzoff sentenced Henry "The Dutchman" Grunewald to 90 days in jail as a federal parole violator.. Because A PROBATION OFFICER SAID he was thrown out of a Washington hotel in "a drunken condition" and because he registered under a false name in a Newark, New jersey hotel.

Here in New York, Mayor Impelleteri ~~apparently is preparing to run as an independent candidate in the November general election. He was~~ ~~[illegible]~~ WAS soundly defeated in yesterday's Democratic primary by Robert ~~Wagner~~ Wagner, Junior, son of the late Senator from New York.

And near the Albany, New York, airport, 25 passengers and a crew of three were killed when their American airlines plane crashed, exploded and burned after striking two radio towers.

From Germany tonight, Edward R. Murrow recorded for you another ~~[illegible]~~ interview with an old C.B.S. Radio colleague. Here is Mr. Murrow:

This is LL. I'll be back in a minute ~~etc.~~ in a footnote to the news - But first Bob Dixon -

~~While it's undoubtedly true that it's nice to have a child around the home~~,

any PARENT will testify that a little boy or girl is quite a responsibility.

and the government's Children's Bureau proves that today--with statistics--

~~accidents are the major cause of the death of children~~: That more

children are being killed by accidents than die of all infectious

diseases of childhood put together. Those of us who have children

appreciate the Bureau's conclusion: "A child is a constant worry from the time

he or she is born."

CBS RADIO DIVISION

E. R. MURROW

Wednesday, September 16, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... This is Berlin. Again tonight we're taking advantage of the fact that most of our European correspondents are here in Berlin, and we're going to put some questions to Alex Kendrick, who is based in Vienna. Alex is an old middle-European hand, he's spent considerable time in the Soviet Union and has comedown here from Vienna.

Alex, this is the first time you've been in Berlin for some time, isn't it?

KENDRICK: Yes, but I would say I've come up here from Vienna, Ed.

MURROW: Alright, alright, we won't argue about that. Nowthat you are up here, what do you think of it?

KENDRICK: Well, I haven't seen it literally for eighteen years, but I think now that the ruins are impressive, I think that the people that we've met during the course of this week show a spirit which I frankly never associated or at least didn't associate previously with the German people.

MURROW: Well, what do you mean by that? Could you be a little more explicit.

KENDRICK: Well, I think that the war and what has happened to Germany during the war has really taught a lesson - I don't want to put it that brutally, but that's the way it is - and I'm convinced, I think, on the basis of these few days that what is happening here whichever way it turns out is at least something well worth watching and well worth applauding from the sidelines.

MURROW: Then you feel that as a result of defeat and all these mountains of rubble and so forth that the German mind, or at least the German attitude towards war, has changed?

KENDRICK: Well, I've been told here by experts that there is no such thing as the German mind, and their standard of criticism was based on the fact that only the Germans would employ such a term. But I think I

agree, Ed, that you can't condemn an entire race or entire nation, but my feeling was that there was something that you could call a 'German mind' and that perhaps after two disastrous wars this German mind has learned a little more than it knew previously andthat perhaps we don't have to reckon with that sort of thing once again - I mean things like the Reichstag fire that was touched off to help Hitler, things like the concentration camps, things like the attacks on other countries, and the whole period of aggression that we knew before the war.

MURROW: Well, Alex, you said in Vienna - and you're now in Berlin - those are certainly the two best listening posts, the nearest tothe Iron Curtain, this one being a hundred miles inside it, and the speculation here - as you know - is almost exclusively on what's happening behind the Iron Curtain, not only in Russia but even in East Germany - the experts here do not appear to know exactly who is running this show in East Germany and what would be your guess as to what's happening behind the Iron Curtain now.

KENDRICK: Well, Ed, I try to disassociate what's happening in East Germany from what's happening in the older satellites like Czechoslovakia and Hungary, because really I don't think the two situations are analogous, I think that the East German story is part of the whole German story and what the Russians are doing in East Germany has a specific bearing on what is happening in West Germany or what they'retrying to bring about in West Germany, but I think that with Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania and the familiar Iron Curtain countries as we call them it's a little bit different, they've had Communist regimes in powerfor several years now and the governments have more or less consolidated -- some people don't know who's running things in Moscow either, but on thebasis of the recent changes in the Moscow government, in the Kremlin setup, on the basis of the very definite consumer goods campaign that has been launched from the Kremlin, on the basis,I think, of tremendous internal easing of tension I think it's pretty safe to guess who is running the show in Moscow and I would guess Georgi Malenkov.

MURROW: I would like to put you another question: What should

American policy be and what special problems confront us in this area.

KENDRICK: Well, we don't know how this thing is going to apply to international affairs yet because there hasn't been a fair test. We've tried to get a meeting with the Russians; they have sort of jockeyed around from place to place, they haven't quite come across, they've tried to put up their own terms for meetings, we've come back with our own terms and I don't think until there is an actual physical meeting between fairly high level people on both sides are we going to find out whether they really intend to relax international tension. However, in anticipation of a possibility of such relaxation I don't see how we can avoid sooner or later coming to a meeting with them.

MURROW: But, in the meanwhile, what should we do - I mean isn't it true that if the Russians relax the tension, if they reduce the pressure in Western Europe that this will cause an increasing number of people to say there really isn't any danger from the Russians therefore EDC and everything else that our policy has attempted to achieve is not necessary.

KENDRICK: Well, Ed, I think it's cost? that already, I think it has had that effect, a great many people in Europe are saying that there is no need for EDC and they are sort of coasting along on this new policy that the Russians seem to be putting out of relaxation.

MURROW: Well, then until we have a meeting (sic) or rather until the Russians decide whetherthey will meet or whether they won't, we continue in this period of indecision and uncertainty.

KENDRICK: Well, I don't know, Ed, I think that somebody has to make a break and say that 'yes' we're going to have such and such a meeting on such and such a day at such and such a place and it hasn't happened yet - both sides have been sort of fencing about the agenda and about the place and about who shall advance - somebody has to make that break; and if the Russians don't make the break and perhaps they won't, I frankly think we ought to make it.

MURROW: Right. Thank you very much, Alex Kendrick. For the last few

minutes, I have been sitting here in Berlin, where most of our European correspondents are gathered, talking with Alex Kendrick who is based in Vienna. This is Ed Murrow recording from Berlin. Good Night and Good Luck.

LESUEUR: And this is Larry LeSueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But, first, Bob Dixon.

ANNOUNCER: (C O M M E R C I A L) That's my word for today - and here's Larry LeSueur with his footnote to today's news.

LeSUEUR: Any parent will testify that a little boy or girl is quite a responsibility; and the government's Children's Bureau proves that today with statistics, that more children are being killed by accidents than die of all infectious diseases of childhood put together. Those of us who have children appreciate the bureau's conclusion: A child is a constant worry from the time he or she is born. This is Larry LeSueur saying, Good Night!

ANNOUNCER: (C O M M E R C I A L) ... Listen to Murrow - tomorrow.

THIS IS THE CBS ... RADIO NETWORK.

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (WITH LARRY LESUEUR)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY - SEPTEMBER 16, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M. EST

LESUEUR: Good evening everyone; here's what happened today:

Air Force Secretary Talbott announces that production will be cancelled on an estimated 6-thousand jet and other aircraft engines. He estimates this will mean a savings of some 400 to 500 million dollars. And both Talbott and Defense Secretary Wilson say the cancelled engines are all spares or extras..this will not affect the production of a single plane. The two men explained the engines are no longer needed because jet engines now last much longer between overhauls and the rate of attrition has fallen off...we are not losing as many because the Korean war is over. A reporter asked Wilson if he expected renewed Democratic criticism because of this decision. The Defense Secretary replied: "Let me quote former President Truman on that. He said "if you can't stand the heat, you better stay out of the kitchen and let someone else do the cooking."

Treasury Secretary Humphrey today told the National Press Club in Washington that Wilson will "do a grand job if you just give him a little time." Humphrey also said that Russia's progress with the hydrogen bomb makes defense states "too high to take any chance of being only second best."

Humphrey says the Administration aims at a brand new model defense program giving us the most defense at the least possible cost. And he sees nothing, today, to change the recommendation that a scheduled 10 percent income tax cut and the end of the excess profits tax go into effect on January first - as planned.

Secretary of Agricultrue Benson visited the President at Denver today and later told reporters: the Democratic charges that the Administration is breaking its campaign pledges to the farmers is "ridiculous." He said: "Anyone who knows the President knows he is not going to break any campaign pledges and neither is the secretary of agriculture."

There was no comment at the summer White House on Adlai Stevenson's suggestion that we seize the initiative in the cold war by offering Russia a non-aggression pact and the chance of agreement on disarmament. And as the Democrats moved out of Chicago at the end of their party rally, National Chairman Mitchell said the meeting produced better understandings and gave the party greater confidence for the next elections. Then the Republicans started moving in - for their party meeting. And Victor A. Johnson, director of the Republican senatorial campaign committee, told reporters: "Let's get the crusade back on the road."

American Delegate Lodge told the United Nations Assembly we are seriously concerned over what he called the tendency of the U.N. to interfere in internal affairs of member nations. He wants this to be considered by the conference to be called in 1955 to consider U.N. charter revisions. And Lodge accused the Russians of hypocrisy in their United Nations speeches calling for peace in Korea.

Today the enemy in Korea served notice that Communist planes would start using a new airfield on Sunday - a field only 30 miles from Seoul. The Communists say their flyers might "accidentally" fly over the forbidden demilitarized territory. The enemy negotiators, so far, have ignored an allied demand for information on the whereabouts of 34-hundred allied troops.

Premier Pen Nouth of Cambodia, who last week offered to be neutral in the war against Communist-led rebels in Indo China, said today that Cambodia wants independence - plus military aid from the United States and France if she is to continue to fight the guerrillas.

In Switzerland today the wife and three children of missing British diplomat Donald McLean disappeared from their home in Geneva. Police speculate that Mrs. McClean and her family may have gone behind the Iron Curtain where some authorities believe McClean and another British diplomat, Guy Burgess, went when they disappeared in 1951. Mrs. McClean sent a telegram to her mother saying: "Safe and well don't worry." It was dispatched from a town 60 miles from Geneva.

In Washington, Federal Judge Holtzoff sentenced Henry "The Dutchman" Grunewald to 90 days in jail as a federal parole violator because a probation officer said he was thrown out of a Washington hotel in "a drunken condition" and because he registered under a false name in a Newark, New Jersey hotel.

Here in New York, Mayor Impelleteri was soundly defeated in yesterday's Democratic primary by Robert Wagner, Junior, son of the late Senator from New York.

And near the Albany, New York, airport, 25 passengers and a crew of three were killed when their American airlines plane crashed, exploded and burned after striking two radio towers.

From Germany tonight, Edward R. Murrow recorded for you another interview with an old CBS Radio colleague. Here is Mr. Murrow:

MURROW: This is Berlin. Again tonight we're taking advantage of the fact that most of our European correspondents are here in Berlin, and we're going to put some questions to Alex Kendrick, who is based in Vienna. Alex is an old middle-European hand, he's spent considerable time in the Soviet Union and has come down here from Vienna.

Alex, this is the first time you've been in Berlin for some time, isn't it?

KENDRICK: Yes, but I would say I've come up here from Vienna, Ed.

MURROW: Alright, alright, we won't argue about that. Now that you are up here, what do you think of it?

KENDRICK: Well, I haven't seen it literally for eighteen years, but I think now that the ruins are impressive, I think that the people that we've met during the course of this week show a spirit which I frankly never associated or at least didn't associate previously with the German people.

MURROW: Well, what do you mean by that? Could you be a little more explicit.

KENDRICK: Well, I think that the war and what has happened to Germany during the war has really taught a lesson - I don't want to put it that brutally, but that's the way it is - and I'm convinced, I think, on the basis of these few days that what is happening here whichever way it turns out is at least something well worth watching and well worth applauding from the sidelines.

MURROW: Then you feel that as a result of defeat and all these mountains of rubble and so forth that the German mind, or at least the German attitude towards war, has changed?

KENDRICK: Well, I've been told here by experts that there is no such thing as the German mind, and their standard of criticism was based on the fact that only the Germans would employ such a term. But I think I agree, Ed, that you can't condemn an entire race or entire nation, but my feeling was that there was something that you could call a "german mind" and that perhaps after two disastrous wars this German mind has learned a little more than it knew previously and that perhaps we don't have to reckon with that sort of thing once again - I mean things like the Reichstag fire that was touched off to help Hitler, things like the concentration camps, things like the attacks on other countries, and the whole period of aggression that we knew before the war.

MURROW: Well, Alex, you said in Vienna - and you're now in Berlin - those are certainly the two best listening posts, the nearest to the Iron Curtain, this one being a hundred miles inside it, and the speculation here - as you know - is almost exclusively on what's happening behind the Iron Curtain, not only in Russia but even in East Germany - the experts here do not appear to know exactly who is running this show in East Germany and what would be your guess as to what's happening behind the Iron Curtain now.

KENDRICK: Well, Ed, I try to disassociate what's happening in East Germany from what's happening in the older satellites like Czechoslovakia and Hungary, because really I don't think the two situations are analogous, I think that the East German story is part of the whole German story and what the Russians are doing in East Germany has a specific bearing on what is happening in West Germany or what they're trying to bring about in West Germany, but I think that with Czechoslovakia, Hungary,Roumania and the familiar Iron Curtain countries as we call them it's a little bit different, they've had Communist regimes in power for several years now and the governments have more or less consolidated - some people don't know who's

running things in Moscow either, but on the basis of the recent changes in the Moscow government, in the Kremlin setup, on the basis of the very definite consumer goods campaign that has been launched from the Kremlin, on the basis, I think, of tremendous internal easing of tension I think it's pretty safe to guess who is running the show in Moscow and I would guess Georgi Malenkov.

MURROW: I would like to put you another question: What should American policy be and what special problems confront us in this area.

KENDRICK: Well, we don't know how this thing is going to apply to international affairs yet because there hasn't been a fair test. We've tried to get a meeting with the Russians; they have sort of jockeyed around from place to place, they haven't quite come across, they've tried to put up their own terms for meetings, we've come back with our own terms and I don't think until there is an actual physical meeting between fairly high level people on both sides are we going to find out whether they really intend to relax international tension. However, in anticipation of a possibility of such relaxation I don't see how we can avoid sooner or later coming to a meeting with them.

MURROW: But, in the meanwhile, what should we do - I mean isn't it true that if the Russians relax the tension, if they reduce the pressure in Western Europe that this will cause an increasing number of people to say there really isn't any danger from the Russians therefore EDC and everything else that our policy has attempted to achieve is not necessary.

KENDRICK: Well, Ed, I think it's caused that already; I think it has had that effect, a great many people in Europe are saying that there is no need for EDC and they are sort of coasting along on this new policy that the Russians seem to be putting out of relaxation.

MURROW: Well, then until we have a meeting or rather until the Russians decide whether they will meet or whether they won't, we continue in this period of indecision and uncertainty.

KENDRICK: Well, I don't know, Ed, I think that somebody has to make a break and say that 'yes' we're going to have such and such a meeting on such and such a day at such and such a place and it hasn't happened yet - both sides have been sort of fencing about the agenda and about the place and about who shall advance - somebody has to make that break; and if the Russians don't make the break and perhaps they won't, I frankly think we ought to make it.

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DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Tuesday - Sept 17, 1953 - Lesueur 7/45P

Good evening everyone; here's what happened today:

Secretary of State Dulles told the United Nations [redacted] he wonders whether the Communists really want to comply with the Korean armistice. In a speech to the General Assembly, Mr. Dulles said the enemy is using delaying tactics on accepting our suggestion for a date and place for the Korean conference. In his policy statement, the Secretary said that it is up to the Soviet Union to remove the roadblocks in the way of a peaceful settlement in Korea, Indo-China and Germany. Mere words are not enough. The Communists must do more to change their policies. The Secretary said we are not reassured by Moscow's talk about the co-existence of Capitalism and Communism. We note that the Russians refused western offers to negotiate such problems as Germany, Austria and disarmament. We want action. And the Secretary said Southeast Asia "affords the Soviet leaders a chance to give substance to their peaceful words." As Mr. Dulles put it: "If the Soviet leaders are honest they must recognize that if there is to be a new world climate, they must contribute more to it than they have yet contributed. For our part, the United States will try to avoid any word or deed which might needlessly aggravate the present

world crisis. We are ready to explore all possible means to bring about world peace "before scientific discoveries wipe life off the surface of this planet."

Another Republican, Senator Ferguson of Michigan, chairman of the Senate policy committee, said in Chicago today that we should not now negotiate with the Russians. He feels that to do so now would give the Soviets a propaganda tool. He said: "We would be meeting them on their own time and it would come to nothing." Senator Ferguson charges that Adlai Stevenson's recent speech calling for new talks with Moscow is "the same old Truman-Acheson policy". shows a "softness towards Communism." Ferguson says Stevenson is guilty of "appeasement."

In India today, Prime Minister Nehru told his parliament that American foreign policy is not mature. In an obvious reference to Secretary Dulles' recent American Legion speech, Nehru said: "A strong policy these days apparently means going about looking ferocious and telling everybody we will punish them if they don't behave as we like." Nehru said: "That may be good at a public meeting but it represents great immaturity." The Indian leader also said that the United States and the Latin American countries who voted against giving India a seat at the Korean political

conference flouted the will of nearly all the European and Asian countries. "Somehow," he said, "people don't realize that the countries of Asia do not propose to be ignored or bypassed, and certainly not sat upon." ~~Nehru deplored what he called the narrow approach to foreign affairs of some countries which consider everything in terms of black and white, with an element of dogmatic fervor. He spoke of "that bigoted, almost religious approach of 'either you are for us or against us.'"~~

Vice President Nixon told reporters in Washington today that his 72-day trip around the Far East is designed to show that part of the world that the Administration's policy is to give equal emphasis to the Far East, Southeast Asia and Europe.

In Korea today anti-Communist Chinese [redacted] prisoners again demonstrated against the Red propaganda agents sent to neutral camps to sell the prisoners on returning home. And the Indian guards appealed to their government for reinforcements to handle the angry anti-Communists. India will send another 600 troops to Korea aboard 20 planes. General Mark Clark today promised Americans who may have decided to remain in the enemy camp that they will be given a fair break..the full protection

of their American legal rights. He pledged to these men "our sympathies for the hardships they have suffered and our understanding of the pressures to which they have been subjected.

The Soviet news agency, Tass, reported tonight that several new types of atomic bombs have been successfully tested by the Russians in recent weeks. The Tass story says the tests "fully confirmed the calculations and conjectures of scientists and designers."

~~Our own government disclosed tonight for the first time a list of the 139 American cities it rates as "probable targets" of an atomic attack. The list includes three new "critical target areas": Binghamton, New York, and the Wilkes Barre - Hazelton area of Pennsylvania.~~

Democratic Senator Russell of Georgia says we now have more atomic bombs than we have planes and pilots to deliver them, if necessary. Russell is comcerned over the Administration's cuts in air force funds.

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and That's all — I'll be back in a moment with a footnote on them — But first

Bob Dixon

footnote

Federal Judge John J. Parker, tonight told a citizenship conference in Washington that we must never forget that freedom of speech extends even to Communists and Fascists "whose teachings are hostile to our institutions." Judge Parker, who has been mentioned as a possible successor to the late Chief Justice Vinson, said "that unless speech is free for everybody, it is free for nobody. He said the only "safe limitations on this constitutional freedom are those forbidding slander, obscenity and incitement to crime.

~~And [illegible] footnote~~

This is all saying goodnite

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, Sep. 17, 1953
7:45-8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: ... Tonite Edward R. Murrow recorded for you another report from Germany. Here it is:

MURROW: THIS IS BERLIN.

Tonite we continue this rather unique opportunity to talk with our colleagues who are gathered here in Berlin. Tonite it's Howard K. Smith, the chief of our European news staff. He knows both England and the Continent. He wrote a book called "The Last Train from Berlin" - and his beat is literally all over Europe, and he's been wandering about there for the last six weeks.

Howard, it seems to me that Germany, including Berlin, is as prosperous, has as much food and goods in the shops as in London. It seems to me also that this Germany is a sort of dynamo, producing more and more goods all the time. And the first question I'd like to put to you is this: How worried are the British about this whole revival of German strength and industry?

SMITH: Well, that's very hard to answer, Ed. The British have a marvelous ability to disregard questions that are unpleasant. They did that in the Munich period, and now -- with some justification, I think -- they're doing it again. The German question's very hard for all of us, and they do tend to act as tho they are not worried. Now, to some degree that may be genuine, because the prosperity here in Germany about which so much is talked is really not strictly a German feature. Now, in the past few weeks I've traveled over most of Western Europe, from Greece and Rome up to Denmark, and I find that prosperity is a quality of all Europe this summer. In England things have never been quite as good as they are now. Meat is the only thing still rationed, and this year there has been an embarrassing superabundance of that. So, in fact, I think perhaps incomes are better distributed in Britain and, in fact, Britain is just as

prosperous, if not a little more prosperous than Germany is. Another thing which people who are comparing Britain and Germany tend to forget about and a thing that is a great solace to the British whenever a threat arises in any quarter, or potential threat, is the existence of this intangible thing, the links of Commonwealth. When you compare Britain with any power on the Continent, you mustn't just compare the island of England, Wales and Scotland. In any pinch, Britain can almost certainly count on the increments of power from her Commonwealth. So, perhaps, to some degree the British calm about the German question -- a great deal more calm than the French are -- is in fact justified.

MURROW: 'Course, it is true, isn't it, Howard, that the British have a habit of not worrying or thinking about things until the eleventh hour? I think someone once said that the British never think until the eleventh hour, and then they discover that the exercise is rather interesting. So perhaps that's what they're doing about the prospect of German competition in trade. But let's go on to something else. And this, I realize, is a rather difficult question to answer, but: Are the British convinced that the Germans have changed ~~and changed~~ and changed permanently and, perhaps, for the better?

SMITH: Well, I think the British feel that there has been some improvement here. And I was talking to some British people during the elections in Germany -- I was in Western Germany during the recent elections -- and they seemed rather impressed by the way the election campaign ran. Now, in 1949, I was told, the election campaign was dominated by demagoguery. Every democratic party was trying to compete with the Neo-Nazis in nationalism. In this election the note of nationalism wasn't heard at all. In the 1949 election it would have been political suicide to have talked about Germany's war record. In this election campaign I heard Adenauer and the Socialists, too, frequently mention things that had been done in the war. "We must not forget," I heard Adenauer say on

one occasion, "that the world hated us - and with some reason." Now, that shows more confidence on the part of the democratic parties, and it very much impressed the British observers whom I saw.

MURROW: Then you feel that this was not a victory just for Adenauer, personally, but that it indicated some real strengthening of democratic processes in Germany?

SMITH: That was my impression, and that was theirs. Now, I would like to emphasize that this is all relative. I think democracy in Germany is still a shallow thing, a thing of shallow roots. But, nonetheless, relatively speaking, it's a vast improvement when you compare Germany today, eight years after World War II, with Germany in 1926, eight years after World War I.

MURROW: Well, Howard, this is a question that many people in America find difficult to answer and you may find it somewhat difficult, too. But the question is this: Why is it that so many people in Western Europe, completely non-Communist individuals, regard the United States as being quite as much a threat to the peace of the world as the Soviet Union?

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MURROW: Is this a feeling that we are both inflexible and inclined, in the public view, to be a little more belligerent than is required by the circumstances?

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discovered the general framework of compromise that brought about the Korean truce. They thought it would be a good thing, therefore, to have India in the talks, and there was great disappointment when we not only voted against India's participation but in fact organized opposition to it.

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Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

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Good Night and Good Luck!

LESUEUR: And this is Larry Leseuer. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. But first, Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: Federal Judge John J. Parker tonight told a citizenship conference in Washington that we must never forget that freedom of speech extends even to Communists and Fascists "whose teachings are hostile to our institutions." Judge Parker, who has been mentioned as a possible successor to the late Chief Justice Vinson, said "that unless speech is free for everybody, it is free for nobody. He said the only "safe limitations on this constitutional freedom are those forbidding slander, obscenity and incitement to crime.

This is Larry Lesueur, saying goodnight.

Lesueur Friday Sept 18, 1953 - 7:45 p

Good evening everyone. Here's what happened today:

The United States, and its allies in Korea, have again told the Communists: we are opposed to bringing neutrals into the Korean political conferemce. The United States, speaking for all the allies, says "There is nothing further to add." The U.N. has made its decision on the composition of the conference. And we continue to await the Communist reply to our proposal for a date and a place. ~~[illegible] Secretary Richard G. Casey urged the Assembly to stand firm on its previous decision to bar neutral nations.~~

A Communist correspondent in Korea says that ten "allied" war prisoners will be released by the Communists later tonight. He did not indicate their nationality. But he told American reporters these ten have changed their minds about staying with the enemy. And he said the only other allied prisoners still held in North Korea are "a handful which won't go back." ~~The Communist correspondent, Wilfred Burchett, said he has made an "exhaustive search" and is convinced that Captain James Van Fleet, Junior, son of the former commander of the 8th army, is not a prisoner.~~

At the United Nations today, the French delegation walked out during an attack by Pakistan's foreign minister on the French policy in North Africa. And a member of the delegation of Communist Poland left his delegation for freedom. Dr. Marek Korowicz, the first alternate on the Polish delegation, has sought sanctuary in this country through officials of Radio Free Europe. Doctor Korowicz told reporters: "Life in Poland was a nightmare. I am very happy to be in the free world. For the first time in seven years I have been able to say what I truly think." The doctor told reporters:"I want to join the free Poles abroad, to work with them, for the liberation of my homeland and all peoples oppressed by Soviet Communism." Korowicz has no family in Communist Poland.

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Another speaker--Postmaster General Summerfield--attacked the Democrats [redacted] as "Communist coddlers." And he called President Eisenhower a man of [redacted] destiny who has brought a cleaner and clearer atomospehere to Washington. [redacted] Summerfield said the President is "out greatest natural resource..our [redacted] greatest deterrent to World War Three." [redacted]

In New Hampshire, Republican Senator Bridges said today that thanks to the Administration's policies " the honest dollar has come into its own. He predicted "a new era of prosperity in New England and throughout the nation" [redacted]

In Washington, Republican leaders made it known that Warren L. Stephenson, who figured in a Congressional investigation of influence peddling, has been removed from all connections with the party in the District of Columbia. [redacted] Stephenson, who has acknowledged he sought [redacted] a four per cent fee from a manufacturer, has been removed from the districts's Republican committee and its finance committee, and has been replaced as secretary of the Republican Club of the District.

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In Germany today the Western allies again offered to lift their restrictions on free travel throughout all Germany--if the Communists lift their restrictions. And now for a recorded report from Berlin, here is Edward R. Murrow.

(runs 7;20)

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footnote

When Secretary of State Dulles was informed today that [redacted] POLAND'S Alternate UN, Delegate Dr Korowicz ~~is seeking~~ political asylum in this country , Mr. Dulles said it reminded him of a passage in his U.N. speech yesterday. [redacted] Then Mr. Dulles ~~said~~ referred to the Soviet Satellites and: "Repressive measures inevitably lead to resentment and bitterness, and perhaps something more. That does not come about through artificial stimulation, but because the Creator endowed all human beings with a spark of [redacted] spiritual life."

~~And~~ Thus-as LL Sang my Soul-mate

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, Sep. 18, 1953
7:45-8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: .... And now for a recorded report from Berlin, here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: THIS IS BERLIN.

Again tonite I take advantage of the opportunity of the presence of most of my European colleagues in Berlin to sit and ask them questions, because they're experts in the various areas in which they work. Tonite it's Dave Schoenbrun, who is based on Paris.

And, Dave, I would like to put to you a very simple question, one which reads in this fashion: Have the French decided that the Germans are reliable allies and friends?

SCHOENBRUN: That's a simple question?

MURROW: Yes.

SCHOENBRUN: No, Ed, they have not decided that the Germans are reliable allies and friends, but they've decided that they must take the risk that they might be. And, as you know, there's a very important difference between those two decisions. The French feel that they have no alternative now but to go ahead with the policy of trusting the Germans - for reasons I think xxxx fairly simple. Tremendous pressure from the United States, for one thing, plus a knowledge by the French themselves that they no longer can solve their own problems in their own way within a narrow national limit. And so they've got to risk the future - living in that united Europe with Germany.

MURROW: Well, does that mean that the French have decided that the Germans are really reliable or that they need them in order to help defend themselves against the Russians?

SCHOENBRUN: They've decided that they need them both to defend themselves against the Russians and to try to build a better European community in which the Germans one day may become reliable. Let me make it clear, the

French have no guarantees and feel there are no guarantees that German democracy is now solid and permanent. They've seen the Weimar Republic come and go, they've seen the Germans follow false leaders; there's no guarantee that they won't do it again. Dr. Adenauer, who is highly respected in France, is not a very young man; his career can't go on forever; nobody knows who will take his place. Therefore, the French do not believe the Germans are reliable. They think they can be made so by removing the causes of Germany's false leadership and narrow national egotism.

MURROW: Yes, well, I suppose, of course, there is no guarantee of reliability either in so far as it affects France or Germany, or the United States for that matter, is there?

SCHOENBRUN: Yes, I think there is. For example, the British, to name old friends of yours, are people who've had a fairly good record of reliability thru the century. They've had their bad moments, but you could always count on the British when things got tough. We Americans don't have such a bad record either. The inconstancy of German and of French administrations is something too well known to the Germans and the French themselves to trust them very long.

MURROW: Yes. But, of course, one must always have regard for the fact that Adenauer now presides over the most reliable majority to be found in any parliamentary government in all of Western Europe.

SCHOENBRUN: Well, if that's what you were trying to get me to say, the answer is yes. Reluctantly, I must admit this is the only stable government in Europe. But may I say, Ed, that altho I live in a country, France, which suffers lamentably from instability, I am not one who believes that stability in itself is a virtue.

MURROW: Well now, David, I would like to ask you one final question, which I must put in blunt fashion because it is one that is put in this way very often in America. The French had the original idea for the European

Defense Community, for a European Army. By and large, the French refuse to work and they refuse to pay taxes and they refuse to implement some of the magnificent ideas that their statesmen advance. The Germans are a dynamo, as we know. They're hard-working, inventive and industrious. If the French continue merely to talk unity, a European Defense Community, if they continue to accept American aid without translating it into very concrete action, then the question arises: Are the French worth helping? This is put in a blunt fashion, and I know you may be sensitive on this because you live and work in Paris, but it is a question that is asked at home and I feel obliged to put it to you.

SCHOENBRUN: Well, I'm glad you did, Ed. And, as you know, really I'm not sensitive about it. I live and work in Paris, but I'm still an American and an American observer. My answer to your question is very simply this: The French would no longer be worthy of our support, but we would nonetheless still be compelled to support them. Because support is not given on the basis of worthiness. We aren't rewarding France by our support. We are taking care of ourselves - at least, I think and hope we are. We Americans have alliances because it furthers the best interests of the United States, not because it furthers the interests of France. If I could do without France, believe me I would do so, willingly and gladly. I've lost patience with them, as many other people have, but I feel, from watching this picture very closely, that it is not in the best interests of the United States to give in to impatience. We simply cannot do without France, unless we're willing to drop our entire European policy, our entire concept of security, and go back to what they call the peripheral policy of ... another form of isolationism. For example, Ed, the Germans are hard-working, they're dynamic. Fine! That's great! But can we build a German army to defend Europe without the consent of the French? Don't you remember ...

MURROW: Now, wait a minute. There is another question involved here, which I think has been lost sight of very largely in America. When we say

"can we build a German army", the answer to that is no. The only people who can build a German army are the Germans.

SCHOENBRUN: Let me put it this way: Can we count on supporting the Germans as our main ally, instead of the French, because the French aren't trustworthy? Again my answer is no. The main lines of communication of the Western world run thru France. The defense of Europe is also the defense of the Mediterranean. General Eisenhower, General Gruenther, the present Supreme Commander, every military man I know, say that we cannot have a proper defense of Europe on the ground, without vital air bases in North Africa. It happens to be French territory. So, whether we like the French or are patient or impatient with them doesn't affect the main question. We cannot do without the participation of the French in NATO, we cannot do without our bases in France, we cannot try to help a renaissant Germany unless the French permit us to do that. They have ways of sabotaging it if they want to. Therefore, I say if we believe in global security, based upon the American and Allied presence inside Europe, on the Continent, as an answer to Russian expansion, we've got to do it with the French and we've got to be patient with them. I know it's a trying thing - but there it is. If, however, you say it's not worth it, then I'll say okay, fine. But then scrap your whole policy; say so honestly; go back to isolationism, if that's the choice of the American people and American leaders. It's an alternative, sure! But you can't have it both ways. You cannot have a European unity policy, defense in Europe, based on Germany, to the exclusion of France. It just isn't possible.

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-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (WITH LARRY LESUEUR)
THE CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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monday,

21 Sept 1953 - 7/45 - Lesueur -

Good evening everyone. Here's what happened today:

The President told New England Republicans there is no sacrifice too hard for us to bear, in defense of our freedom. Speaking in Boston, Mr. Eisenhower said: "We know enemies of freedom to be equipped with the most terrible weapons of destruction. We know that we can meet them with only one answer. There is no sacrifice..no labor, no tax, no service.. too hard for us to bear, to support a logical and necessary defense of our freedom." The President told the party members that under his Administration so far, there has been true bi-partisanship in international affairs..the Korean fighting has been ended... we have given the world, testimony of our allegiance, to the cause of free peoples everywhere. Mr. Eisenhower also said, his Administration has lifted "stifling artificial controls" from our economy. used the government's authority to steady farm prices... and reduced government expenditures by billions. He said the Republican party, is a "magnificent means, through which countless thousands of devoted citizens can co-operate in conquering problems, that beset free men everywhere."

In St. Louis, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor reported, that the record of the 83rd Congress to date ~~confirms the~~

~~[illegible]~~ion

proves that "the basic policies of our government are being overhauled, to meet the desires of Big Business. And A.F of L. President Meany, in the keynote address to the union's convention, charged that under the Eisenhower administration "human values have very definitely been submerged to the material welfare of the greedy few." ~~Meany said he recently received, together with a letter mailed from the White House, a pmapmhelt prepared by the National Association of Manufacturers, praising the Administration's policies. He said he's sure the N.A.M. can afford a three cent stamp but maybe he added-- "they feel they ha e taken over Washington to such an extent they are now an official part of the government."~~

The American Bankers Association is holding its convention in Washington. And today Housing Administrator Cole, told the bankers that new home construction has dropped off. And unless the flow of private mortgage credit is sustained, COLE SAID: "direct government action may be necessary." Cole said the Administration is concerned by a sharp drop in applications for federal mortgage insurance.. a possible sign of further decline in the start of new housing. Another speaker, Philadelphia

Banker Casimir A. Sienkiewicz said: "We're in for some minor business drops." He said he guessed the Federal Reserve index on industrial production will go down from five to ten per cent.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen announce [redacted] they'll demand a 37-and-a-half-cents an hour wage increase from every railroad in the country. Present [redacted] contracts for the union's 215-thousand members expire on October first.

At the United Nations today, Andrie Vishinsky [redacted] again demanded an immediate and unconditional prohibition on the manufacture of atomic and hydrogen bombs... [redacted]

Again Vishinsky demanded: a one-third cut in armaments for the Big Five powers.. a disarmament conference.. the elimination of American bases on foreign soil. A spokesman for the American delegation said, of the Vishinsky speech "It was a rambling rehash of what we've heard many times before." Vishinsky also again demanded [redacted] that neutrals be admitted to the Korean political conference. And he accused Secretary of State Dulles of being "intolerant" in opposing the seating of India at [redacted] That conference.

In Korea today, a North Korean jet pilot flew a Russian Mig to our airbase at Kimpo, near Seoul. The Air Force has released few details. But we're told the pilot was a member of "a North Korean unit".. he made a perfect landing.. we'll give him asylum.. reporters are not permitted to see him or his plane. Some pilots and South Korean reporters say the plane was the latest type Mig... the Mig 17. Presumably the pilot sought the 100-thousand dollars, The Far Eastern Commander has offered for the first Mig delivered to us intact. Yes, he'll get it. Now we expect the Communists to protest the incident. Today they told us they "never captured" most of the three thousand allied troops we have reason to believe are still in their hands. (if they are not dead.) We called the enemy reply: "totally unsatisfactory and unacceptable." We insist the Communists had these men in custody at one time.. and we want to know what's happened to them.

In Europe today, the French accepted a West German proposal to confer on outstanding European problems. It will be a major attempt to end disagreements between the two countries.

And in East Germany, Communist Boss Ulbricht has told the workers of East Germany: work harder, produce more, and in many industries you must take less pay. To back up their demands the Communists placed

TIME FOR ONE MORE NEWS ITEM.

~~COLO BOSTON~~

~~WASHINGTON, SEPT. 21. (UP)~~--CHAIRMAN ~~EUGENE D. MILLIKIN (R-COLO.)~~ MILLIKAN OF THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE SAID TONIGHT HE HAS "NO REASON TO BELIEVE" PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S REFERENCE TO HIGH TAXES WILL FORESTALL TAX CUTS SCHEDULED FOR JANUARY.//

MR. EISENHOWER had SAID IN BOSTON THAT NO SACRIFICE, INCLUDING HIGH TAXES, IS TOO GREAT TO DEFEND THIS COUNTRY'S FREEDOM.

MILLIKIN SAID HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THE STATEMENT MEANS ANY CHANGE IN PRESENT PLANS WHICH WILL PERMIT THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX TO DIE AND A 10 PERCENT INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX REDUCTION TO GO INTO EFFECT IN JANUARY.

SEN. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER (R-KY.) SAID THAT "IF THE PRESIDENT AND THOSE WHO ARE DIRECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE DETERMINE THAT THE NEW WEAPONS THAT RUSSIA HAS DEVELOPED DEMAND ADDITIONAL MILITARY EXPENDITURES, CONGRESS HAS GOT TO PROVIDE THEM."

REP. CLARE E. HOFFMAN (R-MICH.) AID "IT'S ALL RIGHT TO BE HELPFUL TO OTHER PEOPLE." BUT HE SAID THE UNITED STATES SHOULD "NOT BE MISLED" INTO AN ATTEMPT TO SUPPORT THE ENTIRE FREE WORLD AND "DESTROY OURSELVES"

eight of their officials on trial. They're charged with letting coal production flop. The Council of Europe, meeting in Strasburg, today heard British Laborite Denis Healey charged that the United States is "using merciless pressure" on her European allies to bring the European army into being.

Ambassador to Italy Clare Booth Luce said today her job would be much easier.. and Italy's future brighter.. "if some answer could be found to Italy's problem of overpopulation." In a U. S. News and world report interview Mrs. Luce said the liberalization of American trade, with other countries would also help Italy's economy.

In Washington today, Senator McCarthy told reporters, his committee has been checking reports that a man NOW in a non-Communist European country, claims to be Lavrenty Beria, the former chief of Russia's Secret police. This man is supposed to have escaped from Russia TO SEEK Sanctuary in this country. McCarthy says he's interested to know, if this is all true. No comment from the State Department. X

And Now, here is a report from West Berlin Germany recorded tonight by Edrward R. Murrow: //

and (this is LL.. I'll be back etc with a footnote to the News - Bud
But just a word from Bob Dixon

The President today presented an award to a farmer who had successfully turned his eroded pasture land Back to fertility again. President Eisenhower said - "This award is intended to teach people to leave land in better condition than when they got it. and he added How much more important it is to leave the principles of sound government, or human dignity and freedom which we inherited from our forebears, better than when we found it."

This is LL saying goodnite!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

LARRY LE SUEUR

Monday, September 21, 1953
7:45-8:00 p.m.

LE SUEUR: ..... And, now, here's a report from West Germany recorded tonight by Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: This is Berlin! For nine years in London, before, during and after the war, my partner, Janet Murrow, was with me. She has not been in Berlin since before the war, but she spent the last ten days here and I have asked her tonight to give you her impressions of Berlin after a few days of looking at it. Janet!

MRS. MURROW: Berlin is a city of contrasts. Material poverty and wealth of spirit live here. There are many unemployed. People are huddled together in too few rooms. The other day, when walking down the street with a friend, we were approached by a little old lady dressed in nondescript black. My friend gave her some money and I remarked that earlier in the day I had refused a woman who had asked me for money. She replied: "Oh, I always give them something, even fifty fennigs." They're so poor and there aren't many ways in which they can earn money, but the wealth of spirit, that is another thing again. Berliners are proud of the struggle which they are making for existence. They've proud of the rebuilding they've done. The uprisings of June 17 have given those who love freedom cause to straighten their shoulders and lift their heads.

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happen in a bombing happens here, too, - a chimney left standing where once a house surrounded it, the shell of a house gaping open to the sky, the side of a house torn off to expose fireplace, weatherbeaten tapestry, or some other indication of life now gone. Apparently no part of the city escaped damage. Residential Dahlem, with its big residences also has its skeletons to mark its suffering. It's surprising that so many people lived through this devastation of a city, but they did and they've made their homes wherever there were roofs to cover them. Often you see a large apartment house where all the walls had been destroyed except in the center of the building and there the apartments are being lived in. At the windows there are spotless white curtains and window boxes filled with bright red geraniums. The Germans love flowers and now they add almost the only spot of color in a drab life. Often, if it weren't for the window boxes, you'd never guess that anyone lived in some of the damaged buildings.

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ps those who work long hours and industriously that their families may live. There are the old who remember so much and the twenty-year-olds, one of whom said to me: "You were here in the thirties? Those were the good times." And there are the schoolboys with their eager faces and their healthy bodies, playing soccer among the ruins in a space leveled by the bombing. It is all something to have seen, the varied strength of people in the face of tremendous difficulties.

MURROW: That was Janet Murrow recording from Berlin. Goodnight and good luck!

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (WITH LARRY LESUEUR)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

LESUEUR: Good evening everyone. Here's what happened today:

The President told New England Republicans there is no sacrifice too hard for us to bear in defense of our freedom. Speaking in Boston, Mr. Eisenhower said: "We know enemies of freedom to be equipped with the most terrible weapons of destruction. We know that we can meet them with only one answer. There is no sacrifice, no labor, no tax, no service too hard for us to bear to support a logical and necessary defense of our freedom." The President told the party members that under his Administration so far there has been true bi-partisanship in international affairs - the Korean fighting has been ended - we have given the world testimony of our allegiance to the cause of free peoples everywhere. Mr. Eisenhower also said his Administration has lifted "stifling artificial controls" from our economy - used the government's authority to steady farm prices and reduced government expenditures by billions. He said the Republican party is a "magnificent means through which countless thousands of devoted citizens can co-operate in conquering problems that beset free men everywhere."

In St. Louis, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor reported that the record of the 83rd Congress to date proves that "the basic policies of our government are being overhauled to meet the desires of Big Business. And AFL President Meany, in the keynote address to the union's convention, charged that under the Eisenhower administration "human values have very definitely been submerged to the material welfare of the greedy few."

The American Bankers Association is holding its convention in Washington. And today Housing Administrator Cole told the bankers that new home construction has dropped off. And unless the flow of private mortgage credit is sustained Cole said: "direct government action may be necessary." Cole said the Administration is concerned by a sharp drop in applications for federal mortgage

insurance - a possible sign of further decline in the start of new housing. Another speaker, Philadelphia Banker Casimir A. Sienkiewicz said: "We're in for some minor business drops." He said he guessed the Federal Reserve index on industrial production will go down from five to ten percent.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen announce they'll demand a 37-and-a half cents an hour wage increase from every railroad in the country. Present contracts for the union's 215-thousand members expire on October first.

At the United Nations today, Andrie Vishinsky again demanded an immediate and unconditional prohibition on the manufacture of atomic and hydrogen bombs. Again Vishinsky demanded: a one-third cut in armaments for the Big Five powers, a disarmament conference - the elimination of American bases on foreign soil. A spokesman for the American delegation said of the Vishinsky speech: "It was a rambling rehash of what we've heard many times before." Vishinsky also again demanded that neutrals be admitted to the Korean political conference. And he accused Sec etary of State Dulles of being "intolerant" in opposing the seating of India at that conference.

In Korea today a North Korean jet pilot flew a Russian Mig to our airbase at Kimpo, near Seoul. The Air Force has released few details. But we're told the pilot was a member of "a North Korean unit" - he made a perfect landing - we'll give him asylum - reporters are not permitted to see him or his plane. Some pilots and South Korean reporters say the plane was the latest type Mig - the Mig 17. Presumably the pilot sought the 100-thousand dollars, the Far Eastern commander has offered for the first Mig delivered to us intact. If so, he'll get it. Now we expect the Communists to protest the incident. Today they told us they "never captured" most of the three thousand allied troops we have reason to believe are still in their hands - if they are not dead. We called the enemy reply: "totally unsatisfactory and unacceptable." We insist the Communists had these men in custody at one time and we want to know what's happened to them.

In Europe today, the French accepted a West German proposal to confer on outstanding European problems. It will be a major attempt to end disagreements between the two countries.

And in East Germany, Communist Boss Ulbricht has told the workers of East Germany: work harder, produce more, and in many industries you must take less pay. To back up their demands the Communists placed eight of their officials on trial. They're charged with letting coal production flop. The Council of Europe, meeting in Strasburg, today heard British Laborite Denis Healey charge that the United States is "using merciless pressure" on her European allies to bring the European army into being.

Ambassador to Italy Clare Booth Luce said today her job would be much easier - and Italy's future brighter - "if some answer could be found to Italy's problem of overpopulation." In a "U.S. News and world report interview Mrs. Luce said the liberalization of American trade with other countries would also help Italy's economy.

In Washington today, Senator McCarthy told reporters his committee has been checking reports that a man now in a non-Communist European country, claims to be Lavrenty Beria, the former chief of Russia's secret police. This man is supposed to have escaped from Russia to seek sanctuary in this country. McCarthy says he's interested to know if this is all true. No comment from the State Department.

Chairman Millikan of the Senate Finance Committee said tonight he has "no reason to believe" President Eisenhower's reference to high taxes will forestall tax cuts scheduled for January.

Mr. Eisenhower had said in Boston that no sacrifice, including high taxes, is too great to defend this country's freedom.

Millikin said he does not believe the statement means any change in present plans which will permit the excess profits tax to die and a 10 percent individual income tax reduction to go into effect in January.

Senator John Sherman Cooper said that "if the President and those who are directing the national defense determine that the new weapons that Russia has developed demand additional military expenditures, Congress has got to provide them."

Representative Clare E. Hoffman said "it's all right to be helpful to other people." But he said the United States should "not be misled" into an attempt to support the entire free world and "destroy ourselves"

And now, here is a report from Berlin recorded tonight by Edward R. Murrow:

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MURROW: That was Janet Murrow recording from Berlin.

Goodnight and good luck!

LESUEUR: And this is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news, but first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: The President today presented an award to a farmer who had successfully turned his eroded pasture land back to fertility again. President Eisenhower said: "This award is intended to teach people to leave land in better condition than when they go it and he added, how much more important it is to leave the principles of sound government, or human dignity and freedom which we inherited from our forebears better than when we found it."

This is Larry Lesueur saying goodnight!

Tuesday - Sept 22, 1953 Lesson 7/41

Good evening everyone. Here's what happened today:

The White House says, ~~that~~ the President has not made any decision, on suggestions or detailed recommendations, for changing the Taft-Hartley law.

The White House announcement was made, after former Labor Secretary Durkin, told the A.F. of L. convention in St. Louis that the President personally broke his word to Durkin on proposed changes in the law. Durkin said, that in August the President promised to support a set of amendments. ... then, three weeks later, said he couldn't go along with the changes. [redacted] Durkin noted, in his address, that he still has the warmest personal feelings of friendship for Mr. Eisenhower.

The Federation today voted to expel its 60-thousand member Longshoremen's Union. Despite a last minute plea by Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Longshoremen, the convention charged that his union has permitted "gangsters, racketeers and thugs" to become ~~attached to the union~~ associated with it. and so destroyed its integrity, effectiveness and trade union character.

~~One of the speakers to address the convention today, Democratic Senator Symington of Missouri charged that we are falling [illegible] behind Russia's build-up of air power because of cuts the Administration has made in air force funds. Symington said "If we are not going to have enough airpower for our security, let us decide tell us about it."~~

For the President, back in Washington, this was a busy day. He told a 17-man commission appointed to work out tariff recommendations, that our economic health, and that of the free world, depends to a large extent on our success in finding an "acceptable" way to promote world trade. He urged the commission members [redacted] TO follow one guiding principle: "What is best, in the national security."

The White House announced that Adlai Stevenson has accepted an invitation to lunch with the President on October first. And the President asked the American people to send winter clothing to the people of East Germany. West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer has requested Mr. Eisenhower's help in clothing the people of the communist-controlled part of his country ~~of Germany~~. The President said he is sure our people will "gladly and liberally" respond..through private relief agencies. The Federal government

had sponsored the relief food campaign for East Germans.

Mr. Eisenhower told the American Bankers convention in Washington that they must seek sound policies for "all Americans--not just one class, group or segment, but for all." [redacted]d a tremendous [redacted] help in selling and distributing government savings bonds.

And Secretary of Agriculture Benson told the bankers that our farm policy should drift away from what he called "centralization of power and undue dependence on government." He said bankers can help strengthen the rural economy.

[redacted] Treasury Secretary Humphrey told the bankers that the scheduled ten per cent income tax cut "will" take place at the end of the year. He also said [redacted] the Administration will not request a renewal of the excess profits tax which expires at the end of the year. Humphrey also emphasized the need of caution in cutting federal taxes and defense expenditures. He said "There is a real possibility of an atomic Pearl Harbor hanging directly over our heads." [redacted] the "hope" of cutting taxes and spending but "the [redacted] for caution [redacted]d planning and assurance that such cuts are justified is paramount."

Humphrey said Russia's possession of the hydrogen bomb is a "great and really important" reason why it's difficult to cut expenditures radically.

[redacted]

At the United Nations today, both a committee and the General Assembly defeated Russia's move to reopen debate on who should attend the Korean political conference. And Ambassador Lodge, in a surprise move, suggested that the communist demand to permit neutrals to attend, should be solved at the Korean conference itself after it gets underway. [redacted]

That North Korean flyer who yesterday brought his Russian Mig into an American airbase near Seoul said today the Communists have been flying jets and other planes into Korea..since the armistice was signed. This is a violation of the armistice terms. [redacted]

The Communists made it known today, that they have 23 Americans prisoners who do not want to go home. And a Red reporter says he is certain American "explainers" will have little success trying to convince these men to return to their homes.

In the Soviet Union today, there was a new purge in the Republic of Georgia, the birthplace of the late premier Stalin and former Police Chief Beria. Both the prime minister and the secretary of the Georgian communist central committee were replaced. The premier had only held the job for five months.

A Polish military court in Warsaw, today sentenced the Catholic Bishop of Kielce to 12 years in prison. Three other Catholic priests received sentences from eight years up on charges of spying for the Vatican and the United States.

~~There was no news in Washington today on stories that Lavrenti Beria might be hiding in a neutral nation.~~

Federal Judge Harold Medina who heard the nine months trial of the top American Communist leaders today dismissed a 34 month trial of the government's anti-trust action against 17 leading investment banking firms. Judge

Medina said he found no combination, conspiracy and agreement as the government had charged existed in the securities market.

Edward R. Murrow is now somewhere over the Atlantic flying home. Here's a report he recorded FOR YOU from Berlin just before he took off:

(this is LL. I'll e back in a moment with a footnote to the news - (Cue) But first a word from

Bob Dixon.

AND A FINAL WORD FROM EAST BERLIN-

NX155

~~[illegible] COMMUNISTS~~

~~BERLIN, SEPT. 26 -- (UP) -- EAST GERMANY'S~~ The RED REGIME there CLAIMED TONIGHT TO HAVE CRUSHED AN "AMERICAN ESPIONAGE CENTER."

A commie GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT SAID SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE ALLEGED American ~~ESPIONAGE~~ spy NETWORK WERE ARRESTED.

~~EARLIER THE REDS SAID A PURGE HAS BEGUN AMONG THE 5,000,000-MEMBER SOVIET ZONE TRADE UNION IN AN APPARENT EFFORT TO OUST ANTI-COMMUNISTS AND STRIKE LEADERS.~~

~~(PICKUP 2ND PGH: THE GOVERNING BOARD, ETC)~~

CS343P

The North Korean pilot who flew to freedom in Korea, seemed surprised when he heard ~~he would get~~ he'd was going to get a one hundred thousand dollar reward. ...~~And~~ But the only time he was at a loss for words, was when reporters asked him what he was going to do with the money.. He said he'd rather NOT answer that question.. But he was eager to explain about the snapshot he tore-up when he first landed...He said it wasn't a picture of his ~~XXXX~~ girl-friend-- Just a photograph of North Korean Premier KIM IL SUNG..

And this is Larry LeSueur saying GOODNITE.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, Sep. 22, 1953
7:45-8:00 P.M.

LESUEUR: Edward R. Murrow is now somewhere over the Atlantic, flying home. Here is a report he recorded for you from Berlin just before he took off.

MURROW: THIS IS BERLIN.

For the last six or seven days, most of the CBS correspondents in Europe have been gathered here in Berlin. And tonite I'm going to take this opportunity to talk with all of them and to put to each one a single question. We have here tonite Howard K. Smith, the chief of our European organization; Richard K. Hottelet, who covers Germany; David Schoenbrun, who is based on Paris; and Alexander Kendrick, who makes his headquarters in Vienna. We're all sitting here in Berlin tonite - and we're going to address ourselves to a single question, one that should concern all Americans, wherever they live. The question is: How does America look from the outside? Not how does it look to you four fellows, but how does it appear to the people with whom you work and live.

And let's start, as we should in all propriety, with our European chief, Howard K. Smith.

SMITH: Well, Ed, the so-called feeling of anti-Americanism, which certainly exists in some degree in Europe and which always has, has taken on a change lately, I think. Before, there used to be loads of rebellion against America because of American leadership, and now the tendency is to rebel in favor of some American leadership. And I think that most people think rather poorly of us right now because they don't feel we're giving the West a lead.

MURROW: That is, we're not dominating them, but we're not even trying to lead them. Is that it?

SMITH: That's it, yes. For example, in Great Britain, where I work,

they felt that we should have had some more concrete and conceptive approach to the Churchill proposal - have an immediate meeting, without an agenda and without too much publicity, of the Big Four, not to reach an agreement but to find out what was on one another's minds. And the very strong reaction against that in America gave the impression that we didn't have any ideas, but we didn't like theirs.

MURROW: And that we were even reluctant to argue with the Russians, is that it?

SMITH: Yes.

MURROW: Well now, let's see what Dick Hottelet, who lives and works in Germany, has to say about this.

HOTTELET: Well, the United States appear, I think, in the average German's mind as a benevolent giant. He has probably more to thank the United States for in the last six or seven years than any other Western European nation, because the main sources of friction which have disturbed relations between France and the United States and Britain and the United States don't apply to Germany. Germany has no colonial empire which is falling apart; Germany is not involved in any way in the United Nations; it's not involved in Korea directly, it's a spectator on the outside; and, since it's working (?) its way home (?), is preoccupied with its own problems. In the solution of its own problems it has had enormous suppert, both materially -- thru the military presence of American troops -- and also in ~~the~~ ~~xxxxxxxx~~ terms of political expression, from the United States.

MURROW: Now, let's ask David Schoenbrun, who makes his headquarters in Paris, how America looks from the outside, as viewed thru French eyes. David!

SCHOENBRUN: Well, that would depend, Ed, on which French eyes are doing the viewing. For example, to a French importer America looks like a country that makes the most wonderful things - fountain pens that sell for twenty cents, that could flood the French market and make him a lot of profit.

To a French exporter America looks like a country that won't let them sell goods, because we raise trade barriers against them. To a French fashion designer Americans look very much like a rather unimaginative country; the dresses are mass-produced. But to a French shopgirl the American woman is the most glamorous, best-(?)dressed woman in the world because she gets nice dresses very cheaply. So you get very mixed opinions -- jealousy, envy, admiration -- which is, I think, rather typical of the civilized, mature and whole approach that you can expect from the French.

MURROW: Well now, Alex Kendrick lives and works in Vienna - and the Viennese, traditionally, don't take anything very seriously. How do they view the United States, Alex?

KENDRICK: Well, let me say that Vienna is not Austria, Ed. Austria is mostly a mountainous country, with some Alps in it, and of course the Austrian symbolism is a symbolism of mountains. And they see the present situation as two mountains - the United States and the Soviet Union. One of those mountains is thawing out, the ice is melting. The other mountain stands there immutable and frozen.

MURROW: All right. Go ahead and identify your mountains. Let's don't be obscure about this.

KENDRICK: All right.

MURROW: The Russian mountain is thawing out.

KENDRICK: That's right.

MURROW: All right.

KENDRICK: The American mountain is standing there in its icy grandeur and the Russian mountain is thawing out. Well, now the Austrian gimmick on this is that when a thaw starts, it sometimes starts a landslide; and they are afraid, literally, as the Russian mountain thaws out, of a landslide from Russia without anybody to do anything about it. We are standing there, offering a wonderful place for skiing - but you don't grow much on ice.

MURROW: Well, let me see if I can sum this up, as I understand the com-

ments that you have all made. It seems to me that what you're saying is that American policy, to a considerable extent, is misunderstood, not wholly appreciated in Western Europe; but that basically what you're saying is that for the last five or six years American policy has been, to a large extent, dominated by what the Russians have done. That is, they have acted and then we have reacted. But now we're in a period where we're not quite sure what future Russian policy is going to be, althe it appears to be one that leads towards relaxing tension, an easement of the tension in western Europe, and that the result of that is that our policy is unclear, because we now find ourselves in a new position, where we cannot estimate with any degree of accuracy what the Russians are going to do, and therefore the Europeans cannot estimate with any degree of accuracy what we are likely to do. Is that ...

HOTTELET: Yes, that's ...

MURROW: ... roughly right?

HOTTELET: Unpredictable. Benevolent, perhaps, but unpredictable.

MURROW: Right! Well, thank you very much!

This is Ed Murrow recording from Berlin.

Good Night and Good Luck!

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

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THE CBS RADIO NETWORK

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to you four fellows, but how does it appear to the people with whom you work and live.

And let's start, as we should in all propriety, with out European chief, Howard K. Smith.

SMITH: Well, Ed, the so-called feeling of anti-Americanism, which certainly exists in some degree in Europe and which always has, has taken on a change lately, I think. Before, there used to be loads of rebellion against America because of American leadership, and now the tendency is to rebel in favor of some American leadership. And I think that most people think rather poorly of us right now because they don't feel we're giving the West a lead.

MURROW: That is, we're not dominating them, but we're not even trying to lead them, is that it?

SMITH: That's it, yes. For example, in Great Britian, where I work, they felt that we should have had some more concrete and conceptive approach to the Churchill proposal - have an immediate meeting, without an agenda and without too much publicity, of the Big Four, not to reach an agreement but to find out what was on one another's minds. And the very strong reaction against that in America gave the impression that we didn't have any ideas, but we didn't like theirs.

MURROW: And that we were even reluctant to argue with the Russians, is that it?

SMITH: Yes s

MURROW: Well now, let's see what Dick Hottelet, who lives and works in Germany, has to say about this.

HOTTELET: Well, the United States appear, I think, in the average German's mind as a benevolent giant. He has probably more to thank the United States for in the last six or seven years than any other Western European nation, because the main sources of friction which have disturbed relations between France and the United States and Britain and the United States don't apply to

Germany. Germany has no colonial empire which is falling apart; Germany is not involved in any way in the United Nations; it's not involved in Korea directly, it's a spectator on the outside; and since it's working its way home, is preoccupied with its own problems. In the solution of its own problems it has had enormous support, both materially - through the military presence of American troops - and also in terms of political expression, from the United States.

MURROW: Now, let's ask David Schoenbrun, who makes his headquarters in Paris, how America looks from the outside, as viewed through French eyes. David!

SCHOENBRUN: Well, that would depend, Ed, on which French eyes are doing the viewing. For example, to a French importer America looks like a country that makes the most wonderful things - fountain pens that sell for twenty cents, that coulf flood the French market and make him a lot of profit. To a French exporter America looks like a country that won't let them sell goods, because we raise trade barriers against them. To a French fashion designer Americans look very much like a rather unimaginative country; the dresses are mass-produced. But to a French shopgirl the American woman is the most glamorous, best-dressed woman in the world because she gets nice dresses very cheaply. So you get very mixed opinions - jealousy, envy, admiration - which is, I think, rather typical of the civilized, mature and whole approach that you can expect from the French.

MURROW: Well now, Alex Kendrick lives and works in Vienna - and the Viennese, traditionally, don't take anything very seriously. How do they view the United States, Alex?

KENDRICK: Well, let me say that Vienna is not Austria, Ed. Austria is mostly a mountainous country, with some Alps in it, and of course the Austrian symbolism is a symbolism of mountains. And they see the present situation as two mountains - the United States and the Soviet Union. One of those mountains is thawing out, the ice is melting. The other mountain stands there immutable and frozen.

MURROW: All right. Go ahead and identify your mountains. Let's don't be obscure about this.

KENDRICK: All right.

MURROW: The Russian mountain is thawing out.

KENDRICK: That's right.

MURROW: All right.

KENDRICK: The American mountain is standing there in its icy grandeur and the Russian mountain is thawing out. Well, now the Austrian gimmick on this is that when a thaw starts, it sometimes starts a landslide; and they are afraid, literally, as the Russian mountain thaws out, of a landslide from Russia without anybody to do anything about it. We are standing there, offering a wonderful place for skiing - but you don't grow much on ice.

MURROW: Well, let me see if I can sum this up, as I understand the comments that you have all made. It seems to me that what you're saying is that American policy, to a considerable extent is misunderstood, not wholly appreciated in Western Europe; but that basically what you're saying is that for the last five or six years American policy has been, to a large extent, dominated by what the Russians have done. That is, they have acted and then we have reacted. But now we're in a period where we're not quite sure what future Russian policy is going to be, although it appears to be one that leads towards relaxing tension, an easement of the tension in Western Europe, and that the result of that is that our policy is unclear, because we now find ourselves in a new position, where we cannot estimate with any degree of accuracy what the Russians are going to do, and therefore the Europeans cannot estimate with any degree of accuracy what we are likely to do. Is that...

HOTTELET: Yes, that's...

MURROW: ...roughly right?

HOTTELET: Unpredictable. Benevolent, perhaps, but unpredictable.

MURROW: Right! Well, thank you very much!

This is Ed Murrow recording from Berlin.

Good Night and Good Luck!

LESUEUR: And this is Larry Lesueur. I'll be back in a moment with the footnote to the news, but first Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

LESUEUR: The North Korean pilot who flew to freedom in Korea, seemed surprised when he heard he was going to get a one hundred thousand dollar reward. But the only time he was at a loss for words, was when reporters asked him what he was going to do with the money - he said he'd rather not answer that question. But he was eager to explain about the snapshot he tore up when he first landed. He said it wasn't a picture of his girl-friend, just a photograph of North Korean Premier KIM IL SUNG...

Wed Sept. 23, 1953

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The President said today that the Taft-Hartley law is "essentially sound".. its enactment was "a substantial contribution" to BETTER labor-management realations. But Mr. Eisenhower feels it has a number of defects and, when a present study is completed, he will ask Congress for changes in January. These views were made known to the American Federation of Labor convention by Vice President Nixon. Mr. Nixon then addressed himself to the firing of former Labor Secretary Durkin. Contrary to Durkin's statement that the President broke his word on changes in the labor law, Mr. Nixon said: There may have been a misunderstanding between the two men, but he does not believe that anyone can claim the President broke his word in this case. Later, Mr. Nixon shook hands with former cabinet member Durkin.. and Durkin said he stands on his speech of yesterday.. that after a three WEEK period the President said he "could not go along" on labor law changes.

The Government announced today that the cost of living has gone up again.. for the sixth straight month. Living costs are now at an all-time high.. 13 per cent above what they had been when the Korean war started. The latest fractional increase was due primarily to an

increase in rents and transportation costs. The Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that the end of federal rent controls last July was a major factor in the rent increase. The new index means that more than a million railroad workers will get a three cents an hour wage increase.

The President had another busy day. He told members of the United States committee for the United Nations: "With all its defects and with all the failures we can chalk up against it, the United Nations still represents the best organized hope to substitute the conference table for the battlefield." And he told the President's Committee on the Physically Handicapped: of all the committee's operating in his name "none engaged the interest of my heart more than this one." The President said no military man could escape deep concern for men disabled in the war. Mr. Eisenhower accepted the resignation of Emmet J. Hughes, an administrative assistant and speech writer, and told him: "I value your judgement and your knowledge of people, their ideals and aspirations and the whole world we live in." Hughes will return to Life Magazine. He told the President he was resigning because of "compelling personal reasons." Tomorrow, the president meets with the National Security Council and his

air force advisors..to discuss our defenses against possible atomic or hydrogen bomb attack. In London today, OUR Civil Defense Chief Peterson SAID [redacted] after a European tour THAT he's failed to find a single country that is ready to meet an atomic attack. He said:"Except for the scientists and a handful of other people, the whole world is hiding from the terrible implications of atomic weapons."

The American Bankers Association, meeting in Washington, today unanimously approved a resolution calling on the United States to "open its markets increasingly to foreign goods." [redacted]

The meeting ended with the election as president of Everett D. Reese, of Newark, OHIO.

The A.D.A... Americans for Democratic Action.. prints a statement in its monthly magazine saying "the President has acted as though Congress were the government and he its employe." The magazine says [redacted] the President's campaign promises are seldom referred to, and policy questions are determined by the Congress with little regard to the Administration.

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Tonight, the Communists turn over to neutral Indian troops, the 23 Americans, and other allied troops, they say do not want to return to their homes.

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India's Prime Minister Nehru wants neutrals to attend. He told his parliament: "It does not seem proper that problems intimately affecting Asia, should be disposed of largely by ignoring Asia."

And the State Department says the sentencing of a Polish Bishop to 12 years in prison on treason charges is a "mockery of justice."

Edward R. Murrow: September 23, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Flying back from ten days in Berlin should provide time enough to reach sound and perhaps sensational conclusions. (But it didn't turn out that way.) The competition in show cases, East against West - a hundred miles inside Soviet-held territory - remains inconclusive. The recovery in the West is remarkable, the re-building impressive -(the food is better than it is in London.) The citizen in West Berlin is relaxed - there are some signs of a return of the old German arrogance -(the West Berliners are cocky.) On Sunday I watched a hundred thousand of them at the Olympic Stadium - a police demonstration. There were only two thousand police there, with another sixteen thousand on duty. They marched and they looked like an army - their close order drill, the manual of arms, were executed with Prussian precision -(which means perfection.) But the crowd was uncertain; the applause was not thunderous; it was restrained, perhaps by memories; but it was a relaxed, good-natured crowd.

In the eastern sector the story is rather different. Over there in the Communist world there has been much re-building. The methods are more primitive than in the West, but it is being done. There is less food in the shops in the east. The clothing is of inferior quality, but the people are better dressed than they were a couple of years ago.

The Communists are making concessions to people who work - more food and clothing, and a little more attention to living conditions.

But these contrasts and comparisons are partial and rather futile. The difference between the east and west in Berlin cannot be told with charts or statistics. You must be there and feel it. For example, the so-called "People's Police", (German communists in Russian-type uniforms,) now travel in pairs - never alone as they did before the spontaneous and leaderless uprising of June 17th. In the west the traffic cops direct traffic, after a fashion. In the east the traffic cop has another cop standing on the corner watching him. The real difference between east and west can be summed up in one word - silence. In the east people don't talk. In the most expensive restaurant over there, where you can get caviar, vodka, champagne and fine food, the talk is in whispers. There is even silence in the bar where people are drinking. When the orchestra plays, they walk to the dance floor without expression, as though fearing that the tune to which they are to dance may tomorrow be declared decadent and capitalistic. There is a sullen, explosive quality about the atmosphere in the eastern sector.

Even though small concessions are being made to the workers, you do not find in the faces of the workers, the reflection of any feeling that this is the "workers' paradise."

Much of the time I spent in the eastern sector was in company with two men who have seen much of war and terror, and whose courage has not been questioned. ~~And~~ We were engaged in the technically illegal business of taking pictures. It is not likely that anything serious would have happened, had we been caught, but it's the uncertainty, the unpredictability that rasps the nerves - that and the silence.

Dr. Peter Zenkl, one-time Lord Mayor of Prague, and after the war deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, once told me that six months of house arrest under the communists, was a worse experience than the six years he spent in Nazi concentration camps. I now understand a little better what he meant.

Progress on both sides of the sector line has been impressive. The Germans work harder than most people. But neither side has won in this contest of show cases - maybe neither side ever will. But that leaderless revolt in June, when unarmed Germans beat on Russian tanks with their bare fists, and when the Russian troops showed remarkable

restraint and discipline, and when the Russians moved thirty thousand troops into the area with precision - these events should cause us to take a long, hard look at our foreign policy. We are pledged to liberate those east Germans and the other satellite nations, by peaceful means. No one has said just how that is to be done. * There are some brave and desperate men over there in the east. Some of those who led in June are dead; but there are others who will try again. The question that confronts us can be simply put: If the time comes when the East German Radio, or Prague, or Warsaw announces that men who seek freedom are fighting for their lives, they will also be asking what we propose to do to help them.

It seems to me that if we are not prepared to play the final card - of force in this contest - which would mean touching off another World War - then we had best stop telling those now behind the Iron Curtain that somehow, sometime, peacefully, we are going to liberate them. Or we should tell them in considerable and reasonable detail how this is to be done. It is a terrible thing to penetrate that silence with a promise, and then fail to perform when the promise is called. It would perhaps be better to remain silent on Merely Report Facts - than to promise more than we are

capable of or willing to perform.

We have made bold promises to liberate those unfortunate enough to be living behind the Iron Curtain. But we have not said how this end is to be achieved. For the time being, it might be wise to keep in mind a warning by the Roman Horace that:"Too many promises always lessen confidence." It might be better if we followed Washington's advice:"Be careful to keep your promise ...undertake not what you can not perform."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (WITH LARRY LESUEUR)
THE CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 23, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We have made bold promises to liberate those unfortunate enough to be living behind the Iron Curtain. But we have not said how this end is to be achieved. For the time being, it might be wise to keep in mind a warning by the Roman Horace that: "Too many promises always lessen confidence." It might be better if we followed Washington's advice: "Be careful to keep your promise undertake not what you cannot perform."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Thursday Sept. 24, 1953

This is the news:

The National Security Council met with the President for three hours today. There was no announcement after the SECRET meeting. But its length indicates that many important problems, concerning our air defenses, were discussed. The secretaries of the armed forces, defense mobilizer, AND special consultants on defense, met with the group.

A former chairman of the atomic energy commission, Gordon Dean, said in New Hampshire today that within a year or two Russia will have the capability "to virtually destroy us if she moves first." Dean says this nation's great problem is: "Can we as a nation, with the nations of the free world, permit the Soviet to reach the position where if it choses it can completely annihilate this country?" He added: "Time and the unwillingness of the free world to stop the clock combined to give Russia this power." He said it's not enough to keep our own arsenal strong. "The task is one for the statesmen of our country and the other countries of the free world."

Democratic Senator Hennings of Missouri said today that regardless of the cost we must increase our atomic and hydrogen bomb programs. He said

the program he has in mind would mean "expenditures and sacrifices greater than any we have known."

In different sections of this nation REPORTERS TALKED WITH the stunned parents of 23 Americans prisoners OF WAR who want to remain with the Communists in Korea, [redacted] r[redacted]. These 23 men arrived earlier in the neutral zone.. singing Communist songs.. And the enemy says they have all signed a statement attacking much that is going on in America, and PRAISING world Communism. In Pennsylvania the mother of a 26-year-old corporal said:"Its not true. I want to appeal to him to change his mind." In Ohio another soldiers' mothers aid:"I don't believe it." The MOTHER of a Minnesota boy said: "If I could talk to him for ten minutes I could at least dent that kind of thinking. " SHE explained:"If you accept Communism you turn against God. That's what worries me more than anything." Other mothers spoke the same words."It's impossible. I just can't believe it." One said her boy must be doped.. another felt her son was mentally deranged. And in Monticello, Arkansas, a mother said:"Tell my boy I want him to come home so badly I don't know what to do." She added:"Its the first thing he ever did to make me ashamed."

The Chinese Communists released the names of these 23. Our army censors banned the list until we have had a chance to talk to the men..on Sunday. And General Hamblen, our chief repatriation officer said today of the 15-thousand FORMER Chinese COMMUNISTS who refuse to return to their homes: "If they don't change their minds we will have won the psychological battle of our time."

General Mark Clark today told the Communists their story on the 24-hundred allied prisoners we believe them to be holding, is "totally unacceptable." Again he demanded that they either produce the men or give an honest account of what's happened to them. Clark also withdrew his standing offer of 50-thousand dollars for each enemy Mig delivered to us in Korea. And we have promised to return the Mig recently flown to Seoul by a North Korean..promised to return it to its "rightful owner"...(WHICH may take some time to prove.)

At the United Nations today, British Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd appealed to the Communists to accept the American suggestion to allow the proposed Korean political conference to decide whether "neutrals" should be admitted. Lloyd said he is cautiously optomistic about what he called "a welcome improvement" in Soviet policy since

Stalin died.

In Washington, the former Polish United Nations representative.. who sought asylum in this country last week..said today: The Russians aim for world conquest by 1970 or 1980. He said the Russians do not believe that under the present circumstances, war is the best way to achieve their ends. They will soon launch a peace offensive. The Pole said: "The greatest defeat the Soviets could suffer, short of war, would be loss of diplomatic relations with the west." And of Poland he said: no one dares speak the truth.. all life has become a living lie... the Polish delegation to the United Nations is only an extension of the Russian delegation. He was asked about a possible revolt by enslaved Poles. And he said: "Any attempted revolt would be drowned in blood..life in Poland is an inferno."

In St. Louis today, Secretary of State Dulles told the American Federation of Labor it has done more "than any other single body" to picture slave conditions behind the Iron Curtain. He said organizations of free workers can help mightily in the quest for peace... by exposing Communism's talk of a "workers paradise" in Russia as a myth. Mr. Dulles received an enthusiastic ovation in contrast to polite applause given

Vice President Nixon yesterday. Mr. Nixon denied that the President has broken a pledge to support amendments to the Taft-Hartley law.

Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations committee said today we must increase our defense spending. But, he predicted, if the Administration tries to raise more money through a national sales tax it will be "thunderingly rejected" by the Congress.

~~Here in New York tonight Rocky Marciano defends his heavyweight championship titel against Roland La Starza. Over many of these stations you will hear now by [illegible] of the fight.~~

Sept.24

SWING

The United States has sent Peiping another note urging the Chinese Communists to attend the Korean peace conference. Ambassador Lodge at the same time has offered a proposal that may help bring them; he has suggested that the conference, if and when it gets going, shall be free to consider inviting any neutrals to it. That's what the Communists really want, though they have insisted on the neutrals being there at the start. Mr. Lodge's concession was strictly limited. He did not go beyond an offer that the conference could consider inviting the neutrals. He did not bind the United States or anyone else to agree to inviting them. (But even consideration has been ruled out before.)

The Chinese may also be made more amenable by the speech at the United Nations by Canada's secretary for external affairs, Lester Pearson. He roundly promised that Canada would oppose interpreting United Nations objectives in Korea as including the unification of the country by force. He said further that Canada would not support any military action in Korea that was not United Nations action. That clearly was a pledge not to back up ~~anything military~~ Singman Rhee ~~might undertake~~ if he should independently of the United Nations.

This is the first formal statement of its kind to have been made publicly by any of the UN states that have [redacted] troops in Korea. It has been understood that they all would refuse to be drawn into independent military action initiated by the Republic of Korea. The United States is known to be just as firmly of this view as the rest of them. But it has not been said publicly and authoritatively before.

Mr. Pearson also spoke of the hope of reaching a settlement of the Korean question. If there is good faith and good will on both sides, he said, a settlement should be possible. If the communist side, or any one else, by obstruction or inadmissable demands, makes a peaceful settlement impossible, he thought the responsibility will have been made clear, and the United Nations at least would have done its duty. Obstruction or inadmissable claims "by any one else" was language also clearly meant for Mr. Rhee, and to be linked with the promise not to support any military action he might start.

Mr. Rhee was the origin of the difficulty over the invitations to neutrals to a Korean conference. To get him to agree to the armistice at all, Mr. Dulles had to promise that India would not be invited. It was an expensive promise for the United States to make. It affronted the Indians and it was one reason why the British Labor

Party this week adopted a frankly anti-American plank in its foreign policy declaration. Without the promise to Mr. Rhee, however, an armistice might never have been possible. Many critics of American policy have not been fair enough to recognize this to be a fact. But now that Mr. Rhee has been allowed to wield this much power he is not to be allowed to cast a further shadow on American and UN influence in Asia. Mr. Pearson's statement, while made in the name of Canada, was voicing a policy in which all the governments with troops in Korea concur.

Whether this clarity about the peaceful intent of the United Nations in Korea will bring the Chinese to the peace table remains to be seen. The majority in the United Nations certainly hopes so. It wants a settlement, and if a conference is impossible it wants the fault to be that of the communists. But that does not mean that many in the United Nations believe that a conference, if held, will result in more than public shadow-boxing, with the Communists trying to score points, and not trying to make peace. Actually the most to be expected from such a conference, and the least to be expected from it, are both answered by the same word--nothing. The most to be wished for is the unification of Korea peacefully achieved as

the result of genuinely free elections, and accompanied by the withdrawal of all non-Korean troops. That plainly is not to be had by negotiations now. Unification by Mr. Rhee's independent military action also is ruled out; that is, unless Mr. Rhee is intent on national suicide. For he would find himself in a war he could not win, fighting the Chinese without United States and United Nations support.

If held, a peace conference most likely will end in the continuence for a long time to come of a divided and occupied Korea. -5-

We and the other UN states with troops in Korea have decided to keep them there if no settlement is reached. So Korea would be like Germany after the last war, a divided and occupied country, waiting for the time when unification might be possible by negotiation. In Germany, after seven years, the time still has not come, though some wishful Europeans think it now may be close at hand. In Korea the wait might also be long; that is, unless the good faith and good will which Mr. Pierson mentioned, do come unexpectedly into existance.

(at my speed.. 5 minutes 40 seconds)

It would seem that there is no quick or easy answer in bringing about a united Korea. But history shows that the problems of peace can be more difficult than the winning of wars. What we need most is to prepare ourselves for the long haul. For as Thomas Fuller and S.G. Champion once remarked: "When hope breaks, let patience hold...often nothing is so full of victory as patience."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
THE CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The National Security Council met with the President for three hours today. There was no announcement after the secret meeting. But its length indicates that many important problems, concerning our air defenses, were discussed. The secretaries of the armed forces, defense mobilizers, and special consultants on defense met with the group.

A former chairman of the atomic energy commission, Gordon Dean, said in New Hampshire today that within a year or two Russia will have the capability "to virtually destroy us if she moves first." Dean says this nation's great problem is: "Can we as a nation, with the nations of the free world, permit the Soviet to reach the position where if it choses it can completely annihilate this country?" He added: "Time and the unwillingness of the free world to stop the clock combined to give Russia this power." He said it's not enough to keep our own arsenal strong. "The task is one for the statesmen of our country and the other countries of the free world."

Democratic Senator Hennings of Missouri said today that regardless of the cost we must increase our atomic and hydrogen bomb programs. He said the program he has in mind would mean "expenditures and sacrifices greater than any we have known."

In different sections of this nation reporters talked with the stunned parents of 23 American prisoners of war who want to remain with the Communists in Korea. These 23 men arrived earlier in the neutral zone singing Communist songs. And the enemy says they have all signed a statement attacking much that is going on in America and praising world Communism. In Pennsylvania the mother of a 26-year old corporal said: "Its not true. I want to appeal to him to change his mind." In Ohio another soldier's mother said: "I don't believe it." The

mother of a Minnesota boy said: "If I could talk to him for ten minutes I could at least dent that kind of thinking." She explained: "If you accept Communism you turn against God. That's what worries me more than anything." Other mothers spoke the same words. "It's impossible. I just can't believe it." One said her boy must be doped - another felt her son was mentally deranged. And in Monticello, Arkansas, a mother said: "Tell my boy I want him to come home so badly I don't know what to do." She added: "It's the first thing he ever did to make me ashamed."

The Chinese Communists released the names of these 23. Our army censors banned the list until we have had a chance to talk to the men on Sunday. And General Hamblen, our chief repatriation officer said today of the 15-thousand former Chinese Communists who refuse to return to their homes: "If they don't change their minds we will have won the psychological battle of our time."

General Mark Clark today told the Communists their story on the 24-hundred allied prisoners we believe them to be holding, is "totally unacceptable." Again he demanded that they either produce the men or give an honest account of what's happened to them. Clark also withdrew his standing offer of 50-thousand dollars for each enemy Mig delivered to us in Korea. And we have promised to return the Mig recently flown to Seoul by a North Korean - promised to return it to it's "rightful owner" which may take some time to prove.

At the United Nations today, British Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd appealed to the Communists to accept the American suggestion to allow the proposed Korean political conference to decide whether "neutrals" should be admitted. Lloyd said he is cautiously optimistic about what he called "a welcome improvement" in Soviet policy since Stalin died.

In Washington, the former Polish United Nations representative who sought asylum in this country last week said today: The Russians aim for world conquest by 1970 or 1980. He said the Russians do not believe that under the present circumstances war is the best way to achieve their ends. They will soon launch

a peace offensive. The Pole said: "The greatest defeat the Soviets could suffer, short of war, would be loss of diplomatic relations with the west." And of Poland he said: no one dares speak the truth. All life has become a living lie. The Polish delegation to the United Nations is only an extension of the Russian delegation. He was asked about a possible revolt by enslaved Poles. And he said: "Any attempted revolt would be drowned in blood - life in Poland is an inferno."

In St. Louis today, Secretary of State Dulles told the American Federation of Labor it has done more "than any other single body" to picture slave conditions behind the Iron Curtain. He said organizations of free workers can help mightily in the quest for peace by exposing Communism's talk of a "workers paradise" in Russia as a myth. Mr. Dulles received an enthusiastic ovation in contrast to polite applause given Vice President Nixon yesterday. Mr. Nixon denied that the President has broken apledge to support amendments to the Taft-Hartley law.

Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations committee said today we must increase our defense spending. But, he predicted, if the Administration tries to raise more money through a national sales tax it will be "thunderingly rejected" by the Congress.

The United States has sent Peiping another note urging the Chinese Communists to attend the Korean peace conference. Ambassador Lodge at the same time has offered a proposal that may help bring them; he has suggested that the conference, if and when it gets going, shall be free to consider inviting any neutrals to it. That's what the Communists really want, though they have insisted on the neutrals being there at the start. Mr. Lodge's concession was strictly limited. He did not go beyond an offer that the conference could consider inviting the neutrals. He did not bind the United States or anyone else to agree to inviting them. But even consideration has been ruled out before.

The Chinese may also be made more amenable by the speech at the United Nations by Canada's secretary for external affairs, Lester Pearson. He roundly

promised that Canada would oppose interpreting United Nations objectives in Korea as including the unification of the country by force. He said further that Canada would not support any military action in Korea that was not United Nations action. That clearly was a pledge not to back up Singman Rhee independently of the United Nations.

This is the first formal statement of its kind to have been made publicly by any of the UN states that have troops in Korea. It has been understood that they all would refuse to be drawn into independent military action initiated by the Republic of Korea. The United States is known to be just as firmly of this view as the rest of them. But it has not been said publicly and authoritatively before.

Mr. Pearson also spoke of the hope of reaching a settlement of the Korean question. If there is good faith and good will on both sides, he said, a settlement should be possible. If the communist side, or anyone else, by obstruction or inadmissable demands, makes a peaceful settlement impossible, he thought the responsibility will have been made clear, and the United Nations at least would have done its duty. Obstruction or inadmissable claims "by anyone else" was language also clearly meant for Mr. Rhee, and to be linked with the promise not to support any military action he might start.

Mr. Rhee was the origin of the difficulty over the invitation to neutrals to a Korean conference. To get him to agree to the armistice at all, Mr. Dulles had to promise that India would not be invited. It was an expensive promise for the United States to make; it affronted the Indians and it was one reason why the British Labor Party this week adopted a frankly anti-American plank in its foreign policy declaration. Without the promise to Mr. Rhee, however, an armistice might never have been possible. Many critics of American policy have not been fair enough to recognize this to be a fact. But now that Mr. Rhee has been allowed to wield this much power he is not to be allowed to cast a further shadow on American and UN influence in Asia. Mr. Pearson's statement, while made in the name of Canada,

was voicing a policy in which all the governments with troops in Korea concur.

Whether this clarity about the peaceful intent of the United Nations in Korea will bring the Chinese to the peace table remains to be seen. The majority in the United Nations certainly hopes so. It wants a settlement, and if a conference is impossible it wants the fault to be that of the Communists. But that does not mean that many in the United Nations believe that a conference, if held, will result in more than public shadow-boxing, with the Communists trying to score points, and not trying to make peace. Actually the most to be expected from such a conference, and the least to be expected from it, are both answered by the same word - nothing. The most to be wished for is the unification of Korea peacefully achieved as the result of genuinely free elections, and accompanied by the withdrawal of all non-Korean troops. That plainly is not to be had by negotiations now. Unification by Mr. Rhee's independent military action also is ruled out; that is, unless Mr. Rhee is intent on national suicide. For he would find himself in a war he could not win, fighting the Chinese without United States and United Nations support.

If held, a peace conference most likely will end in the continuance for a long time to come of a divided and occupied Korea. We and the other UN states with troops in Korea have decided to keep them there if no settlement is reached. So Korea would be like Germany after the last war, a divided and occupied country, waiting for the time when unification might be possible by negotiation. In Germany, after seven years, the time still has not come, though some wishful Europeans think it now may be close at hand. In Korea the wait might also be long; that is, unless the good faith and good will which Mr. Pierson mentioned, do come unexpectedly into existence.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem that there is no quick or easy answer in bringing about a unitee Korea. But history shows that the problems of peace can be more difficult than the winning of wars. What we need most is to prepare ourselves for the long haul. For as Thomas Fuller and S.G. Champion once remarked: "When hope breaks, let patience hold - often nothing is so full of victory as patience."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday, Sept. 25, 1953

This is the news:

France today proposed the possibility of a system of "guarantees" against changing existing boundaries in Europe. Deputy Foreign Minister Maurice Schuman told the United Nations, that if Russia decided the European defense community is not aimed at Moscow..is purely defensive..the French would be willing to cooperate in working out new guarantees. Schuman also proposed that the Communists and France try to settle the (EIGHT) year old war in Indo-China, through diplomatic negotiations.: either at the Korean political conference, or immediately after it. The French foreign office says this is not a change in policy. They point out that our Secretary of State Dulles recently said that an agreement in Korea could lead to an agreement in Indo-China. (Mr. Dulles opposes a discussion of Indo-China at the Korean conference.)

In Korea today the neutral five-nation (Repatriation ~~Reparations~~ Commission) has postponed from Saturday until next Thursday the start of questioning of prisoners of war who do not want to return home. The Communists apparently insist that the 22-thousand of their men captured by the allies should be forced to listen to explanations of why they should return home. The Communists want to question each man individually. And they want to

be able to repeat their questioning or interviewing during the 90-day period allowed for this operation. The United Nations, on the other hand, wants the enemy prisoners questioned in groups of 25..not individually. We feel this would lessen chances of intimidation. We say the men who have made up their minds not to go home should not be forced to listen to explanations. And they should decide if they want to be questioned more than once.

Republican Senator Potter of Michigan said today he plans to go to Korea early next year to investigate war ATROCITIES and find out what happened to the 3-thousand American prisoners who are missing. Potter said he hopes for the same kind of co-operation a Congressional committee received in its investigation of the Katyn massacre of Polish soldiers in World War Two.

Here in New York, two former employes of the United Nations refused to tell the Jenner committee whether they had Communist connections. Frank C. Bancroft and Mrs. Julia Older Bazer were both fired from the U.N. after they refused to answer questions asked by a Senate committee. Bancroft was granted 12-thousand dollars by a U.N. appeals tribunal. Mrs. Bazer was awarded 27-thousand dollars.

A White House spokesmen said today that a "complete and thorough ANALYSIS" (13) being made of segregation of Negro and white patients in Veterans Hospitals. The objective is to end such segregation.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson conferred at the White House and then told reporters all steps are being taken to speed plans for distributing (abroad) 250-million dollars worth of American farm surpluses. The President now has authority, under law, to sell these surpluses.

The Senate-House committee on Internal Revenue today inspected the working of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Chairman Millikan , Colorado Republican, says "the picture is very satisfactory."

Oveta Culp Hobby, the secretary of Health, education and welfare, said today that we must make a "concerted effort" to halt an alarming rise in juvenile delinquency in America.

The American Federation of Labor, ending its St. Louis convention, re-elected all its officers..including President Meany. And the federation chartered a new union to replace the International Longshoremen's Association. The A.F. of L. also approved a "no raiding" pact with the C.I.O. And the convention went on record saying the recent

resignation of Labor Secretary Durkin was justified because of the failure of President Eisenhower "to keep his agreement" with Durkin.

In London today, the leaders of the British Labor Party approved a resolution condemning what it called "the harm done to Anglo-American relations by political with-hunting in the United States."

And British Test Pilot Mike Lithgow set a new world speed record of 737 miles an hour in a Supermarine Swift Jet fighter over the Libyan desert. This is roughly ten miles an hour faster than another British jet pilot flew in a different type jet earlier this month.

In West Germany today, European military officials watched the Germans demonstrate how their booming industries can provide supplies for a future European army. The Germans showed all types of equipment from portable tents to trucks big enough to transport heavy artillery. There were no weapons on display because the allied still ban the production of guns and planes in West Germany.

The Treasury Department today announced that it will lower the rate of interest it pays on new savings notes. This is the Administration's first cut in interest rates on the money it borrows. Since February the government has been raising the rates.

Edward R. Murrow: September 25, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

It appears to this reporter the divided and worried world in which we live is in an unusual state of balance or stalemate. During most of the post-war period it has been a case of the Russians acting, and the West reacting. Now it would appear that both sides are in a huddle, while the ball is in the middle of the field. (The initiative belongs to whichever side is willing to seize it.) The truce in Korea was the recognition by both sides of a stalemate there. Chancellor Adenauer's victory in Germany was, in a sense, a triumph for American policy; but it produced a political stalemate, so far as any real prospect for the unification of Germany is concerned. The presence of allied troops in Berlin is the recognition of a military stalemate in Western Europe. The Russians haven't reacted to Adenauer's victory; we haven't reacted in any obvious fashion to the fact that the Russians now possess the whole family of destructive bombs, and are capable of delivering them.

Our efforts to create a European army and a European defense community have, for the time being at least, bogged down in French fear, and political instability.

So far as Asia is concerned we are told today by a spokesman for the American Delegation at the U.N. that our government has not yet decided

on what proposals we will make at the Korean Peace Conference, if indeed it is ever held. We are considering a lot of possible courses, but no decisions have been taken. And we have not yet started serious talks with other allied governments as to what we should do, what we should propose, when the Conference convenes, if it does. And then there is THAT dispatch today from Panmunjom, saying that the neutral commission which is in charge of prisoners who refuse to go home is also deadlocked. ~~The question seems to be whether the men on both sides who don't want to go home shall be interviewed, or persuaded, singly or in groups.~~ ~~AMX~~ An Indian member of the commission says this delay may be indefinite.

Wherever you look there is an obvious reluctance to move. It is clear that the United Nations, through debate, cannot break the log jam. The smaller nations may be persuaded, cajoled, bribed or intimidated into voting one way or another on a given issue; but the stalemate is not to be broken by votes at the United Nations, any more than French fears of German resurgence are to be eliminated by words. Recent history cannot be so quickly forgotten.

It may even be possible that we have reached, or are approaching a stalemate or deadlock in the area of destructive weapons. No one can

speak with certainty about that until we are told officially more than we have been told about relative strength and rates of production here at home and in the Soviet Union.

In Western Europe the impression is growing that the Soviet Union does not purpose to make war now, at least not against Western Europe. This belief makes more difficult the achievement of our goal of uniting and re-arming Western Europe. The Russians are confronted with serious unrest in some of the satellite countries; the problem of how hard and how far they can press in Asia, and with the problem of firmly establishing a new administration. They are also confronted with a problem that every dictatorship has had to face - the reliability and effectiveness of the army, and who is to control it. The recent changes in the Russian command indicate that the so-called political generals, the staunch Party men, are in the ascendancy. This could mean military recklessness, as was the case with Hitler's political generals; but no one can be sure.

In the realm of diplomacy and international debate the Russians are repeating themselves, and to a considerable extent so are we. Each side appears to be waiting for the other to make a move.

If it is permissible to employ boxing language to such a serious subject, it would seem that during the past few months both the Russian and American governments have decided to rely upon counter-punching, each waiting for the other to [redacted] lead. In our corner there is much advice in many languages. We aren't sure what's happening in the Russian corner, because we do not know enough about relations between the Soviet Union and China, or how serious the discontent in the satellite nations may be.

This stalemate, this waiting for the other side to lead, may go on for a long time. The balance may become so delicate that neither great Power will choose or dare to move. In that case the explosion might be triggered by a small nation to which one or the other of the great Powers is deeply committed. On the other hand it is possible, though there is little historical precedent for it, that both sides might decide to make sufficient concessions to lift, for a time at least this terrible tension and fear of mutual destruction. The next move may not be climactic or decisive, but it will be of great importance because it will have been preceded by such a considerable period of inaction and indecision on both sides.

It [redacted] In the struggle for power between the East and the West, each is waiting for the other to make the next move. And while we wait, most of the world sits in a tense vacum. I can't help thinking of something the German Goethe once wrote:" There is nothing in the world more pitiable than an irresolute man, oscillating between two feelings, who would willingly unite the two, and who does not perceive that nothing can unite them."

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now, Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In the struggle for power between the East and the West, each is waiting for the other to make the next move. And while we wait, most of the world sits in atense vacum, I can't help thinking of something the German Goethe once wrote: "There is nothing in the world more pitiable than an irresolute man, oscillating between two feelings, who would willingly unite the two, and who does not perceive that nothing can unite them."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday, Sept 28, 1953

This is the news:

The State Department says the government has not ruled out a meeting of the big four heads of state. But it cannot see how such a meeting can "accomplish results different from those" being sought through lower level conferences.

The statement was made after Prime Minister Churchill's office issued a statement, saying he still believes that his May proposal for a heads-of-state meeting, is a good idea. Mr. Churchill is now sunning himself on the French Riviera. Some Laborites, now holding their convention, have demanded that he turn over the direction of Britain's foreign affairs to someone else. They charge Churchill's deputies have over-ruled his plan for a Big Four meeting. But the statement from No. 10 Downing street says that is not so; the prime minister has "in no way changed his mind."

Soon after the British statement was released, our own state department issued its unethusiastic comment. And then, at the United Nations, India's Krishna Menon announced that later his country will ask the General Assembly to urge the Big Four to confer. He said no settlement of world tensions is possible except by agreement among the great powers. He says this might not bring any positive results. But India feels the effort would be worthwhile. Krishna Menon added: "I don't see why anyone should

be frightened by such a meeting. At best we may have a generation of peace." He also proposed a United Nations appeal to the Big Powers to renounce the use of the atomic and hydrogen bomb... and he urged APPROVAL [redacted] OF all 14 nations now seeking admission to the U.N. [redacted]

In Korea, the allies charged today that the five nation neutral repatriation commission has sent 22-thousand anti-Communist prisoners a message slanted "toward unduly influencing them." The allies say the message, sent to Chinese and North Koreans who do not want to go home, is "clearly of Communist origin" and actually uses "maximum exertion on the prisoners." But a spokesman for the Commission says it has not "indulged in propaganda for any side." The commission consists of representatives from India, Sewden, Switzerland and Communist Poland and Czechoslovakia. Among other things, the commission's statement told the prisoners they will be required "absolutely, by necessity" to listen to "explanations" from men representing their countries. We oppose any forced attendance at such explanations. The Communists have demanded it.

In Washington, the State Department says we have not reached any final decision on a plan for the future of Korea. We are (EXPLORING) various

proposals. The statement was made in response to questions about a report that South Korean President Rhee has attacked a plan for neutralizing Korea.

Japanese Prime Minister Yoshida is soon to visit Washington, to ask for more American help to speed Japan's rearmament, against potential Communist aggression. One of Yoshida's respresentatives is said to be starting for Washington by plane tomorrow--with a plan drawn up by leaders of the two top Japanese political parties.

In Indo-China today, the rebel radio rejected French suggesstions, that an attempt be made to negotiate a peace in the Indo-Chinese war. The enemy radio said: "All utopian hope for an illusory peace, must be ruled out."

In Egypt today government officials said that Great Britain has agreed to withdraw her troops from the Suez Canal zone area within 18 months. But a British official says a final settlement, of the long feud over British occupation of Suez is still a long way off.

The Warsaw radio says the Polish government has relieved Stephan Cardinal Wy sinski of his post, and sent him to a monastery. The Cardinal was the Catholic archbisop of Warsaw. A communique accuses

him of anti-state activities.

Britain's Labor Party, meeting in Margate, England, today rejected a leftwing resolution that said in part "Our dependence on the United States commits us to a vested interest in the cold war." The leader of the left-wingers, Aneurin Bevan, took no part in the debate.

In Washington, Defense Secretary Wilson called on the President and then told reporters: We must realistically face the problem presented by the fact that Russia is "making lots of progress" in production of hydrogen and atomic bombs. He said we must face the reality that very shortly, if not at the moment, the Russians "will be able to make bombs of any size also."

The Air Force says its plans to expand production of the Boeing B-52 jet bomber... and the North American F100 supersonic jet fighter. Air Force Secretary Talbott did not disclose the number of new planes that will be ordered.

Attorney General Brownell acknowledged today that he held a secret conference yesterday with California's Governor Warren

in Sacremento. He refused to say whether he has recommened to the President that the Governor be appointed to the Supreme Court.

The McCarthy committee today heard two [redacted] fugitives from Russia and a former American Communist testify that an army report for intelligence officers is loaded with Communist propaganda. The Army says this document.. called "Psychological and cultural traits in Soviet Siberia" is not enemy propaganda.. was intended merely to give intelligence officers a picture of the Russian people--for use in the event of war. [redacted]

Here in New York today, it was announced that [redacted] Allie Reynolds will pitch the Wednesday world series opener for the Yankees..with Carl Erskine pitching for the Dodgers.

We now have what is called a "defensive agreement" between this country and Spain. It is not an alliance or a treaty, although it might as well be. We receive the right to use a certain number of naval and air bases; the Spaniards receive 226 million dollars in military and economic aid, (with the possibility of more to come.) Spain, by implication at least, gives up the neutrality that saw her safely through two World Wars. We give up ideological objections to a dictatorship. We acquire both air and naval bases that would be of perhaps decisive importance if the Russians should decide to overrun Western Europe. The Spanish Government of General Franco acquires at least the first instalment of the money required to modernize an antiquated military machine, and to stabilize an economy that consists of a thin crust of prosperity over vast misery and poverty.

This agreement is to run for ten years, with the possibility of an extension for another ten years. The negotiations for this deal were begun under the Truman Administration and consummated under the Eisenhower Administration. It's going to be difficult for either Party to make any political capital out of this deal.

This is an example of a situation where geography and military

considerations outweigh political and moral objections. What we have done is to take out a military insurance policy against the possibility of Western Europe being overrun by the Russian forces. We acquire useful air bases, fair harbors for American and British warships, and added protection against the closing of the Mediterranean, which would mean the loss - in the event of war with Russia - of Turkey, Yugoslavia, Greece, the Middle East and Suez.

The agreement is not specific. For example, it says: "The time and manner of wartime utilization of said areas and facilities will be as mutually agreed upon." This ambiguity is perhaps not very important, because in the event of war Franco's government has nowhere to go except with the West, and we have little choice but to defend the naval and air bases that will have been constructed - constructed not only at financial but at some political and moral cost.

In 1946 this country and the Assembly of the United Nations decided that, "in origin, nature, structure and general conduct the Franco regime is a Fascist regime, patterned on and established largely as a result of aid received from Hitler's Nazi Germany and Mussolini's Fascist Italy." The New York Times concludes today: "That regime has not changed in any

way since 1946, and the condemnation which is a moral as well as a political one, still stands."

If there ever existed any real possibility of the overthrow of the Franco dictatorship from the inside, this ~~action~~ agreement reduces that possibility. We have set aside political and ideological differences in favor of military considerations; but we have acquired what our military men believe to be a defensible toe-hold on the Continent, if the Russians decide to move. It is unlikely that in the face of modern weapons we could ever again undertake a landing on open beaches, as we did in Normandy, if we XXXXXX XXXX and our allies were again to be thrown off the Continent.

There have been some critical comments in the French and British press concerning this agreement, but in general our allies have accepted the move as being dictated by sound military consideration. The French are trying to put a good face on it, but any mention of the Pyrenees as a defensive line means to them the possibility that XXXXXXXXXXX metropolitan France would already have been covered by the tide of the Red Army.

We must expect the Russians to make great play with this agreement. They have contended that the Western Powers are fascist in intent and policy, and they will now proceed to use this agreement with Franco to

to support their argument.

We now find ourselves in virtual alliance with a country, largely created by and patterned after two totalitarian nations, against whom we fought a considerable war - Germany and Italy. We also find ourselves in virtual alliance with communist Yugoslavia, patterned after the Russia which was our ally in the late war. + which is now the enemy. -

Military necessity, and the imperatives of grand strategy, are powerful arguments; but if war doesn't come - or even if it does - our posture along the Mediterranean, with one foot planted in Spain and the other in Yugoslavia, may appear somewhat awkward in the light of our published protestations.

Our agreement for the use of military bases in Spain - should the situation warrant it - is foremost a matter of expediency. Thoreau once remarked that "choosing the course which offers the slightest obstacles to the feet is often a downhill one." But as Junius pointed out:"When once a man is determined to believe, the very absurdity of the doctrine does but confirm him in his belief."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The State Department says the government has not ruled out a meeting of the big four heads of state. But it cannot see how such a meeting can "accomplish results different from those" being sought through lower level conferences. The statement was made after Prime Minister Churchill's office issued a statement saying he still believes that his May proposal for a heads-of-state meeting is a good idea. Mr. Churchill is now sunning himself on the French Riviera.

Some Laborites now holding their convention have demanded that he turn over the diroction of Britain's foreign affairs to someone else. They charge Churchill's deputies have over-ruled his plan for a Big Four meeting. But the statement from No. 10 Downing street says that is not so; the prime minister has "in no way changed his mind."

Soon after the British statement was released, our own state department issued its unenthusiastic comment. And then, at the United Nations, India's Krishna Menon announced that later his country will ask the General Assembly to urge the Big Four to confer. He said no settlement of world tensions is possible except by agreement among the great powers. He says this might not bring any positive results. But India feels the effort would be worthwhile. Krishna Menon added: "I don't see why anyone should be frightened by such a meeting. At best we may have a generation of peace." He also proposed a United Nations appeal to the Big Powers to renounce the use of the atomic and hydrogen bomb, and he urged approval of all 14 nations now seeking admission to the U.N.

In Korea, the allies charged today that the five nation neutral repatriation commission has sent 22-thousand anti-Communist prisoners a message slanted "toward unduly influencing them." The allies say the message, sent to Chinese and North Koreans who do not want to go home, is "clearly of Communist origin" and actually

uses "maximum exertion on the prisoners." But a spokesman for the Commission says it has not "indulged in propaganda for any side." The commission consists of representatives from India, Sweden, Switzerland and Communist Poland and Czechoslovakia. Among other things, the commission's statement told the prisoners they will be required "absolutely, by necessity" to listen to "explanations" from men representing their countries. We oppose any forced attendance at such explanations. The Communists have demanded it.

In Washington, the State Department says we have not reached any final decision on a plan for the future of Korea. We are exploring various proposals. The statement was made in response to questions about a report that South Korean President Rhee has attacked a plan for neutralizing Korea.

Japanese Prime Minister Yoshida is soon to visit Washington to ask for more American help to speed Japan's rearmament against potential Communist aggression. One of Yoshida's representatives is said to be starting for Washington by plane tomorrow - with a plan drawn up by leaders of the two top Japanese political parties.

In Indo-China today, the rebel radio rejected French suggestions that an attempt be made to negotiate a peace in the Indo-Chinese war. The enemy radio said: "All utopian hope for an illusory peace must be ruled out."

In Egypt today government officials said that Great Britain has agreed to withdraw her troops from the Suez Canal zone area within 18 months. But a British official says a final settlement of the long feud over British occupation of Suez is still a long way off.

The Warsaw radio says the Polish government has relieved Stephen Cardinal Wysinski of his post and sent him to amonastery. The Cardinal was the Catholic archbishop of Warsaw. A communique accuses him of "anti-state" activities.

Britain's Labor Party, meeting in Margate, England, today rejected a left-wing resolution that said in part "Our dependence on the United States commits us

to a vested interest in the cold war." The leader of the left-wingers, Aneurin Bevan, took no part in the debate.

In Washington, Defense Secretary Wilson called on the President and then told reporters: We must realistically face the problem presented by the fact that Russia is "making lots of progress" in production of hydrogen and atomic bombs. He said we must face the reality that very shortly, if not at the moment, the Russians "will be able to make bombs of any size also."

The Air Force says it plans to expand production of the Boeing B-52 jet bomber and the North American F100 Supersonic jet fighter. Air Force Secretary Talbott did not disclose the number of new planes that will be ordered.

Attorney General Brownell acknowledged today that he held a secret conference yesterday with California's Governor Warren in Sacramento. He refused to say whether he has recommended to the President that the Governor be appointed to the Supreme Court.

The McCarthy committee today heard two fugitives from Russia and a former American Communist testify that an army report for intelligence officers is "loaded with Communist propaganda." The Army says this document called "Psychological and cultural traits in Soviet Siberia" is not enemy propaganda was intended merely to give intelligence officers a picture of the Russian people for use in the event of war.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Our agreement for the use of military bases in Spain - should the situation warrant it - is foremost a matter of expediency. Thoreau once remarked that "choosing the course which offers the slightest obstacles to the feet is often a downhill one." But as Junius pointed out: "When once a man is determined to believe, the very absurdity of the doctrine does but confirm him in his belief."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday Sept. 29, 1953

This is the news:

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[I'd like to discuss the Russian notes in a few minutes.]

In (KOREA) today there's been another delay in the "explanations" we and the enemy will make, to prisoners who do not want to go home. Each side is demanding that the other side build better physical accomodations--"explanations centers"--they are being called. Both have agreed to improve their present facilities. The allies say they cannot do the job properly by tomorrow--when the explaining was supposed to begin.

In Berlin today Mayor Ernst Reuter died after a heart attack. He was 64 years old. Chancellor Adenauer calls his sudden death a "great loss for the German cause." And President Eisenhower said: "Liberty-loving people everywhere will mourn Reuter's death.

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Mayor Ernst Reuter of Berlin was a living example of what sheer courage and keen intelligence can do in the fight against Communist aggression. He knew Soviet Imperialism from the inside; Stalin had said of him: "Young Reuter has a clear and brilliant mind, but he is a little too independent." He was Secretary General of the German Communist Party more than thirty years ago until his independence drove him out in disgust. Under Hitler he went into concentration camps and exile as a Social Democrat. Reuter chose to come back in 1946 from a comfortable life to the cold and poverty of Berlin - A shell of a city with the highest suicide rate in the world. In 1948 he became Lord Mayor and helped win the battle of Berlin against blockade, pressure and subversion. He inspired his people - he inspired the Western allies, and he roused the frantic hatred of the Russians and their German Communist satellites. He knew the Soviet leaders better than they did themselves, knew how hollow and bewildered and desperate they were, and he faced them with all the inner confidence and superiority of a man who knows that freedom will win in the end. Reuter was more than a wise man. He was in a very personal sense a brave man. He knew that Moscow wanted few things as much as to be rid of him. Yet he roamed Berlin alone and ~~when he left~~ Berlin, on numberless trips to gain support for his city, he drove the hundred miles through the Soviet zone. Why? "Because," he said "we have a right to do so and it would be fatal to let the Russians see that they can frighten us from doing anything we are entitled to do." Even as a world figure, Reuter never stopped being a common man. He hated stuffed shirts, as much as dictators and took pleasure in deflating them. He felt deeply, but never lost his balance. With all his

contempt for Communism he had only sympathy for the people of Russia, and though he defied Soviet power, and wanted to come to grips with it, he had no liking for bluff or empty gestures. Berlin has lost its good spirit. Germany has lost ~~xxx~~ a great statesman. The world has lost a fighter in the cause of Freedom. The best way to honor his memory is to follow his example.

4

The Vatican City newspaper says today that Poland's Stefan Cardinal Wyszinski is now under arrest... after Polish police arrested him in Warsaw, and made a detailed search of his home. The Polish Government in exile--in London--says the Cardinal's arrest is part of a Communist plot to stir up a revolt in Poland, which could be "crushed in a blood bath." And the leaders of the American Roman Catholic hierarchy say the Cardinal's arrest is "an infamous blow against a heroic and helpless people."

In Iran, Premier Zahedi's new government has told the people, that the nationalized oil industry is in the red for more than 87-million dollars. The government says foreign experts will be needed to get the oil industry operating again.

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of Columbia. He'll succeed the late Judge Proctor. Danaher, who must be confirmed by the Senate, served in the Senate from 1938 to 1944.

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Swing Sept. 29

Todays -

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The note does not make clear whether the proposed conference on Germany can be held, if a conference of the five powers is rejected. That, of course, is a deliberately intended unclarity. For this note is no quick step into the conference room. It is a familiar maneuver in the cold war. That is said simply to describe it. For despite loud assurances from some super-optimists, that a fresh wind is blowing behind the Iron Curtain--a wind of pacific and benevolent intentions--the Kremlin continues to wage the cold war, and to do it with its Familiar Tactics.

The German conference, which really is the big issue at stake, is pushed into second place. It is outranked by a conference which

the Chinese are to attend. Then it is shackled by conditions which the Western Powers cannot accept. That part of the note that deals with the German question proposes first of all a German peace conference and the establishment of a provisional German government in which the East German communists would participate. ~~Obviously such a conference could not make a German peace, and it should be held with the participation of the East German communists only communists can.~~ The Kremlin wants this done BEFORE German elections are arranged, at least it mentions the two steps first. The German elections which are put thirds are also to be prepared and controlled by this provosional government, that is to say, with the communists participating.

These proposals are unacceptable, as the Kremlin knew they would be when it made them. They have been refused in previous western notes. They are significant now because, for one thing, they suggest that the Kremlin may have decided not to permit the unification of Germany unless the communists are given a role they cannot possibly win in a free election. And since this is the first time the Kremlin has formally demanded that the Communists have a part in preparing and controlling the election, it looks like a veto on a free election.

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security pact in the Pacific, made by the United States with ~~the~~ Australia and New Zeeland ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ (Britain and France were ~~being~~ excluded.) The Kremlin knows that the British have been especially unhappy at being left out. And this may be a sly way of exploiting their ~~British~~ resentment.

A official comment on ~~[illegible]~~ in Washington on the note calls it "evasive" and "dilatory". But it ~~[illegible]~~ was stressed that the note was still being studied. ~~Ambassador~~ Bohlen is in Washington, which ~~is fortunate, and the [illegible]~~ useful, questions raised by the note ~~will be laid before President Eisenhower. Then there will~~ come the normal ~~be~~ consultations with Britain ~~and France~~ and no doubt West Germany ~~over the next step.~~

come the normal consultations ~~over the next step with Britain and~~ France and no doubt West Germany. ~~But the next step also cannot be expect to arrive at the conference room.~~

The Great Powers are still a long way from the conference room.

The cause of freedom everywhere will feel the loss of Ernst Reuter - Mayor of Berlin. Few men in public life ever exhibited more courage, determination or tolerance. Thomas Moore once wrote:"Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by my side in the cause of mankind if our creeds agree ? Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried, if he kneel not before the same altar as me ?" As one who knew Mayor Reuter, I think these lines are appropriate.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

TUESDAY - SEPTEMBER 29, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Wednesday, September 30, 1953

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The President said today that Russia's possession of the hydrogen bomb is a physical fact of the utmost importance to the world. He told reporters: it is now more important than ever that we find out if Russia will honestly try to reach agreements on peace with the free world. The President said the only thing worse than winning an atomic war would be losing it. He is studying the situation. And as soon as he evaluates the Soviet threat he will give ALL OF us a frank statement on what must be done. Mr. Eisenhower assured the world that this country is not pugnacious.. AND we have not lost confidence in the USEFULNESS OF THE conference table [redacted] to achieve peace.

The President had a number of things to tell reporters today. He announced the appointment of California's Governor Earl Warren to be chief justice of the United States..succeeding the late Fred Vinson. The President described Warren as a man of integrity and honesty.. a man possessed of a middle of the road philosophy... experienced in the law and the operations of government. Mr. Eisenhower predicted that Warren would be a great chief justice. The governor, who is expected to take up his new job in Washington on Monday, wired the President his "humble acceptance" of the appointment...which must be confirmed by the Senate. And Adlai Stevenson

called it "an excellent appointment" and told reporters he has the utmost respect and personal regard for Governor Warren.

Reporters asked the President about former Labor Secretary Durkin's charge that Mr. Eisenhower had backed out of an agreement to amend the Taft-Hartley law. The President--showing more anger than at any news conference in the White House..told the reporters: He has never knowingly broken an agreement with any associate. And he said that if anybody in the room has evidence to the contrary he wanted to hear it then and there. None of the reporters spoke. Mr. Eisenhower told them that the truth is that no agreement on proposed changes in the law had been reached with Martin Durkin.

The President also made it clear that he does not propose to ask Congress for a federal sales tax. He was not definite on the possibilities of a tax at the manufacturers level.(.which could be passed on the consumers..). The President said he thinks our agreement with Spain for the use of Spanish bases will be of great benefit to the American people... AND He denounced the forced retirement of the Catholic Cardinal in Warsaw as a source of deep resentment to the American people..,

The government today announced an agreement with [redacted] FRANCE TO permit a greater French effort to end the war in Indo-China. We'll give the French 385-millions in arms.. in addition to 400-millions already approved by the Congress. That MEANS [redacted] we'll be paying more than 70 per cent of the Financial cost of the Indo-China [redacted] war. France promises "to make a determined effort to break up and destroy the regaular enemy forces" in Indo-China. As a first step some 9-thousand crack French troops now stationed in Germany.. colonials from Morocco and [redacted] Algiers...will be sent to Asia. The French say this will not hurt their participation in the North Atlantic army. The foreign ministry also promises not to negotiate a settlement of the war without the participation of the United States.

In Korea today, allied officers charged that the five-nation neutral repatriation commission HAS [redacted] "sold out" the 22-thousand anti-Communist prisoners of war. The commission has voted unanimously to require every prisoner to be questioned by the enemy, even if the prisoner does not want to face such questioning. The rules also call for the men to be interviewed individually.. even against their will. And they may be forced to attend more than one "questioning" or "explanation" period. We

opposed all of these rules. And allied officers say the commission has given the enemy everything he wanted...and that the principle of "voluntary repatriation" has been "murdered" by the new rules. But the Indian chairman of the commission says: "There is no appeal."

The Army said today that it must reject proposals to send to Korea the parents of the 23 Americans who do not want to return home from enemy hands. The army says this would not be "practical nor advisable." Among other things the men are not under our control..but in the hands of the neutral repatriation commission.

~~In Tokyo today, General Weyland, the commander of the Far East air force, said the communists air power in the Orient now outnumbers our tactical airpower two to one.~~

The United Nations political committee has refused to reconsider the Assembly's decision banning neutral nations from participating in the Korean political conference. The vote came after Andrei Vishinsky warned "there is no possibility of hoping the conference will take place" if the issue is not debated again.

The British today denied Communist China's charges that British bombers and a motor launch recently attacked a Peiping gunboat. The

Communists made this charge in rejecting a British protest that the Chinese attack resulted in the "wanton" death of seven Britons.

IN Margate, England, tonight, Left Wing Laborite Aneurin Bevan told his party followers that the United States is rebuilding in Europe "the same evil forces" that led to World War Two. And Bevan charged that the Churchill government is "a weak, demoralized collection of defeatists" who are identifying themselves with the same type in the United States.

In Washington today the Federal Communications Commission authorized an eight per cent increase in interstate long distance telehpne rates. They go into effect at midnight and ~~[illegible]~~ will mean a 66-million dollar a year revenue increase for the Bell System telephone companies.

~~Harvard University's President Nathan M. Puzey said today, "There is an almost desperate urgency for fresh and convincing religious leadership to counteract a widespread lack of religious knowledge and faith."~~

In Hamilton, Massachusetts ~~[illegible]~~ Mrs. George S. Patton, widow of the world war two general, was killed when she was thrown from her horse. Mrs. Patton, who was 67, apparently landed on her head.

6

Here in New York, the International Longshoremen's Union says it has been unable to reach agreement on a new contract. The old one expires at midnight and Union Vice President Connally says a strike is on.. and will shut down every port from Portland, Maine to Hampton Roads, Virginia, by midnight. The strike is expected to cost a million and a half dollars a day. Earlier, President Eisenhower told reporters in Washington that the injunction provision of the Taft-Hartlwy law might be invoked in this dispute. [redacted] Union leaders have said they would postpone the strike for an 80-day cooling-off period if an injunction is issued.

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old friend and favorite Baseball reporter — Red Barber.

① What happened?

②. - Wasn't a pitiless battle x

③. - Outstanding play.

④. - What about pitchers telling the tale in a word series x

⑤ - Rose Attention

6 - ~~Hodges~~

What gave you most personal satisfaction

The Yankees are now one up on the Dodgers as another Wprld Series gets under way. But there are ~~six~~ more games to go. And as the Roman Seneca once said:"So long an interval has room for many a hope." Another Roman, Ovid, probably expressed Brooklyn feelings tonite when he remarked:"I had hoped for better things." But the Greek The-ok-ri-tus once said:"Only the dead are hopeless"...and to paraphrase Manager Dressen "The Dodgers is not dead yet."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, Sep. 30, 1953
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Up at the Yankee Stadium today, the Yankees beat the Dodgers 9 to 5 in the opener of the World Series. And I've asked a very old friend and my favorite baseball reporter, Walter "Red" Barber, to tell you what happened.

Red, what happened?

BARBER: Well, the Yankees got the most runs, first of all, Ed, and I think that the bulk of it happened right in the very first inning, when Carl Erskine, who is a very fine competitor, very able, but, like any pitcher, need his control, didn't have it. And he was wild in the first inning, and after walking Collins, Bauer tripled and one run was in; and then, with two men out, he failed to throw a strike to either Mantle or Woodling, had the bases loaded; apparently Carl was determined he wasn't going to walk Billy Martin and he didn't, because Martin slammed one to left center for a triple and the Yankees were ahead 4-0. And the Dodgers, I think, spent their strength trying to get even and then the Yankees went on and won it.

MURROW: Well, Red, this has been predicted as something of a pitchers' battle, but it wasn't. But let's go on to something else. How much influence do you think was exerted today by this psychological block of the Yankees being the Yankees and the champions and the Dodgers being up against them and not quite sure?

BARBER: I would say that Brooklyn faces the hardest assignment that a ball club has ever faced in the history of baseball, Ed. I had a very interesting assignment today. I've been a broadcaster for twenty-four years and have always been up in a broadcasting booth. Today I was sitting with my wife down in the stands and just found a brand-new world. And I could hear people talking around me before the game began, and some of the Brooklyn fans were saying -- and they reflected something that's very important -- they were saying: "Gee, it sure is tough for the Dodgers to have to open over

here at the Stadium." Here is this great, triple-decked mammoth stadium, and as far as you could see up against the blue sky, one Yankee championship flag after another. I finally got tired of trying to count them. And, gracious, they won the last four straight and five straight pennants. And when you're up against something like that it's ... Well, imagine you're a golfer and you're gonna have to play Ben Hogan!

MURROW: No, I'd rather not imagine that. (laughter)

BARBER: No, those things are very, very important. The Dodgers have got to prove something that they've never been able to do. In reverse, Brooklyn has never won a World Series and they're now going into their seventh. And it must have been upsetting to be there at the Stadium, to have their ace, a twenty-game winner, a fellow that they all admire, believe in, to have him go wild there in the first inning and the Yankees make off with a 4-0 lead, and especially the way Reynolds was going thru the first five.

MURROW: Well, Red, what was the outstanding play of today's game?

BARBER: Well, the outstanding fielding play, I though, was Duke ~~Sxm~~ Snyder's catch in the fifth inning, on the fly ball to deep center field hit by Joe Collins. Duke is a tremendous outfielder. Of course, in Brooklyn we've been able to see him do that all season long.

MURROW: Well, Red, tomorrow it will be Roe and Lopat, is that right?

BARBER: That's right. Two crafty left-handers. The ball players call them "the junkmen" because they don't throw fast balls so much; they throw screw balls and sliders and all sorts of variations, curves and slow curves.

MURROW: Well, then, Roe will not be throwing something that the Yankees are unfamiliar with. They've seen this sort of pitching before?

BARBER: I don't know how much they hit against it, but they've certainly seen Lopat pitch pretty much in the same style.

MURROW: Well, Red, one final question - and I hope you'll take a little time with this. The first time in twenty-four years that you sat in the stands and watched a ball game - what incident gave you the most personal

satisfaction, in terms of personalities on that playing field?

BARBER: Well, Ed, I had a growing feeling when Gil Hodges came up, his first time in the second inning, and hit a soft fly ball to left field. And then he stood, in the fourth inning, second at bat and took a called third strike. And I thought to myself, here is one of the nicest men I know, one of the most talented athletes; he didn't get a hit in the World Series last year; he's now gone all for twenty-four; it's a record, it's a record in complete frustration. And I thought that if Hodges doesn't get a base hit, this thing is going to be something, because he had to really fight himself back this year; he opened in a slump. And he's a tremendous man. And when he suddenly hit the ball for his home-run -- you recall that came in the sixth inning -- and Gil never looked. He knew it was gone. And when he started with a very comfortable trot to first base, I just felt good about it.

MURROW: Well, you watched him so long and I've heard you say so often on the air that the man never complained and always took it just as it came, and it must have given you ...

BARBER: I never knew a batter that had as much trouble as he's had in the past year, and he's never made a complaint. He doesn't argue with umpires; he just goes ahead and plays and finally it comes right.

MURROW: Thank you very much indeed, Red Barber. And I hope you'll be back with us again tomorrow nite.

BARBER: Right, Ed.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

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Ediphone trans./ES

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

WEDNESDAY - SEPTEMBER 30, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The President said today that Russia's possession of the hydrogen bomb is a physical fact of the utmost importance to the world. He told reporters it is now more important than ever that we find out if Russia will honestly try to reach agreements on peace with the free world. The President said the only thing worse than winning an atomic war would be losing it. He is studying the situation. And as soon as he evaluates the Soviet threat he will give all of us a frank statement on what must be done. Mr. Eisenhower assured the world that this country is not pugnacious...And we have not lost confidence in the usefulness of the conference table to achieve peace.

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army says this would not be "practical nor advisable." Among other things the men are not under our control...but in the hands of the neutral repatriation commission.

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MURROW: Thank you very much indeed, Red Barber. And I hope you'll be back with us again tomorrow night.

BARBER: Right, Ed!

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Good night and good luck!

Thursday, October 1, 1953

This is the news:

Adlai Stevenson says the President is "very much interested" in the idea of a non-aggression pct with Russia...to help relieve tension in Europe. Stevenson called on the President today..spent a half hour with him and Secretary of State Dulles...then attended a stag luncheon at the White House, at which 16 other government leaders were present.. Then he conferred with the President for another 15 minutes. Stevenson later told reporters: The President is giving close study to the possibilities of an East-West non-aggression agreement, along with other plans to end the cold war. Stevenson explained that "if Russia was unwilling to accept the proposal it would be rather apparent that her peaceful professions are not as sincere as they might seem." He said the President agrees with him, that our offer of a non-aggression pact would put the Russians on the spot. And Stevenson feels that at the very least such a proposal would clarify Russia's intentions, if the Kremlin rejected them.

The President today used the Taft-Hartley act to HURRY an end to the strike of East coast Longshoremen, that began last midnight. This was the first time the President has used the law. He set up a board of

inquiry that is to report back to him on Monday. He then could ask a federal court for an 80-day cooling off period. The strike leaders promise to get their men back to work IF AND WHEN AN INJUNCTION IS ISSUED.

The President today also promised to give due consideration to the Republic of Panama's request for the return of lands granted to us in the past BUT that are no longer needed for Panama Canal purposes. And he named Seldin Chapin, former ambassador to the Netherlands, to be envoy to Panama. H. Freeman Mathews, deputy undersecretary of state, will BE the new ambassador to the Netherlands.

Mr. Eisenhower also saw two A.F. of L. officials..Richard J. Gray of the Building and Construction Trades and Maurice Hutcheson of the Carpenters. They sought the President's support for Taft-Hartley law changes which would free construction industry workers from some of the law's restrictions. Both men said the President told them he's reached no definite conclusions on Taft-Hartley law changes.

Secretary of State Dulles today signed a mutual defense treaty with South Korea. He said THAT an essential requirement for world peace and security "is the maintenance of our strength." The document had been

negotiated with South Korean President Rhee when Mr. Dulles recently visited Korea. U[redacted]

[redacted] Korea.

Mr. Dulles said today that if the Communists should make an unprovoked [redacted] attack on South Korea in violation of the present armistice we would react "immediately and automatically."

In Korea today, 500 [redacted] anti-Communist North Koreans rioted [redacted]s when they saw [redacted]t Polish and Czech COMMUNIST medical inspectors inside their stockades. The neutral Indian troops, in charge of the prisoners, called IT [redacted] a mass breakout attempt. They were forced to fire at the prisoners.. killed one and wounded at least five. The Indians say some of their soldiers were injured. Diplomats at the United Nations were surprised by this news because only last Monday India's delegate said Indian guards in Korea were not armed. There was no progress today on the matter of "explanations" to troops who do not want to go home. And neither side seems to be in any hurry to question These [redacted] men.

The French announced today that their battalion that has fought with the allies in Korea will be transferred within the next few weeks to

Indo-China.

The British Labor Party today rejected leftist demands for the withdrawal of American military forces from Britain. But the party did attack the recent American military alliance with Spain. A foreign policy resolution said: "The Labor Party believes that close co-operation with the United States is vital to Britain and the Commonwealth as a whole." And former Prime Minister Atlee appealed for an end to the British-American wrangling. He reminded the Labor delegates that Russia started the cold war, and said he believes that as time goes on it will be found impossible to keep the peoples of Eastern Europe under the IRON grip of the Kremlin. Atlee also said: "We deplore the witch-hunting campaign in the United States. We should also guard against making hysterical outbursts against the United States."

The Vatican today imposed the penalty of excommunication on all Catholics in Poland who "sacriligiously raised their hands" against Stefan Cardinal Wisinski. Excommunication cuts Catholics off from their church, and deprives them of its sacrements.

And today Dr. Korowitz, the Polish diplomat seeking asylum in this country, broadcast a message to Poland, telling his former students

at [redacted] Krakow university to listen to their teachers in a "critical mood." KOROWITZ said that in most cases the professors do not believe what they teach..they are forced to say what they say..to conform to the Communist line.

In Egypt today a special three-man court sentenced [redacted] a former premier, under King Farouk, to die on the gallows for treason and conspiracy with an UNIDENTIFIED foreign state.

In Washington today Commerce Secretary Weeks predicted that the nation will enter 1954 "at a good level of business and employment." He said despite some weaknesses in the eceonomy the country's economic foundations are secure and many fields of business activitity are well ahead of last year. Reporters asked Weeks if he favors a general excise tax on manufacturers. He said he thought the Treasury [redacted] will take a good look at the situation and come up with something a little different, more orderly and more beneficial to business in general than the current excise taxes.

At the Yankee Stadium today the score: Yankees 4...Dodgers 2. That gives the Yankees two games.

Red Barber

What happened. —

Whats the Story? — Lopat

What was highlight of game. — Stengle —

What about tomorrow. — Is Bridges done. —

The Yankees are now two games up on the Dodgers. And Brooklyn has an uphill fight on its hands, if it hopes to win the 1953 Series. Manager Dressen undoubtedly will have much to say to his team before tomorrow's game. He might quote Thomas Shelton's conclusion:"That nothing is lost that comes at last." Or H.W. Beechers's remark:"It is defeat that turns bone to flint, gristle to muscle; it is defeat that makes men invincible."

Goodnite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Mr. Murrow

Thursday, October 1, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... At the Yankee Stadium today, the score, Yankees 4, Dodgers 2. That gives the Yankees two games, and that gives us our old friend and favorite baseball reporter, Red Barber, to tell us what happened, Red!

BARBER: Well, I think what happened, Ed, is that two fine professional squads got going and two old professional pitchers, both of them pitching very well, pitched until something broke it up and that something was Mickey Mantle's home-run in the eight inning. That in a nugget (indistinct is, Ed.

MURROW: Well, Red, you were telling me earlier what you regarded as perhaps the story behind the day's game, would you tell us that again?

BARBER: Well, as I was sitting with my wife in a box back of first base, right over my left were some gentlemen that I kept turning around and watching as the game went along because I got the feeling that they were having as much to do with the ball game as the Yankees themselves - they were Scout Tom Greenwade and all he contributed to the afternoon was that he signed Mantle to his first Yankee contract for $1100, and then there was Bill Skiff and also Johnny Noon and Paul Kritchel, all of them in the Yankee family.

MURROW: Well, what did they have to do with the Yankee game, Red?

BARBER: Well, they had been following the Dodgers for the last five or six weeks, and, Ed, maybe a lot of fans don't realize it but this baseball is a very complicated business with a great deal of planning - you just don't put two teams on the field and start at one o'clock. For example on the last western trip the Dodgers made everywherethe Dodgers played, Bill Skiff and Johnny Noon came very quietly into the ball park and sat and watched the game very quietly, but then, they were looking forsomething - they were looking to see what the Dodger hitters hit, what they didn't

hit, how the opposing pitchers pitched, and so as they say in baseball they 'wrote the book' on the ball club. And in the person of Lopat this afternoon, the Yankees had a pitcher who had control, knew how to pitch, was able to read that book and ... what's the word you fellows use, implement it? (laughter)

MURROW: That's good enough ... then Lopat read the book and pitched them roughly where he was supposed to, is that right?

BARBER: He certainly did. And the Dodgers had an equally good book on the Yankees; they had been following the Yankees. And I know Andy Hye and Red Cardon had been ... and Preacher Roe was able to implement that book for six innings andI think that Roe began to tire in the seventh as I sit here looking at my score book; when Roe was in trouble in the first inning and was wild, his three put-outs were fly-balls to the outfield ... and then in the next five innings there was only one fly-ball hit to the outfield and that was a soft fly hit by Mantle in the sixth inning - so Roe when he had his stuff and was able to read the book, was getting the Yankees to hit breaking stuff on the ground to the infield but then in the seventh the Yankees began hitting the ball in the air the first fellow to do it was Martin, who hit it into the stands; and in the eight inning, it's rather interesting, that the three putouts were all fly-balls and then there was a single and Mantle's home-run, which was quite a fly - some twenty feet on back where Robinson couldn't get it.

MURROW: Well, Red, what was the real highlight ofthe game today?

BARBER: You mean just as a person ... just sentimentally?

MURROW: Yes, certainly, and I mean ... and personally in terms of (indistinct)

BARBER: Well, aside from the play of the ball game and the players and all, I think that my heart lifted the most in the ninth inning when Williams had pinch-hit a single for the Dodgers (indistinct) Peewee Reese very calmly took a base on balls and the Dodgers had the tying runs on and the mighty Duke Snider was coming to the plate and out ofthe Yankee dugout

- for the only time of the day - treads Mr. Casey Stengel up to the mound, and Stengel walked out there and he called Berra, his catcher, and he and Berra and Lopat stood there for a moment and, of course, Stengel was doing two things - one, he was just saying ... I imagine he said to Lopat or something "Well, now, Eddie, wait a minute, maybe you've forgotten - Snider never hits you on Thursday ..."(laughter) something likethat to sort of break the tension (laughter) andthen when he talked to Berra and to Lopat he undoubtedly was going back to that book about how they wanted to pitch Snider and so then Stengel walked away and my mind went back to this Spring - a lot of the writers had asked him about how to win five straight pennants, this, that and theother and after they'd left he said to he said, "Well, ..." he said "I'll tell you - I'm gonna manage the ballclub to suit myself this year ... nobody can help me because nobody has ever won it ..." and I was thinking about that as he went back in the dugout and sonn the game was over and he went to the club house.

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MURROW: Well, Red, let me ask you one final question: What about tomorrow and ... to quote Mr.Dressen "Are Brooklyn done?"

BARBER: No, no, the Dodgers aren't done. Of course, the record book shows that no team has ever lost the first two games in a Series and then come on to win it. I guess the closest parallel to get ...? in trouble would be the '25 Series when Washington was ahead threegames to one over Pittsburgh and then the Pirates won the last three to pull that one out and it broke Walter Johnson's heart ... (indistinct) game ... But, it'll be Raschi for the Yankees and I'd say the Yankees will be tryingto put the ribbon on it just asquick as they can ...? great finishes if you haven't heard, Ed.

MURROW: Yes, I've heard that (laughter) ... and Raschi is of the school ... and for the Dodgers the little gamecock right-hander, Erskine,

who was wild in the first inning yesterday, andhe's going to come back and on those rather small shoulders he carries a heavy burden.

MURROW: Thank you very much indeed, Walter Red Barber. I've been sitting here talking with Red Barber for a few minutes about the ballgame today. This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here is Bob Dixon.

ANNOUNCER: (C O M M E R C I A L) ... That's my word for today, and here's Mr. Murrow with his word for today.

MURROW: TheYankees are now two games up on the Dodgers; and Brooklyn has an uphill fight on its hands if it hopes to win the 1953 Series. Manager Dressen undoubtedly will have much to say to his team before tomorrow's game. He might quote Thomas Shelton's conclusion, that "nothing is lost that comes at last." Or, H. W. Beecher's remark "It is defeat that turns bone to flint; gristle to muscle. It is defeat that makes men invincible." Good Night and Good Luck!

ANNOUNCER: (C O M M E R C I A L) ... Listen to Murrow ...tomorrow. THIS IS THE CBS ... RADIO NETWORK.

Ed. trans.P.O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

THURSDAY - OCTOBER 1, 1952
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Adlai Stevenson says the President is "very much interested" in the idea of a non-aggression pact with Russia...to help relieve tension in Europe. Stevenson called on the President today...spent a half hour with him and Secretary of State Dulles... then attended a stag luncheon at the White House, at which sixteen other government leaders were present... Then he conferred with the President for another fifteen minutes. Stevenson later told reporters: The President is giving close study to the possibilities of an East-West non-aggression agreement, along with other plans to end the cold war. Stevenson explained that "if Russia was unwilling to accept the proposal it would be rather apparent that her peaceful professions are not as sincere as they might seem." He said the President agrees with him that our offer of a non-aggression pact would put the Russians on the spot. And Stevenson feels that at the very least such a proposal would clarify Russia's intentions if the Kremlin rejected them.

The President today used the Taft-Hartley Act to hurry an end to the strike of east coast longshoremen that began last midnight. This was the first time the President has used the law. He set up a board of inquiry that is to report back to him on Monday. He then could ask a Federal Court for an eighty-day cooling off period. The strike leaders promise to get their men back to work if an when an injunction is issued.

The President today also promised to give due consideration to the Republic of Panama's request for the return of lands granted to us in the past, but that are no longer needed for Panama Canal purposes. And he named Seldin Chapin, former Ambassador to the Netherlands, to be envoy to Panama. H. Freeman Mathews, deputy Undersecretary of State, will be the new Ambassador to the Netherlands.

Mr. Eisenhower also saw two A.F. of L. officials...Richard J. Gray of the Buil-

ding and Construction Trades and Maurice Hutcheson of the Carpenters. They sought the President's support for Taft-Hartley Law changes which would free construction industry workers from some of the law's restrictions. Both men said the President told them he's reached no definite conclusions on Taft-Hartley Law changes.

Secretary of State Dulles today signed a mutual defense treaty with South Korea. He said that an essential requirement for world peace and security "is the maintenance of our strength." The document had been negotiated with South Korean President Rhee when Mr. Dulles recently visited Korea. Mr. Dulles said today that if the Communists should make an unprovoked attack on South Korea in violation of the present armistice, we would react "immediately and automatically."

In Korea today, five hundred anti-Communist North Koreans rioted when they saw Polish and Czech Communist medical inspectors inside their stockades. The neutral Indian troops, in charge of the prisoners, called it a mass breakout attempt. They were forced to fire at the prisoners...killed one and wounded at least five. The Indians say some of their soldiers were injured. Diplomats at the United Nations were surprised by this news, because only last Monday India's delegate said Indian guards in Korea were not armed. There was no progress today on the matter of "explanations" to troops who do not want to go home. And neither side seems to be in any hurry to question these men.

The French announced today that their battalion that has fought with the allies in Korea will be transferred within the next few weeks to Indo-China.

The British Labor Party today rejected leftist demands for the withdrawal of American military forces from Britain. But the party did attack the recent American military alliance with Spain. A foreign policy resolution said: "The Labor Party believes that close co-operation with the United States is vital to Britain and the Commonwealth as a whole." And former Prime Minister Atlee appealed for an end to the British-American wrangling. He reminded the Labor delegates that Russia started the cold war and said he believes that as time goes on it will be found impossible to keep the peoples of Eastern Europe under the iron grip of the Kremlin. Atlee

also said: "We deplore the witch-hunting campaign in the United States. We should also guard against making hysterical outbursts against the United States."

The Vatican today imposed the penalty of excommunication on all Catholics in Poland who "sacriligiously raised their hands" against Stefan Cardinal Wicsinski. Excommunication cuts Catholics off from their church and deprives them of its sacraments.

And today Dr. Korowitz, the Polish diplomat seeking asylum in this country, broadcast a message to Poland, telling his former students at Krakow University to listen to their teachers in a "critical mood." Korowitz said that in most cases the professors do not believe what they teach...they are forced to say what they say... to conform to the Communist line.

In Egypt today a special three man court sentenced a former Premier, under King Farouk, to die on the gallows for treason and conspiracy with an unidentified foreign state.

In Washington today Commerce Secretary Weeks predicted that the nation will enter 1954 "at a good level of business and employment." He said despite some weaknesses in the economy, the country's economic foundations are secure and many fields of business activity are well ahead of last year. Reporters asked Weeks if he favors a general excise tax on manufacturers. He said he thought the Treasury will take a good look at the situation and come up with something a little different, more orderly and more beneficial to business in general, than the current excise taxes.

At the Yankee Stadium today the score: Yankees 4..Dodgers 2. That gives the Yankees two games, and that gives us our old friend and favorite baseball reporter, Red Barber, to tell us what happened: Red!

BARBER: Well, I think what happened, Ed, is that two fine professional squads got going and two old professional pitchers, both of them pitching very well, pitched until something broke it up and that something was Mickey Mantle's homerun in the eighth inning. That's it in a nugget, Ed.

MURROW: Well, Red, you were telling me earlier what you regarded as perhaps the

story behind the day's game, would you tell us that again?

BARBER: Well, as I was sitting with my wife in a box back of first base, right over my left were some gentlemen that I kept turning around and watching as the game went along because I got the feeling that they were having as much to do with the ball game as the Yankees themselves - they were Scout Tom Greenwade and all he contributed to the afternoon was that he signed Mantle to his first Yankee contract for $1100, and then there was Bill Skiff and also Johnny Noon and Paul Kritchel, all of them in the Yankee family.

MURROW: Well, what did they have to do with the game, Red?

BARBER: Well, they had been following the Dodgers for the last five or six weeks, and, Ed, maybe a lot of fans don't realize it but this baseball is a very complicated business with a great deal of planning - you just don't put two teams on the field and start at one o'clock. For example on the last western trip the Dodgers made everywhere the Dodgers played, Bill Skiff and Johnny Noon came very quietly into the ball park and sat and watched the game very quietly, but then, they were looking for something - they were looking to see what the Dodger hitters hit, what they didn't hit, how the opposing pitchers pitched, and so as they say in basebell they 'wrote the book' on the ball club. And in the person of Lopat this afternoon, the Yankees had a pitcher who had control, knew how to pitch, was able to read that book and - what's the word you fellows use, implement it?

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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go home, made a mass attempt to break out of their compounds in the neutral zone area. Indian guards killed two and wounded five others.. (in the second such incident in two days.) The Indian chairman of the neutral nation commission says the camp violence was the result of "well organized groups" formed before the prisoners were turned over to India by the allies. He said "the prisoners seemed to be misinformed by some interested party"..an obvious reference to the allies. And the allied officer in charge of prisoner matters, today informed the neutral Commission that we are FORMALLY protesting the commission's rules on handling the "explanations" to the men who do not want to go home. We say the commission's rules "include almost all of the proposals submitted by the communists" and practically none of ours. The Indian chairman of the commission says the prisoners will be told about the rules in a day or so.

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pushed around by anybody. And he advised the West to abandon the idea that "if you're not with us, you're against us."

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The British cabinet met in secret today. And the foreign office announced that Minister of State Lloyd has been called back from United Nations headquarters in New York to consult with foreign secretary Eden.

[redacted]

At the United Nations, Henry Ford the second, an alternate delegate, said that no nation can "go it alone" politically or economically. He said he was encouraged by Russia's decision to contribute to the U.N's program of technical aid to backward countries. Ford said the United States will live up to its pledge to make available 60 cents for every 40 cents contributed by other countries participating in the program.

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inspection team in Korea said today that there can be no liberation of countries now dominated by Russia--without war. The Voice of America broadcast much of what the Pole had to say about conditions in his homeland but it did not send overseas a reference to Poland expecting the United States to go to war to liberate Poland.

The Defense Department says it is considering an army proposal to level-off the number of volunteers and draftees taken into the armed services. This might stabilize the monthly draft calls at about 34-thousand men a month. The induction rate has been running at about 23-thousand men a month...but has gone as high as 46-thousand.

Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams said today that the cost of living has "almost been brought to a standstill". And Adams said: "most of our people refuse to believe that Russia has or soon will have practically every military secret and weapon advantage that we own." He said: "If ever there was a race of optomists we certainly are it."

The American Federation of Labor's official newspaper said today that Vice President Nixon is "a brash young man" who tried to sell "soft political soap" in his recent speech to the A.F. of L. convention.

In an editorial called "Death of a salesman" the [redacted] newspaper charges that Mr. Nixon "inadvertently" admitted that President Eisenhower had broken an agreement with former Labor Secretary Durkin. Both Nixon and the President have denied this.

Here in the East, the ports from Maine to Virginia, remained quiet as striking longshoremen waited for a Presidential Board of Inquiry to start investigating the dispute tomorrow.

[redacted]

In California, Governor Earl Warren held his last newsconference at Sacremento before flying to Washington..to become chief justice of the United States. The governor told the reporters:"As long as the affairs of government arekept before the people, we are in no grave danger. But if it ever comes to the point where public officers can and do keep affairs concealed from the light [redacted] of day..then we are in danger. He said open meetings between [redacted] reporters and public officials are "the greatest security against secrecy in government which is developing into one of the evils of our times."

In New Jersey, Federal Judge Philip Forman ordered the General Electric Company to give to the public its rights to existing patents on incandescent lamps and their parts. The order was made to enforce a 1949 ~~[illegible]~~ conviction of General Electric on charges of monopolizing the incandescent lamp industry in the United States. A vice president of General Electric said the company will have no statement until it has seen the decision.

At Ebbets Field today the score: Dodgers 3.... Yankees... 2

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Friday, October 2, 1953
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... Well, at Ebbets Field today the score: the Dodgers 3, the Yankees 2. And, again, "Red" Barber has been good enough to come along and talk with us about the game.

Red, what was the real story of today's game?

BARBER: Ed, there are so many stories that we could sit here all night and not nail them all down, but the big, bright, shining story, when you look at it, of course, is the little right-hander, Carl Erskine. When you think about it, I doubt that any pitcher ever carried the load of responsibility that Erskine carried on his shoulders when he went out to the mound at one o'clock this afternoon. He had been a discredited pitcher, wild, and hit hard in just the one inning he worked, the opening game, and the Dodgers went on to a defeat. The newspapers this morning had buried the Dodgers. When I went through the borough at noon it was very quiet as though they believed it was that way and Erskine knew that he held the key this afternoon to be returning to respect ofa fine ball club, to bringing the borough back to life. In fact, everybody connected with the National League was very depressed at noon today. I talked with a lot of club presidents and managers and you could just see the story that was in their mind. Here was a great ball club, the Dodgers, that had beaten them during the summer and yet was going no place against the Yankees and under that load Erskine went out and he really did a job. He not only broke a record, beating Emke (?)'s World Series total of strike-outs, thirteen, back in twenty-nine; he struck out fourteen. Dramatic highlight when he fanned the great pinch-hitter Mize in the ninth inning and Carl just ... he was just magnificent, Ed. I never saw him any better, never saw his fast ball any faster and his curve any sharperand his change of pace, sometimes it seems that over-hand change must have dropped two feet. I know it did on the third strike that Mize swung.

MURROW: Well, what about Campanella and the homer, Red?

BARBER: Well, there again is the big single dramatic impetus, but, before I go on to Campanella let me say this, Ed, that just as a person ... and I'm taking in this Series just as a person sitting in the stands and having a great time of it, but as a person I rejoiced to see Erskine win this game for this reason. He is as fine, as clean-thinking, as intelligent ... I don't know of anybody who is a finer man than ... and you know the old phrase, the nice guys finish last?

MURROW: Uh-huh!

BARBER: Well, there's a nice guy that finished on top and for Campanella. He's another nice guy, and, of course, he's had a terrible time with the bruised right hand. Oh, and by the way, Ed, how does a guy have the Edward R. Murrow luck?

MURROW: What do you mean, Red?

BARBER: Well, you got a brand-new TV show on CBS tonight. Ten-thirty, isn't it? "Person-to-Person."

MURROW: That's right!

BARBER: And you got a guy named Campanella as your guest?

MURROW: Yes!

BARBER: You didn't talk to Roy about this, did you?

MURROW: No! We didn't ... didn't write a script on this one, Red.

BARBER: Well, if you had you couldn't have written it as wonderfully, Ed. Anyhow, Roy has had the agonies (?), the pained (?) hand. He had the greatest years that a catcher had and he's had the most ignominious World Series up until the eighth inning today. In fact, he even froze on a wild pitch in the second inning and let Berra get down to second base. I never saw him do that before, but he made it all well in the eighth inning.

MURROW: Well, now, you were telling me something earlier, that you were not really watching Campanella or the ball game so much as Mrs. Campanella.

BARBER: Well, it's a funny thing, Ed. In that eighth inning when Roy strode up to the plate, I happened to notice from my seat that Mrs. Campanella was sitting down about four rows just in front of me and just in front of an open aisle and I had a clear shot at her and I thought to myself: "I'm going to watch Mrs. Campanella," and it was an odd thing. Mrs. Campanella did not see her husband come up to the plate. She did not see Raschi deliver that ball. For some reason, I don't know why, and I didn't want to go up and ask her, she was a very happy person at the end of the game, but she was looking, before Roy ever got into batter's box, she was looking steadily at the spot in the lower left-field stands that his ball dropped in and she never took her eye off that spot until after the ball was caught by a spectator up there. Now, there's always been a controversy about whether Babe Ruth did or did not call his famous home run shut in thirty-two against Charlie Rube (?), but there is no controversy about this. Mrs. Campanella from the time Roy started toward the plate kept looking steadily at the spot in the left-field stands and she kept looking there until the ball dropped.

MURROW: How do you account for that? (laughter)

BARBER: (unintelligible-interruption)

MURROW: (both speaking-unintelligible) .....something happened in a ball game that he cannot explain.

BARBER: Ed, how do you account for the fact that here on this night of nights you've got Roy as a guest on your first show at ten-thirty?

MURROW: Well, Red, you were also saying something about Jackie Robinson.

BARBER: Yes! Ed, Erskine, of course, is the knight-in-shining-armor and Campanella is the big dramatic hero that came down with the punch, but when you look at the ball game Robinson is an important key. I won't say he's the important key, but it was Jack who suddenly doubled in the fifth inning when the Dodgers were running behind and made Raschi balk. It set up a situation that ~~MMX~~ Cox could squeeze him in for one run to get Erskine even again. It was

Robinson with two men out and two strikes on him that singled to get in Brooklyn second run in the sixth inning. Now, take Robinson out of the ball game and with those dramatics otherwise there would have been (one word unintelligible).

MURROW: Well, thank you very much, Red Barber. Would you hazard that we will be here, talking about a World Series game again on Monday?

BARBER: I wouldn't have last night, but I will tonight.

MURROW: Thank you very much, indeed, Red Barber.

This is Ed Murrow.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Car diff (30)

Barber.

Erskine —

what was real story of the game.?

Campbell

Robinson

The heroes of today's game WAS the Brooklyn battery - Carl Erskine, the pitcher and Roy Campanella, his catcher. Campanella's winning homer was struck with a badly damaged hand. But it was probably as Dreyden said: "You often grow hard and stiffen with adversity." Tonite, if you have nothing better to do, perhaps you'd like to meet ROY AND the Campanella family in their home on my new CBS-Television series Person to Person - 10:30 New York Time.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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The Polish interpreter who recently fled from a Communist inspection team in Korea said today that there can be no liberation of countries now dominated by Russia - without war. The Voice of America broadcast much of what the Pole had to say about conditions in his homeland but it did not send overseas a reference to Poland expecting the United States to go to war to liberate Poland.

The Defense Department says it is considering an army proposal to level-off the number of volunteers and draftees taken into the armed services. This might stabilize the monthly draft calls at about 34-thousand men a month. The

induction rate has been running at about 23-thousand men a month, but has gone as high as 46-thousand.

Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams said today that the cost of living has "almost been brought to a standstill." And Adams said: "most of our people refuse to believe that Russia has or soon will have practically every military secret and weapon advantage that we own." He said: "If ever there was a race of optimists we certainly are it."

The American Federation of Labor's official newspaper said today that Vice President Nixon is "a brash young man" who tried to sell "soft political soap" in his recent speech to the AFL convention.

In an editorial called "Death of a salesman" the newspaper charges that Mr. Nixon "inadvertently" admitted that President Eisenhower has broken an agreement with former Labor Secretary Durkin. Both Nixon and the President have denied this.

Here in the East, the ports from Maine to Virginia, remained quiet as striking longshoremen waited for a Presidential Board of Inquiry to start investigating the dispute tomorrow.

In California, Governor Earl Warren held his last news conference at Sacremento before flying to Washington to become chief justice of the United States. The governor told the reporters: "As long as the affairs of government are kept before the people, we are in no grave danger. But if it ever comes to the point where public officers can and do keep affairs concealed from the light of day, then we are in danger. He said open meetings between reporters andpublic officials are "the greatest security against secrecy in government which is developing into one of the evils of our times."

At Ebbets Field today the score: Dodgers 3 - Yankees 2. And, again, "Red" Barber has been good enough to come along and talk with us about the game. Red, what was the real story of today's game?

BARBER: Ed, there are so many stories that we could sit here all night and not nail

them all down, but the big, bright, shining story, when you look at it, of course, is the little right-hander, Carl Erskine. When you think about it, I doubt that any pitcher ever carried the load of responsibility that Erskine carried on his shoulders when he went out to the mound at one o'clock this afternoon. He had been a discredited pitcher, wild, and hit hard in just the one inning he worked, the opening game, and the Dodgers went on to a defeat. The newspapers this morning had buried the Dodgers. When I went through the borough at noon it was very quiet as though they believed it was to respect of a fine ball club, to bringing the borough back to life. In fact, everybody connected with the National League was very depressed at noon today. I talked with a lot of club presidents and managers and you could just see the story that was in their mind. Here was a great ball club, the Dodgers, that had beaten them during the summer and yet was going no place against the Yankees and under that load Erskine went out and he really did a job. He not only broke a record, beating Emke's World Series total of strike-outs, thirteen, back in twenty-nine; he struck out fourteen. Dramatic highlight when he fanned the great pinch-hitter Mize in the ninth inning and Carl just - he was just magnificent, Ed. I never saw him any better, never saw his fast ball any faster and his curve any sharper and his change of pace, sometimes it seems that overhand change must have dropped two feet. I know it did on the third strike that Mize swung.

MURROW: Well, what about Campanella and the homer, Red?

BARBER: Well, there again is the big single dramatic impetus, but, before I go on to Campanella let me say this, Ed, that just as a person - and I'm taking in this Series just as a person sitting in the stands and having a great time of it, but as a person I rejoiced to see Erskine win this game for this reason. He is as fine, as cleaning-thinking, as intelligent - I don't know of anybody who is a finer man than - and you know the old phrase, the nice guys finish last?

MUR OW: Uh-huh!

BARBER: Well, there's a nice guy that finished on top and for Campanella. He's another nice guy, and, of course, he's had a terrible time with the bruised right

hand. Oh, and by the way, Ed, how does a guy have the Edward R. Murrow luck?

MURROW: What do you mean, Red?

BARBER: Well, you got a brand-new TV show on CBS ronight. Ten-thirty, isn't is? "Person-to-Person."

MURROW: Tha's right!

BARBER: And you got a guy named Campanella as your guest?

MURROW: Yes!

BARBER: You didn't talk to Roy about this, did you?

MURROW: No! We didn't - didn't write a script on t is one, Red.

BARBER: Well, if you had you couldn't have written it as wonderfully, Ed. Anyhow, Roy has had the agonies, the pained hand. He had the greatest years that a catcher ever had and he's had the most ignomonious World Series up until the eighth inning today. In fact, he even froze on a wild pitch in the second inning and let Berra get down to second base. I never saw him do that before, but he made it all well in the eighth inning.

MURROW: Well, now, you were telling me s mething earlier, that you were not really watching Campanella or the ball game so much as Mrs. Campanella.

BARBER: Well, it's a funny thing, Ed. In that eighth inning when Roy stroke up to the plate, I happened to notice from my seat that Mrs. Campanella was sitting down about four rows just in front of me and just in front of an open aisle and I had a clear shot at her and I thought to myself: "I'm going to watch Mrs. Campanella," and it was an odd thing. Mrs. Campanella did not see her husband come up to the plate. She did not see Raschi deliver that ball. For some reason, I don't know why, and I didn't want to go up and ask her, she was a very happy person at the end of the game, but she was looking, before Roy ever got into batter's box, she was looking steadily at the spot in the lower left-field stands that his ball dropped in and she never took her eye off that spot until after the ball was caught by a spectator up there. Now, there's always been a controversy about whether Babe Ruth did or did not call his famous home run shut in thirty-two against Charlie Rube, but there is

no controversy about this. Mrs. Campanella from the time Roy started toward the plate kept looking steadily at the spot in the left-field stands and she kept looking there until the ball dropped.

MURROW: How do you account for that?

BARBER: (unintelligible-interruption)

MUR OW: (both speaking-unintelligible) - something happened in a ball game that he cannot explain.

BARBER: Ed, how do you account for the fact that here on this night of nights you've got Roy as a guest on your first show at ten-thirty:

MURROW: Well, Red, you were also saying about Jackie Robinson.

BARBER: Yes! Ed, Erskine, of course, is the knight-in-shining-armour and Campanella is the big dramatic hero that came down with the punch, but when you look at the ball game Robinson is an important key. I won't say he's the important key, but it was Jack who suddenly doubled in the fifth inning when the Dodgers were running behind and made Raschi balk. It set up a situation that Cox could squeeze him in for one run to get Erskine even again. It was Robinson with two men out and two strikes on him that singled to get in Brooklyn second run in the sixth inning. Now, take Robinson out of the ball game and with those dramatics otherwise there would have been (one word unintelligible.)

MURROW: Well, thank you very much, Red Barber, would you hazard that we will be here, talkin about a World Series game again on Monday?

BARBER: I wouldn't have last night, but I will tonight.

MURROW: Thank you very much, indeed, Red Barber. This is Ed Murrow. I'll back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The heroes of today's game was the Brooklyn battery - Carl Erskine, the pitcher and Roy Campanella, his catcher. Campanella's winning homer was struck with a badly damaged hand. But it was probably as Dreyden said: "You often grow hard and stiffen with adversity." Tonight, if you have nothing better to do, perhaps you'd like to meet Roy and the Campanella family in their home on my new CBS-Television series "Person to Person" - 10:30 New York time.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday Oct 5, 1953

This is the news:

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Earl Warren, the former governor of California, today took the oath as the 14th chief justice of the United States./ The President was in the Supreme Court room when Chief Justice Warren promised to uphold the Constiution and administer justice to rich and poor alike.

Republican Senator Knowland, just back from a round-the-world tour, told reporters in Washington today he opposes any offer of a non-aggression pact to Russia--unless the Russians agree to permit free elections in all their satellite nations./ Only last week Adlai Stevenson said after a visit with the President that Mr. Eisenhower was "interested" in the [redacted] a non-aggression pact proposal./ But Senator Knowland says if we entered into such a pact with the Russians "it would make permanent the condition of [redacted] people in those nations who are suffering from Soviet tyranny. This would not be peace with honor but another Yalta or Munich." Senator Knowland also was critical of India./ He said the Indians [redacted] have pursued "a policy of yeilding to the Chinese Communists before any Korean peace conference has been held." He said:"India is handicapping peace as it

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In Korea, General Mark Clark has told the Neutral-nations Repatriation Commission that it's operating on the assumption that the 22-thousand Communist prisoners in their hands "actually desire repatriation." General Clark emphasized that the prisoners must have "freedom of choice" on whether to return home.

~~In Washington, South Korea's foreign minister called on the president and then said: If the Korean political conference fails to get started, it will be the responsibility of the Communists."~~

At the United Nations today, Turkey--with the support of the United States--beat out Poland for a seat on the Security Council. (It took eight secret ballots.) The other new Council members, as of the first of the year, will be Brazil and New Zealand.

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Here in New York, Federal Judge Weinfeld is considering the government's application. He could reach some decision tonight. Leaders of the striking Longshoremen say if the injunction is served on them tonight, the men will return to their jobs tomorrow.

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And in Indiana, General Bradley said today that the world needs the late Ernie Pyle as greatly today as it did in World War Two. In a ceremony dedicating a plaque to the memory of the late war correspondent, General [redacted] Bradley said:" I know that if he were here he would still be worrying about our soldiers, sailors and airmen; still be sensing the tragedy of war and still be carrying more than his share of front line anguish, of loneliness, of destruction, of death." General Bradley added :"Much of this is still with us in the world today and it still must

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At the Yankee Stadium today, the Yankees took their fourth game and the world series from the Dodgers.

Barber. — Comment on this. —
— Some occasion —

(4) —
— what kind of ones. —
— Venus — Cordgers?

Star —
goat? —
money. —
Strength.

Turning Point.

The Dodgers have now lost their second World Series in a row. But the President of the Dodgers, Walter O'Malley told newsmen:"We got beat and have no alibis but wait 'till next year." This reminds me of something Sam Walter Foss once said:"On the 32nd day of the 13th month of the 8th day of the week, on the 25th hour and the 61st minute, we'll find all things we seek."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, October 5, 1953
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... At the Yankee Stadium today the Yankees took their fourth game and the World Series from the Dodgers and here to comment on this rather sombre occasion is our old friend and colleague, "Red" Barber.

Red, why don't you tell us briefly what happened today?

BARBER: Well, it's hard to say briefly, Ed, unless you just wanted to give the score and congratulate the Yankees' Manager, Casey Stengel, and his players for an unprecedented triumph. Baseball has never seen a team win five successive pennants and five successive World Series and Stengel, of course, ... well, it's just a fantastic record. He's just won everything since he's been up at the Stadium. He's won the pennants and the championships. He's just the winning manager up there.

MURROW: Of course, no one has ever seen a team come up seven times to a World Series and fail to win, has it?

BARBER: No, that's the sad story of the bitter continuing frustration of Brooklyn so the records went in today in the World Series book, more for the Yankees' triumphs and for the Dodgers continued defeats, and, actually, I just came back from the Stadium and in both clubs' dressingrooms it leaves you all sort of torn to pieces. It's a hard thing to report. You see one group of athletes, and very deservedly, happy and rejoicing and yet just a few feet away in another clubhouse, pretty much left alone, other athletes completely dejected. In other words, the Brooklyn Club went out, did the very best that it could. Casey Stengel put his finger on it when he said to Manager Dressin: "This is the best National League team that we've beaten since I've been the Manager of the Yankees," but yet that team wasn't good enough.

MURROW: Well, Red, you've seen a lot of World Series. What kind of Series was this, would you say?

BARBER: This was a Series in which the pitchers had to pretty much throw-and-duck, by-and-large, Ed, because this was the Series that set records for the most hits, the most home runs. They were hitting the ball. Both clubs had power and both clubs used it. I think that last year's World Series was a much more closely (?) played Series with more dramatic tension and suspense and more brilliant fielding catchers. It went down to seven games and was ... practically every game was up for grabs all the way through.

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MURROW: And Stengel will be back, running the Yankees again next year, will he?

(?-indistinct-laughter)

BARBER: Yes, Ed, he said there's nothing out in California nearly as interesting as this.

MURROW: Well, thank you very much, indeed, Red Barber.

During the Series, "Red" Barber has been good enough to come along and chat with us each evening about the day's proceedings in the World Series.

This is Ed Murrow.

Ed. trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

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MURROW: And Stengel will be back, running the Yankees again next year, will he?

BARBER: Yes, Ed, he said there's nothing out in California nearly as interesting as this.

MURROW: Well, thank you very much, indeed, Red Barber. During the Series, "Red" Barber has been good enough to come along and chat with us each evening about the day's proceedings in the World Series.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Dodgers have not lost their second World Series in a row. But the President of the Dodgers, Walter O'Malley told newsmen: "We got beat and have no alibis but wait 'till next year." This reminds me of something Sam Walter Foss once said: "On the 32nd day of the 13th month of the 8th day of the week, on the 25th hour and the 61st minute, we'll find all things we seek." - Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday, Oct 6, 1953

This is the news:

The President said today, that unless the Russians join us in putting atomic energy to constructive uses, the world risks Hydrogen bomb suicide "with the erasure of cities, windrows of unidentifiable dead, mass destruction, and the possible doom of every nation and society." The President spoke of the atomic and hydrogen bombs for the third time in two weeks..at an Atlantic City meeting of the United Church Women of the National Council of Churches of Christ. He said that because Russia is dedicated to domination of the free world we are forced to concentrate on building stores of armamemnts..to deter attack. Mr. Eisenhower said that we and our allies must "build, maintain and pay for" a military might "assuring us reasonable safety from attack."

In Washington today Defense Secretary Wilson estimated that it will be three years before the Russians can deliver a hydrogen bomb attack on the United States. He thinks it would be "stretching it a bit" to say that Russia now has hydrogen bombs and the airplanes to deliver them. And he feels "the Russians are certainly not going to deliver one bomb with one plane and have nothing to back it up." Wilson says he thinks the Russians

are "three to four years back of us " in developing atomic weapons."

Over the week-end Chairman Cole of the Congressional atomic energy committee said he believes the Russians already have enough "deliverable" H-bombs to put us in real danger. And yet Val Peterson, the civilian defense chief, says he "assumes" that "no one has the hydrogen bomb yet."

Secretary of State Dulles said today that we AND our European allies are considering offering Russia formal guarantees against the rebirth of German militarism. [I'd like to discuss this suggestion in a few minutes.] The Secretary also told reporters we are not entirely happy about all actions being taken in Korea by the neutral nations Repatriation commission.

The Commission has now agreed not to attempt to force Communist prisoners who do not want to go home, to listen to Communist propagandists against their will. And today, the senior Indian officer in Korea, told reporters that his troops would not try to halt a mass break-out attempt of the anti-Communist prisoners..should one occur. He said this would lead to a "terrible slaughter." The Indian officer said his troops are not concerned with South Korean threats because the INDIANS have both the allied armies and the Communist forces "at Indian disposal."

In Philadelphia tonight, Attorney General Brownell said he wants the government to withdraw as quickly as possible from the many businesses into which it was drawn by the WARTIME seizure of enemy properties in this country. Brownell is going to ask Congress to simplify the public sale of such enemy properties. RANGING from the manufacture of safety pins to synthetic rubber plants.

The attorney general also announced today that seven more alleged Communist officials have been arrested on charges of conspiring to advocate the violent overthrow of the government. The arrests were made in Cleveland, Lorain and Steubenville Ohio and Newark, New Jersey. All seven persons arrested today are said to have been party officials in the Midwest.

Postmaster General Summerfield says his department must eventually start a huge building program. In some cities, he says, increased mail volume is now being handled on the sidewalks "because of inadequate facilities."

Along the East coast today, many striking longshoremen returned to work, after a federal court issued a 10-day anti-strike injunction..under the

Taft-Hartley act. But at some places along the New York and Brooklyn PIERS ~~docks~~ dock-hands failed to show up.

In Italy, the Chamber of Deputies unanimously approved a resolution demanding the return of all of the disputed territory of Trieste. Premier Pella told the Chamber that if the Trieste problem is solved, the Italian ratification of the European army pact would be "greatly facilitated.

And in London, the Colonial office announced that Britain is sending military and naval forces to British Guiana because of Communist "intrigues" there. The Colonial office says the forces are being sent "with the utmost dispatch".. in order to "preserve the peace and safety of all classes."

Secretary Dulles, in telling his press conference that the government is considering giving assurances to the Soviet Union against a German aggression, emphasized that he does not have in mind any sweeping treaty proposal, and would not consider underwriting the Kremlin's hold on its satellites in Eastern Europe. He was asked if any guarantee would be offered of Soviet boundaries. On that he was noncommital. He said many possible combinations of ideas are being discussed with Great Britain, France and West Germany, but he would not go into details.

Senator Knowland, Republican leader in the Senate, went on record yesterday as opposed to any non-aggression pact whatever with the Soviet Union, before free elections are permitted in the satellite countries. That, in effect, would rule out a non-aggression pact altogether. Mr.Knowland, however, said he was speaking only for himself. Mr.Dulles pointed out that he also is on record for the self-determination of the Eastern European satellites. But he refrained from ~~enforcing~~ saying that free elections ~~being~~ should be made a pre-condition of a non-aggression pact.

He pointed out that actually the Western Powers and the Soviet

Union already have a mutual pact of non-aggression in the charter of the United Nations. But Germany is not a member of the UN and hence is not bound by the charter. Germany's rearmament may be near with Germany's inclusion in a Western European federation. Mr. Dulles called that a special situation, which is why a special assurance to the Kremlin is being discussed. Sir Winston Churchill has suggested a new Locarno--a treaty to assure the Soviet Union against German attack, with the West pledged to help the Russians in that event, and to assure France of Russian help if she is attacked by Germany. But how to write a treaty that would not in effect guarantee Soviet and satellite frontiers obviously is a problem.

Germany's present frontiers were fixed at Potsdam, not finally but subject to review at the peace conference with Germany. At Potsdam the Western Powers promised to support the Soviet-German frontier in a final peace conference. Now the idea most in favor is a guarantee of Germany's frontiers not only with the Soviet Union but with Poland and Czechoslovakia. This would be meant to rule out a German war for lost territories in the East.

But this does not include any guarantee of Soviet frontiers elsewhere in Eastern Europe. It is not a delayed acquiescence to the

Soviet seizure of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

This question of recognizing the Soviet borders was a burning issue early in World War Two. It has not burned out. And it is appropriate at this time to add a hitherto unwritten paragraph to the history of how the United States once before balked the Kremlin from winning recognition of its Baltic seizure. It was done by Franklin D.Roosevelt. His stubborn refusal to sanction the British doing it prevented it being part of the treaty of alliance signed by Britain and the Soviet Union in 1942.

Sir Winston Churchill, in his history of the war does not point up this particular story. What has not been fully recorded is the fact that Ambassador Winant came to Washington in March 1942 for the express purpose of getting Mr. Roosevelt's consent to the inclusion of this recognition in the treaty between Britain & Russia then being drafted. Mr. Winant had had a hand in getting the treaty discussions started. The Russians at the time were already pressing for a second front, and faced the danger of a collapse on their own front against Germany. Mr. Winant thought he had a strong case. The proposed treaty was

going to bolster up the coalition with Russia, and reduce the danger of a separate peace between Stalin and Hitler.

True, Great Britain was pledged to the United States not to enter any secret agreement for territorial revision during the course of the war. But while Mr. Winant was in Washington Mr.Churchill cabled President Roosevelt a strong plea for an exception in this case. He includes it in his history. The increasing gravity of the war, he said, had led him to feel that the principle of the Atlantic Charter ought not to be construed so as to deny Russia the frontier she occupied when Germany attacked her. He conceded that what he called "a severe process of liquidating hostile elements in the Baltic states" had been used by the Russians when they took the regions. But he begged Mr.Roosevelt to give Britain a free hand to sign the treaty which Stalin wanted.

Ambassador Winant was given plenty of time to present his case to the President. He was taken by the Pres. on a two-hour motor ride. To Mr. Winant's dismay Mr. Roosevelt said no. He told his ambassador the American people would never tolerate the recognition in this way of the Baltic seizures. Mr.Winant argued that refusal might wreck the treaty negotiations with unforeseeable consequences. Mr.Roosevelt would not budge.

All that Sir Winston Churchill has to say on this, in his history of the war, is this laconic sentence: "The President and the State Department held to their position, and now, as will be seen, we eventually arrived at a better conclusion." He means that the Anglo-Soviet alliance was concluded without mention of frontiers. So history had been made on that unrecorded motor ride. A principle had prevailed over expediency. Though Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were not rescued, they were not irrevocably abandoned, not even to get an important treaty with the Kremlin. The doctrine of non-recognition of an seizure of territory is at best only a negative force. But what President Roosevelt refused to do in regard to the Baltic states in 1942 President Eisenhower is not likely to do today.

We were talking of the problems of international diplomacy and that delicate linw at which principle ends and expediency begins. History has proven that Publilius Syrus was right when he said:"You may often make excuses for another, but never for yourself." For as the Greek philosopher Fe-drus concluded:"Everyone is bound to bear patiently the results of his own example."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday
October 7, 1981

This is the news:

The body of six-year-old Bobby Greenlease, Junior, has been found in St. Joseph, Missouri. And the F.B.I. says he was kidnapped 9 DAYS AGO by Carl Austin Hall, a 37-year-old paroled convict, and Mrs. Bonnie Brown Heady, a woman with a long list of arrests. Both have been charged with extortion.. using the mails to send ransom notes and threats to the Greenlease family in Kansas City. The F.B.I. also reveals that the family turned over 600-thousand DOLLARS to Hall, to ransom their child. About half of the money has been recovered. Earlier, The F.B.I. in Washington said Hall had admitted killing the boy. A later announcement said he has not confessed. [redacted] Here's the story as the police and F.B.I. told it today. Hall convinced the Heady woman that Bobby Greenlease was really his son.. that he'd been adopted by the Greenleases, who refused to let him see the boy. Mrs. Heady is the woman who went to the Catholic school in Kansas City, pretended she was Bobby's aunt, said the mother was sick, and took the boy away with her. Mrs. Heady says she did not know what happened to the boy until she FOUND OUT TODAY THAT [redacted] he was dead. Her story is that she met Hall, after she left the school, and turned

the youngster over to him. Hall says he turned the boy AND A REVOLVER, over to one Thomas John Marsh, another former convict. Hall says Marsh took the boy to Mrs. Heady's home in St. Joseph. Hall says THAT A DAY OR SO later he found the youngster dead OF A BULLET WOUND -- in Mrs. Heady's house. He became frantic..didn't know what to do.. finally buried the boy in the back yard..pretended to cover the ground with flowers. Hall also admits that by mail and phone he asked for the 600-thousand dollar ransom. It was delivered..the culmination of two years of Hall's planning. Then Hall says a strange woman robbed him of 300-thousand and finally the police found the rest when, acting on a TAXI DRIVER'S tip about a free spender, they arrested him in a St. Louis hotel. Hall has been out of the Missouri State penitentiary on parole since last April. He had been sentenced on a robbery charge. Now Hall and Mrs. Heady have been charged with extortion.. face maximum penalties of 20 years in prison and a 5-thousand fine or both. The police are searching for the Thomas John Marsh whom KIDNAPPER Hall accuses of having killed six year old Bobby Greenlease.

In Washington today Senator Kefauver called on the President to take "immediate steps" to clear up the confusion created by recent statements by government officials on Russia's possession of the Hydrogen bomb. [redacted] 7'D

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like to examine some of the reasons for the confusion in a few minutes.

At the United Nations today, informed sources said that India had complained to the U.N. and the United States, against South Korean threats to attack Indian troops in Korea. (who are in charge of prisoners in the neutral area.) And these same sources say the United States has assured India and the U.N., that we will try to prevent any unexpected military action against the Indians by South Korean troops. Today, the Chinese Communists said any such action by the South Koreans would have serious consequences. And the American representative, General Bryan, said we understand our responsibilities and will discharge them. The Communists demanded that the time for "explaining" things to the prisoners of war who do not want to go home, should be extended. We refuse such an extension.

Pakistan today asked the United Nations for a roundtable conference of all French and Moroccan political parties, to settle Morocco's claims for independence.

The British today prepared to send their second largest aircraft carrier, the Implacable, to British Guiana..with reinforcements to protect the colony against "Communist intrigues." Three other warships, with troops,

are already on the way.

In East Berlin today Communist Leader Wilhelm Pieck was re-elected for another four year term as president of East Germany. He pledged to keep working for "unity of our fatherland." ~~And on this fourth anniversary of the communist government in East Germany, my colleague Richard C. Hottelet cables that the Kremlin today made it clear that it will not loten its position in Germany and is determined to support the Ulbricht regime there.~~ But for President Pieck there were difficulties. A "premature" fireworks display drowned out most of his big speech, and East Germans who were herded into Marx-Engels Square to hear it, managed to pile their placards of Pieck in corners and leave the area long before the speech was over.

Much talk has been heard in Washington about a new policy of confiding to the American people the facts about the atomic danger. The name given the policy was "Operation Candor." Yesterday four key men in the Administration talked about the danger. They were the President himself, Secretary of State Dulles, Defense Secretary Wilson and Civil Defense Administrator Val Petersen. All men who have access to the whole book. One thing is sure, these four simultaneous pronouncements were not part of Operation Candor. For while they were candid, they did not fit together into anything recognizable as a national policy. No one trying to piece them together would think [redacted] he knew more than he had known before about the atomic danger and how to meet it.

Civil Defense Administrator Petersen said he believed atomic war was inevitable. He also said he was speaking for himself in voicing that view. One must be thankful for that. He said he doubted whether mankind would be sensible enough, soon enough, to escape the disaster of atomic war. He may be right. But saying so ~~does~~ ~~not further~~ does not further national policy, and does not help national policy.

Secretary Wilson was confronted at a press conference, with a report made by Defense Mobilizer Arthur Fleming to the effect that

the Russians now have the hydrogen bomb, and can drop it on any American target they choose. Mr. Wilson asserted that in his opinion it would be three years before the Russians would have both the bomb and the planes to deliver it--planes, that is, that can fly from Russian bases, to American targets and return. Mr.Wilson sounded as though he were trying to allay or avert alarm. He spoke of America's long geographical isolation, which had kept this country from being accustomed to the danger of attack. The French and Germans, he remarked, lived for generations facing each other, and both had possessed armies all that time. "I don't think we should be too panicky" he said.

At the same time President Eisenhower was candidly telling church women in Atlantic City that there are only two alternatives, one being cooperation for peace and prosperity, the other an arms race ending in sudden and mass destruction, the erasure of cities and the possible doom of every nation and society. The physical security of American homes, he said, had almost totally disappeared before the long-range bomber and the destructive power of a single bomb.

Secretary Dulles yesterday was not talking so much of the atomic danger itself, as he was of the necessity of testing Soviet sincerity in the search

for peace by negotiation. But this was a sequel to his statement to the United Nations and the AFL that mankind now has the power to destroy itself, and must learn how to control that power.

Representative W.Sterling Cole, chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy said he had given up the hope for a balanced budget, because of the necessity for spending ten billion dollars, on additional defense of this continent. But Secretary Wilson said yesterday he was not upsetting his defense program, not to spend any ten billions, or even two billions. All he would admit to be desirable was an additional spending half a billion, or a little more.

The question in a New York Times head-line today reads: "Candor or Confusion?" Obviously little is being done to help administration leaders to say the same things, with the same emphasis, agree to the same basic facts and lead up to the same conclusions in their public utterances. ~~President Eisenhower has around him men credited with good intuitions about psychological warfare. Such telents might be used on the home front in working out a campaign that will convince Americans about the nature of the atomic danger and the wisest way to deal with it.~~

~~It is a widely accept truism that in the atomic age the only~~

~~total security is in total disarmament. It is just as widely accepted that this is not now attainable, even though it should remain the utlimate objective. But something is attainable, and the people are entitled to hear what it is.~~ But if one man in authority says the Russians can wipe out our cities, and another says they cannot, at least not yet, and we must get used to the idea, even if they can, and still another throws up his hands and says the atomic war is bound to come anyhow, some people will be frightened but many may not believe there is any real danger. And that itself would be be a very real danger.

President Eisenhower is reported to have dropped a plan to take national leaders along with him, on a series of television appearances in Operation Candor. Instead he is said to have decided on making a number of pronouncements himself, of which yesterday's was the first. Yesterday he was eloquent about the need for a strong America, strong in spiritual values as well as weapons. He pleaded the necessity of a stockpile of atomic weapons, but he also stressed his commitment to the long, tortuous road to peace. That was sound enough doctrine. But the speech did not reconcile the dissimilarities of the statements of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Petersen and Mr.

Cole. If the President is going to conduct Operation Candor, it ~~had~~ might best be left to him. But if the others feel obliged to chime in, they should ~~im~~ say what clearly represents a concerted judgment based on the appraisal of the same facts.

That is not said to suggest that any set of men must agree on the mathematical estimate of danger, or ~~know on what~~ guess the same day when the Russians will be able to push ~~through~~ seventy percent of their bombers through our continental air defenses. Such things are intangibles. But a national policy must not be intangible, and if the public is to accept it and implement it, the leaders had better find out what it is, and then talk about it as though they knew.

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It is apparent that our foreign policy - much like an army - requires leadership and one set briefing, if the troops are to follow intelligently. Candor is helpful. It is not always easy to follow Oscar Wilde's advice that "Whenever one has anything unpleasant to say, one should always be quite candid." But as Montaigne insisted:"One should not be ashamed to say what one is not ashamed to think."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

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strong America, strong in spiritual values as well as weapons. He pleaded the necessity of a stockpile of atomic weapons, but he also stressed his commitment to the long, tortuous road to peace. That was sound enough doctrine. But the speech did not reconcile the dissimilarities of the statements of Mr. Wilson, Mr. Petersen and Mr. Cole. If the President is going to conduct Operation Candor, it might best be left to him. But if the others feel obliged to chime in, they should say what clearly represents a concerted judgment based on the appraisal of the same facts.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It is apparent that our foreign policy - much like an army - requires leadership and one set briefing if the troops are to follow intelligently. Candor is helpful. It is not always easy to follow Oscar Wilde's advice that "Whenever one has anything unpleasant to say one should always be quite candid." But as Montaigne insisted: "One should not be ashamed to say what one is not ashamed to think."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday - October 8, 1953

This is the news:

The President said today that Russia now has the capability of atomic attack on us, and this capability will increase wih the passage of time. At a White House news conference, the President took note of recent conflicting statements by Administration leaders on Russia's atomic and hydrogen bomb capabilities. He then read a statement containing these "facts;"

[redacted].

This past August we learned, through intelligence channels, that The RUSSIANS [redacted] tested an atomic device "in which some part" of the explosive force was derived from what is known as the hydrogen bomb. We know too that the Russians now possess a stockpile of atomic weapons of conventional types. And the President says we must conclude that their August explosion was produced by a weapon, or the forerunner of a weapon, of power "far in excess" of the conventional type. As for our atomic position, Mr. Eisenhower does not intend to disclose our strength. But he Does [redacted] say we have a number of atomic weapons. Our strength is large, and increasing steadily. The President hopes we will never again be [redacted] engaged in war. And he told the reporters he has asked all members of the Administration not to comment on Russia's "nuclear possibilities" unless they first check with the

atomic energy commission.

Mr. Eisenhower today announced the appointment of a new secretary of labor, to replace the resigned Martin Durkin. The new secretary will be James P. Mitchell, a 52-year-old resident of Spring Lake, New Jersey. Mitchell served during W.W.TWO as head of the war department's personnel division; he was formerly in charge of personnel at Macys department store, and was later vice president in charge of labor relations at Bloomingdales, another New York department store. Recently he has been assistant army secretary for manpower. The President says he is a man of extraordinary ability, great character, and long experience in labor relations.

Al Hayes, the president of the A.F of L. Machinists calls the appointment "incredible". (the same word the late Senator Taft used to describe the appointment of Durkin, a Democrat.) Mitchell is a registered Republican. There is no comment from A.F. of L. President Meany. But C.I.O. President Reuther says Mitchell has labor's good will, and will be given every cooperation as long as "he strives to carry out the purposes for which the Department of Labor was established."

The State Department today sent the Chinese and North Korean Communists a fourth message, asking when they'll be ready to start the Korean political conference. We say an early reply is "imperative." And in Korea tonight we have been asked to tell the United Nations REPATRIATION Commission, why we are "delaying" the construction of a center where prisoners of war can be talked to by the Communists. And the Pentagon says that most of the 7,955 AMERICANS missing in action in Korea "must eventually be presumed dead." The latest death figure for Korea was 25- thousand 604. If all the missing men are dead the figure would rise to 33, 600.

The United States and Great Britain announced today that they are turning over Zone A in Trieste..including the port city of Trieste..to Italy. We will withdraw the 7-thousand allied troops there now, as soon as practicable. The State Department says we believe this will contribute to the "stabilization of a situation which has disturbed Italo-Yugoslav relations in recent years." (I'd like to examine this development in a few minutes.)

British Foreign Secretary Eden told a Conservative Party really in Margate, England, that the West plans a new approach to Russia for world-peace based on guarantees agains aggression. He said:"I

think something [redacted] can be worked out." Eden also offered the Russians Big Four talks at "any level." And he said Britain's first foreign policy aim is to maintain the unity and strength of the western [redacted] alliance.

In St. Louis tonight, former President Truman said the economic policies of the Eisenhower Administration follow the thinking of "men who have neither faith nor vision." He said the policies are being laid down by those whom he describes as "penny pinching minds..exponents of a little America."

In Kansas City [redacted] police and the F.B.I. indicate they have doubts over whether a third person was involved in the kidnap-murder of Bobby Greenlease, Junior. The F.B.I. is withholding a nation wide search for [redacted] Thomas Marsh whom arrested kidnapper Carl Austin Hall accuses of murdering the boy. The F.B.I. says their are "inconsistencies" in Hall's story.

Swing Oct 8

The decision of the United States and Great Britain--France concurring--

to turn over Trieste city and the rest of Zone A [redacted] to Italy [redacted] may mean the beginning

of the end of the longdrawn controversy between Italy and Jugoslavia.

The first reaction from Jugoslavia is distinctly unfavorable. But mild rejoicing was reported from Rome. ~~Reuter reports from Rome that~~ The Italian government will accept the

occupation of Trieste and anticipates an early and triumphant

entry of Italian troops into the city. Well-informed diplomats in

Washington say they believe that negotiations now ~~are~~ seem be possible.

They think that Marshall Tito wants to negotiate. They recognize that

both sides have dug themselves in, and asked for everything. The

proposed settlement, giving Zone A to Italy leaves Jugoslavia Zone

B. ~~And~~ so both sides ~~are~~ are sure to be somewhat dissatisfied. In Belgrade Vice-Premier Eduard ~~Edward~~ Kardelj said:"We cannot leave to the mercy of Italians tens

of thousand of Solvenes living in Trieste." He added that Jugoslavia

is not ready to agree to the decision and will take all measures at

its disposal under the United Nations Charter. But mention of the

charter is reasuring, certainly more so than speculation that Tito

might move troops up to Trieste to protect the Slavs in the city.

~~Young~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ord Jugoslavs paraded the streets of Belgrade tonight shouting:"We

and windows were broken in the United States, British and Italian embassies

will give up our lives but not Trieste." But since Trieste is not historically or racially a Slavic city this show of patriotism will not necessarily tie Tito's hands if he chooses to negotiate.

Trieste has long been one of Europe's chronic trouble breeders.

The decision of the United States and Great Britain--France concurring--to get out of Zone A of the Trieste Free Territory and turn it over to Italy for administration may bring in sight the end of dispute that a few weeks ago had Italy and Jugoslavia close to the use of troops in the disputed contested region. Trieste has been one of Europe's chronic trouble-breeders. It contains the ingredients of the worst kind of trouble. The formula recipe was is some six parts of national prestige, three parts of traditional racial rivalry, one part of economic viability. and That is a pretty deadly recipe formula. Without any outside interference Trieste has offered all the trouble that could be ~~riddled out~~ surmounted. But there was has been outside interference.

¶ Here was territory that had been for long was Austrian, with the Italians clamoring for liberation. It became Italian after World War One, and then was both boosted and battered by Mussolini. It was occupied by the Nazis in World War Two, and when the Nazis collapsed was teken over by Tito's partisans and held for eighty days till it was occupied by British and American troops. The city of Trieste was mostly Italian, the hinterland around it mostly Slavic. The city lived more from trade with Austria and Jugoslavia than with Italy. ¶ The Americans and British occupied and governed Trieste itself as Zone A. Tito kept the

hinterland as Zone B.

Tito wanted both zones. He was in the Kremlin camp, and Stalin tried to get it for him with no success. Tito thought he didn't try hard enough which was one reason (happens to be) of many for his desertion to the West.

¶ But It was before his desertion that the psychological warfare practitioners in the State Department thought up a maneuver that turned out to be a highly expensive piece of (outside) meddling. Before the 1948 election they told the Italian people it was American and British policy to give all the Trieste territory to Italy, that is, both Zone A and Zone B. They did this to assure the election of Alcide De Gasperi's Christian Democrats. It was good election strategy. DeGasperi won. But by the time he tried to cash in on the promise Tito had come over to the West and DeGasperi was told curtly to negotiate directly with him.

¶ It is to the wholly unmerited credit of the United States that the Italian people did not believe we had just been playing politics in promising them both zones of the Trieste territory. They could not imagine our doing anything so sordid as to promise something simply to win an election. And even though Tito appeared in the Western Club as a kind of new-member-on-probation they could not see how that changed the value of a promise. Trieste became the

dearest aspiration of all Italians.

¶ At the time of the first NATO meeting in Rome (two years ago) Italy was being lifted up to the full dignity of equality in the Western Alliance, and for an ex-enemy and recent fascist this meant something. But the Italian people were utterly blind to any benefits to them from NATO. All they asked while the Rome meeting was going on was what date it would set for Italy to get Trieste.

¶ A whole sequence of threatening moves resulted from the pledge to Italy. They came to a head a few weeks ago when Italy appeared to be on the verge of mobilizing on the Jugoslav border. Now it is fondly believed Premier Pella can relax. He had skillfully used the Trieste issue to bolster up his weak political position at home. He had let it be known that if he did not get something tangible in Trieste he would resign. A general election in which he joined hands with all but the extreme communists in the name of nationalism might easily bring him victory and put Italy definitely into the neutralist camp. That would have been the end of NATO, of European federation and the Defense Community. It may be that this threat--or say, this possibility--that decided Washington and London to act. What they have done will

not delight anyobdy. But it is hoped it will end by untying a bundle of tensions.

In international diplomacy, a promise or pledge can be at the same time ~~both~~ a useful and a dangerous thing. It is probably true, as Sam Slick once said that "mankind lives on promises." But it is equally true as Charles Spurgeon and Owen Feltham remarked that:"Promises don't fill the belly...promises may get friends, but it is performance that nurses and keeps them."

Goodnite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The President said today that Russia now has the capability of atomic attack on us, and this capability will increase with the passage of time. At a White House news conference, the President took note of recent conflicting statements by Administration leaders on Russia's atomic and hydrogen bomb capabilities. He then read a statement containing these "facts;" This past August we learned, through intelligence channels, that the Russians tested an atomic device "in which some part" of the explosive force was derived from what isknown as the hydrogen bomb. We know too that the Russians now possess a stockpile of atomic weapons of conventional types. And the President says we must conclude that their August explosion was produced by a weapon, or the forerunner of a weapon, of power "far in excess" of the conventional type. As for our atomic position: Mr. Eisenhower does not intend to disclose our strength. But he does say we have a number of atomic weapons. Our strength is large and increasing steadily. The President hopes we will never again be engaged in war. And he told the reporters he has asked all members of the Administration not to comment on Russia's "nuclear possibilities" unless they first check with the atomic energy commission.

Mr. Eisenhower today announced the appointment of a new secretary of labor to replace the resigned Martin Durkin. The new secretary will be James P. Mitchell, a 52-year-old resident of Spring Lake, New Jersey. Mitchell served during World War Two as head of the war department's personnel division; he was formerly in charge of personnel at Macy's department store, and was later vice president in charge of labor relations at Bloomingdales, another New York department store. Recently he has been assistant army secretary for manpower. The president says he is a man of extraordinary ability, great character and long experience in labor relations.

Al Hayes, the president of the AFL Machinists calls the appointment

"incredible" - the same word the late Senator Taft used to describe the appointment of Durkin, a Democrat. Mitchell is a registered Republican. There is no comment from AFL President Meany. But CIO President Reuther says Mitchell has labor's good will and will be given every cooperation as long as "he strives to carry out the purposes for which the Department of Labor was established."

The State Department today sent the Chinese and North Korean Communists a fourth message asking when they'll be ready to start the Korean political conference. We say an early reply is "imperative." And in Korea tonight we have been asked to tell the United Nations Repatriation Commission why we are "delaying" the construction of a center where prisoners of war can be talked to by the Communists. And the Pentagon says that most of the 7,955 Americans missing in action in Korea "must eventually be presumed dead." The latest death figure for Korea was 25-thousand 604. If all the missing men are dead the figure would rise to 33,600.

The United States and Great Britain announced today that they are turning over Zone A in Trieste including the port city of Trieste to Italy. We will withdraw the 7-thousand allied troops there now as soon as practicable. The State Department says we believe this will contribute to the "stabilization of a situation which has disturbed Ital-Yugoslav relations in recent years." I'd like to examine this development in a few minutes.

British Foreign Secretary Eden told a Conservative Party rally in Margate, England, that the West plans a new approach to Russia for world peace based on guarantees against aggression. He said: "I think something can be worked out." Eden also offered the Russians Big Four talks at "any level." And he said Britain's first foreign policy aim is to maintain the unity and strength of the western alliance.

In St. Louis tonight, former President Truman said the economic policies of the Eisenhower Administration follow the thinking of "men who have neither faith nor vision." He said the policies are being laid down by those whom he describes as "penny pinching minds - exponents of a little America."

In Kansas City, police and the FBI indicate they have doubts over whether a third person was involved in the kidnap-murder of Bobby Greenlease, Junior. The FBI is withholding a nation wide search for Thomas Marsh whom arrested kidnapper Carl Austin Hall accuses of murdering the boy. The FBI says there are "inconsistenci in Hall's story.

The decision of the United States and Great Britain - France concurring - to turn over Trieste city and the rest of Zone A to Italy may mean the beginning of the end of the longdrawn controversy between Italy and Yugoslavia. The first reaction from Yugoslavia is distinctly unfavorable. But world rejoicing was reported from Rome. The Italian government will accept the occupation of Trieste and anticipates an early and triumphant entry of Italian troops into the city. Well-informed diplomats in Washington say they believe that negotiations now will be possible. They think that Marshall Tito wants to negotiate. They recognize that both sides have dug themselves in, and asked for everything. The proposed settlement, giving Zone A to Italy leaves Yugoslavia Zone B so both sides are sure to be somewhat dissatisfied.

In Belgrade Vice-Premier Eduard Kardelj said: "We cannot leave to the mercy of Italians tens of thousands of Solvenes living in Trieste." He added that Yugoslavia is not ready to agree to the decision and will take all measures at its disposal under the United Nations Charter. But mention of the charter is reasuring, certainly more so than speculation that Tito might move troops up to Trieste to protect the Slavs in the city. Yugoslavs paraded the streets of Belgrade tonight shouting: "We will give up our lives but not Trieste," and windows were broken in the United States, British and Italian embassies. But since Trieste is not historically or racially a Slavic city this show of patriotism will not necessarily tie Tito's hands if he chooses to negotiate.

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Here was territory that for long was Austrian, with the Italians clamoring for liberation. It became Italian after World War One, and then was both boosted and battered by Mussolini. It was occupied by the Nazis in World War Two, and when the Nazis collapsed was taken over by Tito's partisans and held for eighty days till it was occupied by British and American troops. The city of Trieste was mostly Italian, the hinterland around it mostly Slavic. The city lived more from trade with Austria and Yugoslavia than with Italy.

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But it was before his desertion that the psychological warfare practitioners in the State Department thought up a maneuver that turned out to be a highly expensive piece of outside meddling. Before the 1948 election they told the Italian people it was American and British policy to give all the Trieste territory to Italy, that is, both Zone A and Zone B. They did this to assure the election of Alcide De Gasperi's Christian Democrats. It was good election strategy. DeGasperi won. But by the time he tried to cash in on the promise Tito had come over to the West and DeGasperi was told Curtly to negotiate directly with him.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: In International diplomacy a promise or pledge can be at the same time a useful and a dangerous thing. It is probably true, as Sam Slick once said that "mankind lives on promises." But it is equally true as Charles Spurgeon and Owen Feltham remarked that: "Promises don't fill the belly - promises may get friends but it is performance that nurses and keeps them."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday, October 9, 1953

This is the news:

We have again warned the South Korean government, that it must do nothing, which would disrupt the peaceful repatriation of war prisoners. [This applies to possible attacks against Indian troops handling the exchange...or any effort on the part of South Koreans to inspire another mass outbreak of anti-communist prisoners.] (There are 22-thousand 6-hundred Chinese and North Koreans who have refused to return home. They are now waiting to hear Communist arguments, on why they should change their minds.)

India's Prime Minister Nehru told newsmen that these prisoners must be given 90-days in which to be questioned, otherwise the peace will be endangered. Nehru also described the South Korean government as "utterly irresponsible." In our note to the South Koreans, they were told that we intend to carry out our responsibility to maintain security. We urged: "moderation...forebearance...patience and restraint."

The South Korean Foreign Minister, here in New York, said that his government is prepared to excercise "moderation". But insists that the 22-thousand 6-hundred Chinese and North Korean prisoners, be given a real "freedom of choice."

Early tonite, the State Department made known that it approves Britain's action in removing from office the Prime Minister of British Guiana - along with five members of his cabinet. The British accused all six of "supporting communist fronts, even seeking to undermine Boy Scout troops." Our statement on British Guiana says in part:"We are gratified by Britain's firm action...we would be gravely concerned if British Guiana fell victim to the international communist conspiracy." There have been no demonstrations in the country so far, even though a state of emergency has been posted. The people were told that if they cause no disturbances, the long-awaited cricket match with Trinidad will go on as scheduled. The first reaction from Moscow is a newspaper editorial saying that "Britain is trying to supress a national liberation movement."

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In Washington, the President told a group of International legislators today that:"free government can not exist in any one nation alone, if it is surrounded by dictators." He said he is convinced that "free men can govern themselves...and that there can be no future for civilization unless the conference table supplants the battleground, when disputes arise."

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Next Tuesday, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower will drive to Hershey, Pennsylvania to attend a hundred dollar a plate supper honoring the President on his 63rd Birthday.

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And that tropical storm which hit portions of the Florida coast, now appears to be heading out over the Atlantic - with the worst apparently over.

Edward R. Murrow: October 9, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

I have here a page-and-a-half mimeographed document. It is Special Regulation Number 1 - 101 - 10. It is from the Department of the Army, by order of the Secretary of the Army, and General Ridgway, Chief of Staff. Its subject is "letters and gifts to military personnel." The first paragraph says that mail call is a very special event in the Army, respected as such by all commands, under all conditions. The Army recognizes the importance of personal mail in maintaining morale and public understanding, in times of emergency, and in routine peacetime duty. In other words, mail from home or friends is a good thing.

Then we come to the second paragraph which says it is a known fact that "subversive elements have employed personal correspondence channels for propaganda purposes, and for the accumulation of information which may be interpreted into intelligence of value, to an enemy or potential enemy." The Special Regulation says that through such channels Intelligence information may be accumulated with respect to the meteorological study, strength, state of training, equipment, morale and so forth. The Army doesn't want any exchange of personal communication between persons not previously known to each other. Agencies or commands of the Army Establishment will not assist or participate in the development of any exchange of

correspondence between military personnel and others, whose purpose and identity is unknown to the military recipient of such correspondence. The Army will actively discourage soldiers from participating in pen pal clubs, chain letters, round robins, or other "blind" correspondence. It will also discourage correspondence with people who send gifts to soldiers, when the soldier doesn't know the sender personally, or the reason for the gift. Letters, cards or other messages acknowledging such gifts should be brief, "preferably showing only the signature of the recipient, and containing no additional information concerning the individual, his family, friends or his unit."

In paragraph 4, the Department of the Army recognizes that the provisions of these regulations impose difficulties on well-meaning persons and organizations, seeking the names and addresses of army personnel, in order to establish an innocent and morale-lifting interchange of correspondence with military personnel who are unknown to those making the request. But the Army must be governed by the requirements of security, and by the knowledge that subversive interests often hide behind the facade of good appearance.

Paragraph 5 of this regulation says that it shall receive the

widest possible dissemination throughout the Army, for the information and guidance of all agencies, commands and individuals. Press releases will be made locally in order that the necessity for this action will be "fully understood by the public." XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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could by corresponding with some soldier he or she had never met. If the Army can't indoctrinate the troops with a sense of security and mission, that certainly can't be accomplished by reducing the flow of mail incoming and outgoing. But this is the Army way of doing things. It may be that at some time a dictatorship in peace or in war has issued a similar regulation regarding correspondence by the members of its armed forces. But we have not been able to find an instance where a nation at peace, preparing mightily to defend the rights and freedom of the individual, has issued such an order.

This reporter has known too many American soldiers to believe, one, that they are so puny in belief and conviction as to require this sort of protection; or, two, that it can be enforced in peacetime. The title of this Special Regulation again is: "Letters and Gifts to Military Personnel". It is my opinion that it is a gift to those in friendly and hostile countries who contend that we restrict our freedom while preparing to defend it. The Army may have a case for this regulation, but if it has the case has not been made.

Throughout all of history, efforts have been made to try and control the workings of the human mind. But whether it be speeches, indirect pressures, or letters, Ralph Waldo Emerson was right when he said:"An invasion of armies can be resisted, but an invasion of ideas can not." P.W. Bridgman summed it up by concluding:"There is no adequate defense, except stupidity, against the impact of a new idea."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1953
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Monday 10/12/53

This is the news:

The United States today offered to meet the Communists in Korea at Panmunjom two weeks from today. After consultation with the other allied nations that fought in Korea we told the enemy we would discuss the time and place of the proposed political conference. But we will not discuss the Communists' attempt to (HAVE) neutral nations join the conference. We are also willing to confer, at Panmunjom, on the composition of a political conference scheduled to follow the Korean conference. At the White House today the President told Madame Pandit of India that we'll do all we can to make the work of the neutral nations commission in Korea an easier task. The President expressed appreciation for India's role on this commission. And as the Communists announced their willingness to start "explaining" later this week to prisoners who do not want to return home, we protested that the enemy has violated the armistice agreement by building up his air forces in North Korea. In Seoul, a South Korean spokesman had a sharp answer for Indian Prime Minister Nehru's statement that the South Korean government is "utterly irresponsible". The spokesman said this is "the mouthing of a satellite of the Kremlin."

Both the Kremlin and Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia today protested the Anglo-American decision to turn the Administration of Trieste's Zone A over to the Italians. The Russians, in a formal note, say this is a grave violation of the Italian peace treaty. And, they say, "it may evoke new difficulties in this area of Europe." Marshal Tito in somewhat similar protests to Washington, London and the United Nations says a threat to the peace now exists in Trieste. He says the Anglo-American decision "is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security." Tito wants direct talks with the United States, Great Britain and Italy. #

A spokesman for the Italian foreign ministry says this is just a stall.. but Italy is willing if the Allies first give her control of Zone A.

In Belgrade today, Yugoslav mobs burned British Library papers and slugged William B. King, the director of the United States Information Service. And in Rome Italian and allied officials express the belief that Marshal Tito is bluffing.. that "the storm will die down." But the Yugoslav ambassador who spent 50-minutes with Secretary of State Dulles today called the situation in Trieste "really grave."

The United States today announced an agreement with the Greek

government whereby the Greeks give us permission to use an undisclosed number of Greek air and naval bases. The Greeks say this will strengthen the North Atlantic alliance.

In British Guaiana today a general strike was called by the lefist cabinet ministers who were recently ousted by the British. The major effects of the strike in sugar factories was hard to judge because today was a holiday.. Pan American Day. [I'd like to examine the situation in British Guiana in a few minutes.]

In Ohio, Democratic Governor Lausche has named a successor to the late Republican Senator Taft. The new junior Senator from Ohio will be Cleveland's Democratic Mayor Thomas A. Burke. This means a Senate composed of 48 Democrats.. 47 Republicans.. and Independent Senator Morse. Morse has said he would not vote to upset the Republican control of the Senate. And Governor Lausche's announcement today says he anticipates that Senator Burke will "take no action affecting the organization of the Senate"... and that he'll "consistently have in mind the interest and welfare of all the people."

~~Assistant Defense Secretary Hannah says most Americans apparently are unaware of a new law which became effective a few months ago. It~~

~~provides an eight year service obligation for all youths. Boys who enlist for four years must serve an additional four years in the reserves. Those who are drafted for two years must serve six years in the Reserves. Hannah told U.S. News and World Report that our eligible military manpower is "pretty much depleted" since the outbreak of the Korean war.~~

The F.B.I. says that Carl Austin Hall has now confessed that he and Mrs. Bonnie Brown Heady planned the murder of six-year-old Bobby Greenlease even before the Boy was kidnapped. Hall admits he fired a bullet into the boy's head.

Here in New York, Governor Dewey has asked acting Lieutenant Governor Wicks to resign because of Wicks' [redacted] prison visits to Extortionist Joey Faye. But Wicks has refused, saying he'll submit his resignation AS MAJORITY LEADER to a special session of the state legislature next month.. to let his Republican colleagues pass on his "fitness."

The news from British Guiana has been presented as an instance of the British being in trouble. And so they are. It is trouble when a colonial constitution has to be suspended, and a promise of greater freedom revised. It is trouble when troops have to be rushed across the Atlantic. The British Conservative Government is in trouble in having to justify such drastic action to Labor opposition in Parliament. But the crisis in British Guiana is one which people in this country would do well to study for the sake of their own interests and future. We are not involved in the trouble first-hand, so this is an occasion when we might manage to learn from the experience of others.

It will not be enough for Americans simply to applaud what the British have done. They have snuffed out a regime associated with international communism. The British government says that the objective of the regime was to turn British Guiana into a totalitarian state, subordinate to Moscow, and a dangerous platform for extending communist influence in the Western Hemisphere. Most Americans will assume that these charges have substance, and be thankful and relieved that this was happening in a British colony, where the British government could move

in and save the day. But conditions that produced the crisis in British Guiana are not unique to that territory or to British holdings in this hemisphere. The menace of communism in Central and South America is widespread, it is not new and it is not negligible. And generally speaking there is no sure and safe way to suppress it. If communism is to be kept from spreading it is not enough to suspend constitutions and rush in troops. That is putting out a fire, not preventing it.

The British should be asked if they did enough, and did it in time, to reduce the fire hazard in Guiana. And then we should ask ourselves if we are doing enough, where we have the opportunity, to reduce similar fire hazards. The most arresting passage in the official British statement about the crisis was in these words: "The Governor (Sir Alfred Savage) is announcing that he will hasten to carry out the recommendations of the International Bank report, which has been available in the territory for some time and which is to be published shortly. The Bank's recommendation, to set up a British Guiana Credit Corporation which will provide credits for agriculture, industry, fisheries and rural and urban housing, will be carried out as soon as possible. In this and other ways it is hoped that the social and

economic progress of the colony will be resumed."

¶ So the report of the Bank had been available for some time, and it took the present crisis to force action on it. If the action had been taken before the crisis, it might not have prevented the fire. But it would make the suspension of the constitution and the use of troops more justifiable in the eyes of most Central and South Americans.

One of the strongest propaganda weapons of the communists in Latin America is the over-concentration of wealth, the abject poverty of the masses and the failure of wealthy nations to help (enough to) raise the general standard of living. This is true in the British colonies, and still more so in most Latin-American countries. Business interests are generally tied up with reactionary or totalitarian elements. American diplomacy, for its part, has not learned how to deal with extreme rightist regimes and at the same time give legitimate encouragement to democratic movements in the same countries. Where the masses cannot draw inspiration from the great democracies they are bound to look elsewhere. And that is the chief reason communism is a danger in Latin America.

This is by no means a hopeless problem. The American attitude toward Latin America, both of government and business, has profoundly

in the past generation. So has the British attitude. But the change has not been great or swift. In British Guiana the regime that now has had to be swept out was the first to be elected under the new constitution. In the election last April the PPP--the People's Progressive Party-- under its leader, young Cheddi Jagan, an East Indian dentist, who got his training and his wife in Chicago, captured twenty of twentysix seats in the Assembly. This astonished the British, but they had not made the colony prosperous, even in the most modest terms. Then they watched the new regime foster a strike in the sugar industry, help spread it to the essential services, undermine the loyalty of the police, and tie the country openly to the various Communist front organizations widely used in Latin America. The new government was not openly Communist, but that is not the way the Communists work in the Western Hemisphere.

But what the British did was not fire prevention. We might now resolve to do things better. While we cannot grant aid to Latin America over a long period, as our Assistant Secretary of State for Latin-American Affairs, said only last week, there is much we can do. We can receive more Latin American trade, encourage private enterprsise to invest more in Latin America in a way to convince

that our investment

our neighbors [redacted] is to their advantage, and not to exploit them. Help can be given at the government level, to build roads and public utilities. And technical aid under Point Four can be continued. Even so, this much cannot work wonders in short order. [redacted] It is meager enough insurance against communism. But it is more than we are doing. It may be too little, but it [redacted] had better not be done too late.

The threat of international communism is still very real. And what happened in British Guinea could also happen much closer to home. In the case of Latin America, we would do well to remember Don Quixote's remark that "the man who is prepared has his battle half fought." For as Xerxes said before the battle of Thermopylae:" It is they who have the will to act who most often win the prizes."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday Oct 13, 1953

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Today the Yugoslav foreign minister spent an hour with Mr. Dulles and then told reporters his government will [redacted] "resist with all means" the British-American decision to give Trieste's Zone A to Italy. He said acceptance of this move would destroy Yugoslavia's independence and "set an extremely dangerous precedent." And the Russians today asked for a prompt United Nations Security Council meeting on Trieste. They want to set up an international administration for the area and name a governor. In Belgrade today, for a sixth day, tens of thousands of persons demonstrated against the Anglo-American decision. Some of these demonstrators attacked both the American and British information services offices for three hours. They wrecked the British reading room. And the Yugoslav government says it may have to close down both offices because

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In Washington today, Defense Secretary Wilson told reporters that the current investigation at the army's secret radar laboratories at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey "looks like it might be worse than just a security leak." Senator Mc Carthy has said that his committee, also investigating at Fort Monmouth, has uncovered a trail of "extremely dangerous espionage." Secretary Wilson said the true story will not be known until all the facts are in. He said the army is running its own investigation and has every confidence that the situation will be cleaned up. Army Secretary Stevens says any civilian employe of the army who refuses to answer questions from the McCarthy committee will be "summarily suspended." And one witness told the committee today that a "sizeable number" of top secret signal corps documents are missing. Senator McCarthy says if these documents got into the hands of an enemy they could be extremely dangerous to this country.

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Lt. Mil Radulovich. The Board found that the 26-year-old lieutenant is a security risk because he maintained what the board described as "too close and continuing a relationship" with his father and sister. [redacted] The father is said to have been a reader of radical publications..the sister is said to have participated on a Communist picket line. The board made it clear that Lieutenant Radulovich's own loyalty was not questioned. And the lieutenant who has said he should not be held responsible for the activities of his sister or father, said of today's decision:"I thought I would be retained. It isn't right. It can't be right." He's the father of two small children and is studying meteorology at the University of Michigan.

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At this moment, with the Trieste crisis rattling the windows of Europe, it is well to look back just a year, to be reminded of the All-Union Communist Party Congress in Moscow, and the truly remarkable blueprint produced for it of Soviet planning, in the realm of both foreign and domestic policy. The draughtsman of the famous blueprint was Joseph Stalin. His death followed shortly afterwards, and his memory has since suffered from a degree of studied neglect in his own country. But nothing has happened to out-date the blueprint. And its publication remains one of the important events in the history of Soviet relations with the West. For seldom does one party to a conflict, so outspokenly reveal its intentions and strategy, as did Stalin in the fifty-page statement published in "Bolshevik", on October second, nineteen fiftytwo.

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blueprint deserved the fullest attention. Not that there is war between members of the Western alliance. But there certainly is a grave dread of it because of Tito's threat to march into Trieste the moment the Italian army goes in to occupy it.

Nor is the Western Alliance "falling apart." But the past year has seen a rising dislike of American policy in the countries of our Allies. For a time during the year the French were adamant against the American policy of arming Western Germany and were balking at ratifying the Defense Community treaty. They have somewhat modified their objections, but only because the United States increased its contribution to the cost of the war in Indochina, and because of the sweeping Adenauer victory in West Germany. For the French saw that they may have to choose between a Germany armed as part of a European federation, and a Germany with an independent nationalist army. Sir Winston Churchill Reminded the French of that Alternative Last Saturday. For all the outward show of accord, the Western Alliance has never felt such severe strains and stresses as now.

In the news today is another item that bears out a portion of the Stalin blueprint. Vice Premier Paul Reynaud said in address last night that the present restrictions of the West on trade with the East

often are ineffective and that lifting them altogether--that is, lifting the ban on strategic goods--would not make a great deal of difference. He forecast a most beneficial relaxation of Soviet restrictions if the West eased its own restrictions.

The pressure for trade by the West with the East has grown apace as Stalin foresaw. In this country, however, the demand for a full blockade of the Communist countries has been repeatedly heard in Congress, the ban to be on non-strategic as well as strategic goods. Its advocates argued that there is little difference in value to the Soviet Union between the two categories, since what helps the USSR economically in any way makes it that much more capable of fighting a war. But that is saying what Monsieur Reynaud was saying, which is, that the banning of strategic exports doesn't matter so much, only it's saying it the other way around.

This kind of American talk has made our associates all the more concerned to have more trade with the East. For Americans were holding out no promise that the American market would make up for what the allies were expected to sacrifice. American aid was to stop, and American tariffs were not being drastically reduced.

So Western trade with the East seems certain to increase,

~~[redacted]~~

~~for~~ since our Western allies have to live by trade. To its credit, the Eisenhower administration has not frowned on an increase in ~~[redacted]~~ non-strategic goods. But as trade with the East grows, the solidarity of the West in its concerted opposition to Soviet domineering inevitably weakens. And that too is what Stalin foresaw.

Since Stalin draughted the blueprint the hydrogen bomb has been added to the design. This has attracted sensational attention in this country and set off no end of sensational statements. But most of them have been so self-centered as to miss perhaps the biggest immediate consequence of H-bomb. It is not whether it can be delivered on American targets this year or next or the year after. It is what Europeans think about it. For it CAN be delivered on any European target from now on whenever the Russians can load it on a bomber. Nobody ~~[redacted]~~ can prevent it, as Europe well knows.

Obviously the H-bomb can cause destruction that no European cares to conemplate. The full effect of it on European thinking has not yet developed. If, as Chairman W.Sterling Cole of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy asserts, the hydrogen bomb may be easier to make than once thought, and the Soviet Union may soon enough have not a hundred but a thousand of them, the Western Alliance can only

be held together (in one way, that is) by proof, beyond challenge, that the Soviet Union, and only the Soviet Union, is frustrating the very wisest efforts to produce peace and cooperation of which world statesmanship is capable.

It ~~is true, as~~ History proves, that a country must trade if it is to survive. The implications of further restricting trade between the East and West are obvious. There are those who would probably agree with Disraeli that "Free trade is not a principle but an expedient." But there are others who understand what Pope meant when he said:"What war could ravish, commerce could bestow; he often returns a friend who came a foe."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: History proves, that a country must trade if it is to survive. The implications of further restricting trade between the East and West are obvious. There are those who would probably agree with Disraeli that "Free trade is not a principle but an expedient." But there are others who understand what Pope meant when he said: "What war could ravish, commerce could bestow; he often returns a friend who came a foe."

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difference. He forecast a most beneficial relaxation of Soviet restrictions if the West eased its own restrictions.

The pressure for trade by the West with the East has grown apace, as Stalin foresaw. In this country, however, the demand for a full blockade of the Communist countries has been repeatedly heard in Congress, the ban to be on non-strategic as well asstrategic goods. Its advocatesargued that there is little difference in value to the Soviet Union between the two categories, since what helps the USSR economically in any way makes it that much more capable of fighting a war. But that is saying what Monsieur Reynaud was saying which is, that the banning of strategic exports doesn't matter so much, only it is saying it the other way around.

This kind of American talk hasmade our associates all the more concerned to have more trade with the East. For Americans were holding out no promise that the American market would make up for what the allies were expected to sacrifice. American aid was to stop, and American tariffs were not being drastically reduced.

So Western trade with the East seems certain to increase, since our Western allies have to live by trade. To its credit, the Eisenhower administration has not frowned on an increase in non-strategic goods. But as trade with the Eastgrows, the solidarity of the West in its concerted opposition to Soviet domineering inevitably weakens. And that too is what Stalin foresaw.

Since Stalin draughted the blueprint the hydrogen bomb has been added to the design. This has attracted sensational attention in this country and set off no end of sensational statements. But most of them have been so self-centered as to miss perhaps the biggest immediate consequence of H-bomb. It is not whether it can be delivered on American targets this year or next or the year after. It is what

European think about it. For it CAN be delivered on any European target from now on whenever the Russians can load it on a bomber. Nobody can prevent it, as Europe well knows.

Obviously the H-bomb can cause destruction that no European cares to contemplate. The full effect of it on European thinking has no yet developed. If, as Chairman W. Sterling Cole of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy asserts the hydrogen bomb may be easier to make than once thought and the Soviet Union may soon enough have not a hundred but a thousand of them;the Western Alliance can only be held together in one way. That is by proof beyond challenge that the Soviet Union, and only the Soviet Union, is frustrating the very wisest efforts to produce peace and cooperation of which world statesmanship is capable.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: History proves, that a country must trade if it is to survive. The implications of further restricting trade between the East and West are obvious. There are those who would probably agree with Disraeli that "Free trade is not a principle but an expedient." But there are others who understand what Pope meant when he said: "What war could ravish, commerce could bestow; he often returns a friend who came a foe."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Wednesday, Oct 14 1953

This is the news:

Diplomatic sources at the United Nations have told reporters that the United States would be willing to accept neutral nations at the Korean political conference..."if necessary." These sources say: America will not consider an invitation to neutrals as the first order of business at the conference. But we would accept such nations later if we were convinced this would help reach an agreement with the enemy. And an American spokesman at the U.N. says we have never ruled out the possibility of developments at the conference which would make it desireable to have additional participants. In Korea, just about now, the Communists were to start questioning the first thousand of the 22-thousand Communist prisoners who do not want to go home. When the prisoners heard, last night, that the "explaining" was to begin ..they shouted defiance.. and waved flaming torches in their neutral-zone stockades. - Tonite they Refused to attend the meetings

In Trieste today pro-Yugoslavs started a demonstration supporting Marshal Tito's protest against the anglo-American decision to let the Italians administer Zone A. And later 200 pro-Italian youths raided a Yugoslav economic office in Trieste smashing much of the furniture.

Yugoslavia's vice premier has made it clear that his country does not welcome Russia's effort to have the United Nations Security Council consider the Trieste problem.

In Washington today, the President gave agency heads permission to fire government employes, who refuse to testify before congressional committes for fear of incriminating themselves. And Attorney General Brownell says next year the Administration will ask Congress for a law permitting the attorney general to grant immunity from prosecution, in some cases, to force witnesses to testify.

Senator McCarthy says that a scientist, who was a friend of atom spy Julius Rosenberg, has told his committee that he took 43 secret documents from Army signal Corps files some years ago. The scientist, whose name has not been made public, is said to have explained that he took the documents home "for study." He was recently suspended from the signal corps laboratory at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. Senator McCarthy also says that some secret documents missing from Signal corps files have turned up in East Berlin. ~~He says he has "incriminating [illegible]~~

~~more documents dealing with radar have been found in East Berlin.~~

The President tonight leaves Washington by train ~~on~~ for a tour of some midwestern states. Republican leaders hope he can mend political fences.

There was no comment from the White House [redacted] on yesterday's election of a Democrat in a Wisconsin congressional district that has never before elected a Democratic congressman. The defeated Republican, State Senator Padrutt, told reporters that he interprets the results to mean that the farmer and laboring man "does not like the present Administration policies." He campaigned "four square behind the President." The Democratic national committee finds the election of Democrat Lester Johnson [redacted] highly encouraging.. says it shows a rebellion against the Republican farm policy. The Republican National Chairman, Leonard Hall, acknowledges that "the results are not good." He thinks the Republican defeat was due to complacency.. that the defeated candidate should have told the voters that the farm price drop is due to policies of the Truman administration. ~~Hall says the "rural people are caught in a price squeeze that is not their doing or the doing of the Eisenhower administration."~~

The President today appointed Samuel M. Brownell, a brother of attorney general Brownell, to be the new Commissioner of education. He's a Republican, native of Nebraska, who has been president of the New Haven, Connecticut, State Teachers College since 1947. Samuel Brownell has also been a professor of educational administration at Yale since 1938.

A Senate armed services subcommittee reports that our air power and collective security arrangements have advanced to a point that "no aggressor nation can start something and go unpunished." The Senators, who are confident of our power, say :"It is time to quit wringing our hands and talking in tones of despair."

Australia's Prime Minister Menzies says Britain has exploded an atomic weapon in northwest Australia. This was Britain's second test of an atomic weapon.

In British Guiana, the British West Indies Airways refused to carry the RECENTLY ousted Leftist premier to London where he wanted to complain to the British government over the firing of his pro-red regime.

Assistant Secretary of State Cabot says the government of Guatemala is "openly playing the Communist game " and so cannot expect cooperation from us.

And in Brooklyn Dodger Manager Charlie Dressen announced he will not manage the team next year because the owners refuse to give him a contract for more than one year. Walter O'Malley, the Dodger president, says he'll be glad to re-hire Dressen. ONLY on a one year basis.

A remark bearing on the Trieste crisis was made by Defense Secretary Charles E.Wilson that received no more than mention in the morning papers. It was about the delivery of American arms to Jugoslavia. "I don't know" said the Secretary,"whether we are still making arms deliveries (to that country). That question hasn't come up." Later a department spokesman said there had been no instructions to stop deliveries.

Since Marshall Tito has been threatening to march into Trieste, one might suppose that the Defense Department at Washington would at least have thought about suspending the delivery of American arms that conceiveably might be used by one ally - Jugoslavia to shoot at another ally, Italy, not betray an ~~turned on the American occupation troops there in Trieste~~. But Mr. Wilson's remark need ~~[illegible]~~ oversight. It may be a measurement of the Jugoslav danger. For if anybody in Washington had thought Tito would go to war over Trieste the delivery of arms would have been cancelled in a jiffy and Mr. Wilson would have known all about it.

The Jugoslavs are thoroughly angry over being confronted with a fait-accompli in the Trieste dispute. They insist they were not consulted, and it is a risk not to consult a hot-tempered man or a hot-tempered

people. But Tito has only three choices, he can go to war, he can slink back to Moscow or he can make the best of an undesired compromise. Actually he is not so much concerned about keeping the Italians out of Trieste as he is in having a guarantee that this is the end of Italian expansion, particularly down the Dalmation Coast. This guarantee is one he appears to be on the point of receiving. If so, he no doubt will ask for more. He can be expected to demand either a condominium or the internationalization of the city of Trieste, both impossible for Italy to accept. So the outlook is that the storm over Trieste will not blow itself out for some time, but that it will pass in time.

Washington and London evidently were not much afraid that their Trieste decision would drive Tito back to Moscow, though that must have seemed more likely than war. The Kremlin did quite swiftly take sides with Tito. It was making frantic beckonings as to a prodigal son. But Tito must feel quite sure that no fatted calf would be killed for him if he returned from his exile in the non-communist world.

The Tito story, in conjunction with the recent Singman Rhee story, should awaken other and greater misgivings. We live in a world that almost overnight can add a dimension to its already stupendous dangers. The

hydrogen bomb did just that. And it is no exaggeration to say that the Tito and Singman Rhee stories also do it. For here are friends we are arming, who ~~which~~ having our arms defy our advice and ~~flaunt~~ resist our control.

This is a time when two great powers are locked in a titanic struggle of power, and the one assurance against world war is that neither power will resort to it because in the total war that would result, as President Eisenhower has said, the only tragedy greater than winning the war would be to lose it. But the United States by itself cannot ~~bear the arms and employ~~ man the weapons that give maximum assurance that war is going to be prevented. ~~The~~ Our alies also have to be armed. This ~~can~~ introduces stresses into the Alliance, as in the case of arming Germany, but the danger is still greater. It gives arms and license to ambitious or headtsrong men who no longer can be safely restrained by force. The peace of the world, and the security of this country, down to its hundredth city, are placed in the hazardous keeping of such men.

Singman Rhee said he would fight on alone in Korea if the United States did not give certain guarantees. He held Korea's national suicide over us as a threat, and he had to be taken seriously for he

might be as fanatical as he sounded.

He got his guarantee. It went far beyond our inherent national interests, for we had once decided against committing American forces to the permanent guarantee of Korea. But otherwise there would have been no armistice. The choice before Washington was harsh and limited.

Now Tito appears about to get a guarantee that took saber-rattling to obtain. And while his conduct has not been as great a danger as Rhee's, it is a warning that the maintenance of peace is out of the hands of Washington, and of the Kremlin as well. This is not said to pass judgment on Rhee or Tito, but only to register the rising peril of what is called the armament race. The powder keg is no longer under the joint control of Washington and Moscow. Others can light the fuse that will blow it up. We are less and less masters of our own safety. Others are in position to play our hand.

The authorities agree that the only total guarantee of total security is total disarmament. The United States government knows this and with the support of its allies it has proposed it, stating that to be effective, it must be under fool-proof international guarantees and world-wide inspection. with enforcement of world law on disarmament. Only the Soviet Union scorns the proposal, no doubt because total and controlled disarmament would mean the end of

Soviet domination based on the Red Army and the perpetuation of the Iron Curtain.

Early achievement of total disarmament looks to be impossible. That is, the human family cannot be made totally safe for the time being. But that does not make it unrealistic to talk about it. Certainly we should convince the world and ourselves that the ultimate objective of Western policy is this total security. Everything we do in this field should have two purposes: to assure such limited security as existing armed power makes possible, and to bring nearer the time and condition when the whole way to security can be taken.

Total war could mean total destruction for much of mankind. And yet, the race for armed power goes on. C.C. Colton once remarked wisely that:"To know the pains of power, we must go to those who have it; to know its pleasures, we must go to those who are seeking it; for the pains of power are real, its pleasures imaginary." Perhaps Saint Cyprian put it more simply:"The power that makes men terrible is a terror first to its ~~possessor~~ (possessor)."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday Oct, 15, 1953

This is the news:

The President tonight will appeal to the nation's farmers to be patient, until his Administration can submit to Congress a bi-partisan farm program. The program should be ready early next year. In a speech he is making later this evening to the Future Farmers of America in Kansas City, Mr Eisenhower says the Administration is now ready "to start hammering out a solidly-based program for the future." The President promises to retain farm price supports in the new program... perhaps in a "radically revised" form. He says the Administration will continue to aid the drought stricken states, as long as necessary. And he says the basic farm problem is over production. ITS effects have been hidden until recently, by "rampant inflation" of the war and post war years. Earlier, in Willard, Ohio, the President told a trainside crowd he's confident we can "bring about a situation in which we can have peace." And at Defiance, Ohio, he proposed that "every young person, regardless of his means, or lacks of means" should go to college for two years..at public expense if necessary.

And Secretary of Agriculture Benson--also speaking at Kansas City--

says the long term prospects for agriculture are bright, despite the current drop in farm prices and income. He says government farm programs are going to be geared "to more realistic production."

At the United Nations today, Ambassador Lodge charged that the Russians have brought the Trieste problem before the Security Council "to make as much trouble as possible." Lodge said we are making an honest attempt to "reach stability in this vexed part of Europe" by withdrawing American and British troops from Zone A and turning the administration over to the Italians. Lodge pointed out that the Russians have been charging that the presence of [redacted] these troops in Trieste was a threat to peace. And now that we plan to withdraw them, the Russians still say this is a threat to peace. Lodge asked: "What kind of shennanigans is this?" But Andrie Vishinsky told the Council that Russia will never accept a solution of the Trieste problem that is reached without Russian participation. In Rome, Premier Pella has told the American, British and French ambassadors that the west cannot back down.. that their troops must be withdrawn soon or the Italian government will fall and the nation may be forced to change her foreign policy.

Secretary of State Dulles is now in London prepared for tomorrow's conference with the British and French foreign ministers...on Trieste, among other things,

Today, Britain's prime minister Sir Winston Churchill was awarded the Nobel prize for literature. Sir Winston, who has written 27 books in the past 55 years, told reporters he is very proud to receive this "international honor". And he said he still thinks Rudyard Kilping and George Bernard Shaw..past prize winners.. were better writers than he is. The prime minister was honored for his "mastery in historical and biographical writing and the brilliant art of oratory with which he has stepped forth as a defender of high human values."

In East Germany today, it was officially announced that two Communist Lord Mayors and 11 union leaders have been fired by the Communists to make East Germany more secure against another revolt.

In Korea, the Communists have now had their first chance to explain to prisoners of war why they should return to Communist China. The enemy "explainers" didn't do so good. Of the 500 men they talked to only 10 changed their minds..decided to go home. The other 98 per cent, for the most part, delayed the whole "explaining" period for seven hours.

Many shouted insults at the embarrassed Communist explainers; some were forced to listen to the explanations for at least a minute after being brought to the questioning-place, kicking and screaming. When a Communist asked one prisoner "Do you ever think of your family?" the prisoner replied: "Yes. They were all killed by Communists." Another prisoner was asked: "Do you want to go home?" And he replied: "Yes, we'll land on the beaches of the Chinese mainland and kill all of you." Under the rules of the neutral nations commission these men who refused to return home may be questioned by the enemy again. There is still no indication when American officers will start questioning the 23 Americans who are supposed to want to stay with the enemy.

In Indo-China the French have started a land, sea and air attack that they call the most important ground operation of the Indo-China war. The French and Vietnamese forces are trying to destroy the enemy's big war depot and paralyze enemy divisions that threaten an attack on the Red River delta.

Here in New York today, Senator McCarthy said that Julius Rosenberg, the executed atomic spy, headed a radar spy ring at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, headquarters for the army signal corps. The Senator

said he has evidence that the ring continued after Rosenberg's electrocution and he wants to question David Greenglass, now in prison in Pennsylvania because of his activities in the Rosenberg case.

Federal Judge Weinfeld has extended a temporary injunction against a strike by New York longshoremen for ten days.

And the Stock Exchange made its greatest gains in nearly 18 months. Brokers say it may have been due to favorable earnings reports and dividend declarations.

Edward R. Murrow: October 15, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

It's always interesting to watch a politician when he acts, rather than talks. This is particularly true when the action takes place ~~in~~ with full public exposure. That's what has happened to New York's Governor Thomas E. Dewey. The background, briefly, is this. A Labor leader named Joseph S. Fay was residing in Sing Sing prison. This was due to the fact that he had been convicted in 1945, on a charge of extortion, trying to collect 368 thousand dollars from a subsidiary of the New York City Water System. Fay was due to remain in Sing Sing from seven-and-a-half to fifteen years. Convict Fay's "visiting list" was published. It contained the name of State Senator Arthur H. Wicks, who is the Republican majority leader in the State Senate, and also acting (LIEUTENANT) Governor. Mr. Wicks said he had visited Fay six or seven times in recent years. He said he had gone to Sing Sing to promote labor peace in his district, by obtaining Fay's aid in blocking threatened strikes on major public projects. According to Wicks, Fay was still a power in labor circles. And Senator Wicks resented any implication of wrong-doing on his part.

Governor Dewey was not satisfied with his majority leader's explanation. In the course of a four-hour conversation the Governor asked Senator Wicks to resign. The Senator refused; said he would submit his resignation to

the Republican-controlled State Senate at its next session. And the Senate could decide about his fitness. Governor Dewey called a special session of the State legislature for November 17, and put the Wicks case on the agenda. Senator Wicks announced that he would take to the television and radio next Sunday, in order to explain his side of the case. And there the matter stands.

This reporter pretends to no inside knowledge regarding any undisclosed facts in this case, (which began with an investigation into harness racing in the State of New York.) However, Governor Dewey's actions are on the record. He learned of repeated visits by his own majority leader to a man convicted of extortion. He was not satisfied with Senator Wicks' explanation; asked him to resign, and when Wicks refused he summoned the legislature. The Governor might have finessed this one, might have found the explanation satisfactory and ridden out the storm. Senator Wicks is an oldtime professional politician, the leader of Dewey's own Party in the State Senate. Among professional politicians of both Parties there is a strong tendency and tradition to stand by, to defend the Party henchmen, even when their conduct has been questionable and damaging to the Party. (We have seen many instances of this practise in recent years.) Governor

Dewey, who is no novice in the traditions or the practises of politics, chose the other route. He faces the prospect of a bitter battle inside his own Party. He risks his personal political future, and his Party's control of this State. When he became aware of a situation which, in his opinion, obviously involved abuse of privilege, and continuing relationship between a senior member of his own Party and a convict, he did not hesitate to take hold of the nettle. # The Governor is no amateur in politics, but Senator Wicks and some of the men supporting him are skilled politicians too. The Senator, by virtue of his long service, and his position as the Party's leader in the Senate, may well have access to information of the kind that only becomes public, when the Party in power engages in civil warfare.

This can turn out to be a very nasty fight in the course of which a number of reputations will be damaged - a row which may bring considerable pleasure to the Democrats. # Governor Dewey will either emerge from it with increased stature, as one once described by President Eisenhower as "having his greatest service to his country before him;" or he will come out of this Party fracas with his stature and prestige diminished. | Whatever the result, it is, in this reporter's opinion, both encouraging and unusual to find a politician who, having discovered what he believes to be an abuse of power

and public trust, does not hesitate to lay on the line his personal political fortune, and to a considerable extent that of his Party. To be as vigilant in trying to maintain legal and ethical conduct in one's own Party as well as in the Opposition, has become almost a novelty.

I do not pretend to know who is right in this Republican family fight. The evidence isn't all in by any means. But if Wicks should be exonerated by his colleagues, and Dewey proved wrong, the Governor's action may be regarded as politically foolish, but it cannot be held to have been lacking in that rather rare commodity called courage or integrity.

An Englishman named Benjamin Haydon once said:"The great difficulty in life is first to win a reputation; the next to keep it." This is particularly true in the field of politics. And New York's Governor Dewey is undoubtedly aware of this. Yet, it would seem that in pressing his investigation, the Governor also believes, as Emerson did, that "a little integrity is better than any career."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday Oct. 16 1953

This is the news:

The Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and this country, held the first of three scheduled meetings in London today. It lasted more than five hours. A thirty-five word communique said only that among the items discussed were: Russia's invitation for talks on a non-aggression pact... the problem of Trieste...and the situation on the Israel-Jordan border. The talks will continue tomorrow.

It was made known, however, that West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer does not feel that this is the time for the western powers to discuss non-aggression treaties with Russia. He contends that such a move would slow up the re-armament of Western Germany.

As for Trieste, it's understood that the three Foreign Ministers are determined to stand firm on the decision to turn over Zone A of Trieste to Italy...despite Yugoslav objections. But the Ministers want the 74-hundred British and American now on occupation duty there to remain until tempers cool. The original plan was to move them out the end of next month.

One of Marshal Tito's highest aides said today that Yugoslavia will "never yeild to Italy's imperialistic aims on Trieste." He said:"We have learned that any yielding must later be paid in blood. It is our duty to defend our country."

It was also apparent that the Foreign Ministers are very much concerned about the recent flareup along the border separating Israel from Syria. The British Foreign Office has already filed a formal protest with the Israeli government, as a result of the killing of 56 Arabs in Jordan on Wednesday. The British note says this was "apparently a calculated attack... a grave violation of the armistice...and an act endangering peace." There has been no formal reply to the note as yet.

But Syria has asked the UN Security Council to investigate Israel's plan to divert the waters of the Jordan River. Syria maintains that this is also a violation of the armistice...and a matter of the "greatest urgency."

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This reporter trusts he will not be in contempt of the Supreme Court of the United States if he says something on the question whether baseball is a business or a sport. He is speaking in connection with the fate of Mr. Charles Dressen as manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers. The high court has the reserve clause of baseball under review and [redacted] is to define the "legal nature" of baseball. Nothing will be said here to influence the [redacted] court. This is to be only [redacted] a comment on the treatment of Mr. Dressen.

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That is saying that baseball has to live up to certain ethical requirements to be a sport, because [redacted] Americans [redacted] a sport [redacted]s. The concept of fair play is one of them. The dividing line between [redacted] business and a sport may be hard to draw. The dividing line between fair play and something less than fair play also is hard to draw. The American people [redacted] take sport [redacted] seriously [redacted] world are careful judges about what is fair play. Probably they have not made up their minds finally about the Dressen case.

According to Mr. O'Malley, Mr. Dressen was not offered a contract

for longer than one year for "business reasons". It is the Dodger policy not to offer such a contract. It might land the Club in a situation where it would be paying two managers at the same time, if the one under contract had to be replaced. That HAS HAPPENED TO THE Dodgers AND THEY do not want it to happen AGAIN. In the case of Mr. Dressen this means that the Dodger management was trying to save itself $40,000, if it wanted to drop him after one year. How great the risk would be of having to pay this $40,000 only time could tell. It would not be an outright loss, only the possibility of such a loss, and not even a probability.

No one can deny that winning two consecutive pennants was worth more to the Brooklyn Club, many times more, than $40,000 And while Mr. Dressen did not do the actual winning, his services were one of the factors. If a third pennant were to be won, the victory would be still more lucrative. It is plain, too, that if Mr. Dressen had been retained as manager, attendance would not have fallen on that account. And if he did no more than keep his team up near the top in the National League race, the resulting attendance would much more than cover the $40,000 risk.

So the line between what is and what is not good business is not

easy to draw.

But the business of baseball is more than dollars and risks. The status of Mr. Dressen involves qualities which the American people rate high, like gratitude, and the rewarding of work well done. These are among the elements of fair play, and fair play, as has been said, is one of the elements of American sport. Admittedly, the treatment a baseball manager receives does not move the public as much as the treatment of a player. Mr. Dressen is not a public darling. Not even Casey Stengel could be called that. Mr. Dressen has made mistakes and Dodger fans, who undoubtedly possess in the aggregate more managerial genius than any other body of fans on earth, can tell all about them. It may be that he made more mistakes than he should. His team blew one pennant and lost two world series. But if that is why he was dropped, then he was being punished, not for failure, but only for being a close second to the very best. This reporter would prefer to believe he was dropped over a $40,000 risk, paltry though that might appear to be.

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We don't want to get into the controversey between Charlie Dressen and the Brooklyn Dodgers...over the issue of a long-term contract. Perhaps the Dodger management feels as Cicero once did that "The consciousness of having done a splendid action is itself sufficient reward." Perhaps, Mr. Dressen is inclined to go along with Sallust when he said:"For great responsibilities there should be great rewards."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and this country held the first of three scheduled meetings in London today. It lasted more than five hours. A thirty-five word communique said only that among the items discussed were: Russia's invitation for talks on a non-aggression pact - the problem of Trieste - and the situation on the Israel-Jordan border. The talks will continue tomorrow.

It was made known, however, that West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer does not feel that this is the time for the western powers to discuss non-aggression treaties with Russia. He contends that such a move would slow up the re-armament of Western Germany.

As for Trieste, it's understood that the three Foreign Ministers are determined to stand firm on the decision to turn over Zone A of Trieste to Italy - despite Yugoslav objections. But the Ministers want the 74-hundred British and Americans now on occupation duty there to remain until tempers cool. The original plan was to move them out the end of next month.

One of Marshal Tito's highest aides said today that Yugoslavia will "never yield to Italy's imperialistic aims on Trieste." He said: "We have learned that any yielding must later be paid in blood. It is our duty to defend our country."

It was also apparent that the Foreign Ministers are very much concerned about the recent flareup along the border separating Israel from Syria. The British Foreign Office has already filed a formal protest with the Israeli government as a result of the killing of 56 arabs in Jordan on Wednesday. The British note says this was "apparently a calculated attack - a grave violation of the armistice - and an act endangering peace." There has been no formal reply to the note as yet.

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This reporter is without any knowledge about any private reasons for Mr. O'Malley's rejection of Mr. Dressen. Nor has he read the letter Mr. Dressen wrote about the new contract. He is no better posted on the refined subtleties of the case - if there are any - than any other citizen of the world of sport. But he considers it relevant that this has happened just as the Supreme Court is deciding whether organized baseball is a business or a sport. For it seems to him undeniable that while baseball unquestionably is a business, it is just as unquestionable that it will cease being a business the moment it ceases being a sport.

That is saying that baseball has to live up to certain ethical requirements to be a sport, because that is the way Americans think about a sport. The concept of fair play is one of them. The dividing line between business and a sport may be hard to draw. The dividing line between fair play and something less than fair play also is hard to draw. The American people take sport seriously and they are careful judges about what is fair play. Probably they have not made up their minds finally about the Dressen case.

According to Mr. O'Malley, Mr. Dressen was not offered a contract for longer than one year for "business reasons." It is the Dodger policy not to offer such a contract. It might land the Club in a situation where it would be paying two managers at the same time, if the one under contract had to be replaced. That has happed to the Dodgers and they do not want it to happen again.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We don't want to get into the controversy between Charlie Dressen and the Brooklyn Dodgers over the issue of a longterm contract. Perhaps the Dodger management feels as Cicero once did that "The consciousness of having done a splendid action is itself sufficient reward." Perhaps, Mr. Dressen is inclined to go along with Sallust when he said: "For great responsibilities there should be great rewards."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday, October 19, 1953

This is the news:

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For a second day the enemy did not question Chinese or North Korean prisoners who refuse to return to their homes. The Communists TODAY wanted to talk to a thousand North Koreans, [redacted]. The Indians said these men could not be "persuaded" to attend. There is one report that the Czech and Polish members of the neutral nation commission walked out of a commission meeting when the Indian chairman refused to force the North Koreans to attend the "explanation" sessions. And the Swiss government has announced that its

representative has been told to "avoid the use of force under all circumstances." The neutral commission has scheduled another meeting for tonight.

In Indo-China, the French high command says its forces have wrecked a Vietminh war depot south of the Red River Delta. The French say they destroyed "tons" of war equipment.

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The Commerce Department reports that in the year ending last July first we paid a record sum of seven billion dollars for foreign aid.. nearly two billion more than we paid in the previous year.

The Agriculture Department says that the "cost-price squeeze" on the farmers is "likely to continue in 1954 about the same as in 1953." The Department says the cost of farm production items have eased off slightly this year and some further drop is probable. But the prices farmers receive for their products also may average a little lower next year.

Civil Service Commission Chairman Phillip Young says federal employment will be reduced by about 115-thousand persons in the year ending next June 30th.

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Yugoslavia today asked the Security Council for a chance to present her views on Trieste. The Council is scheduled to continue debate tomorrow on a Russian proposal to internationalize Trieste. And in Belgrade, the newspaper of Communist leaders warns that Italian occupation of Trieste's Zone A "with or without troops, is the same thing", and is unacceptable to Yugoslavia. For a second day the people of Belgrade waited for their government's reaction to the Western Foreign Ministers proposal for a five power conference on Trieste.

Edward R. Murrow: October 19, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Secretary of State Dulles returned from London today, where he had been meeting with the Foreign Ministers of Britain and France. (He reports to the President the first thing tomorrow morning.) He thought the meeting of the Big Three Foreign Ministers would produce "some results of interest towards peace and security in the future." Mr. Dulles said the London meeting was very cordial; but he wouldn't say whether he thought Russia would accept the Western Powers' invitation to a Big Four meeting at Lugano to discuss the future of Germany and Austria on November 9th.

But the Russians today pretty well took care of any possibility that that meeting might come off. The Russian reply came with unusual speed; and it is significant that they chose to make their answer by way of the Communist East German news agency. The East German news agency did not attribute its remarks to any specific source, but it is inconceivable that such a flat and unequivocal rejection could have been printed without full Russian approval. Normally the Russians wait days or weeks before replying to a Western move. This time they reacted within 24 hours. The Russians say our proposal for a conference avoids the proposals of the Soviet Union. "The Western Powers do not give a single word to the relaxation of tension in the international situation - to the reduction of armaments - to the

prohibition of military bases in territories of foreign states - or to the banning of atomic and hydrogen weapons of mass destruction. In short, the Russians want no part of the proposed conference.

It is interesting that they chose an East German mouthpiece for the rejection. They are not interested in any retreat or compromise implicit in any genuine negotiation. Dick Hottelet cables me from Germany tonight that Moscow is trying to entrench itself more solidly in Eastern Germany. They are trying to raise the material standard of living, while at the same time clamping down on the remaining shreds of political and economic freedom. The Communist Party in East Germany is again speaking openly of class warfare. The East German farmers who fled to the West, and who did not return by October 15th, are to have their land confiscated. The Russians obviously intend to hold East Germany for the time being, whatever the cost.

Clearly Moscow does not see in the West's proposal, a vehicle to improve its international position. Today's announcement makes it obvious that the Russians would like a conference tailored to its own interests. They would like to talk about the elimination of military bases on foreign soil. The Russians do not want any treaty or obligation which binds American power

and American interests to the Continent of ~~Europe~~ Europe. Moscow's primary objective is to get us out of Europe, thereby paving the way for infiltration similar to what happened in Czechoslovakia in 1948, because they see in this method an opportunity to infiltrate and finally dominate dispirited and disunited national units.

The East German news agency statement today makes it completely clear that the Russians are not interested in security guarantees or a European security system which involves the United States. This should come as no surprise. Seven years ago when James Byrnes was Secretary of State he offered the Russians a fifty-year security guarantee in connection with the occupation of Germany. The Russians weren't interested then, and they aren't now; and their reasons appear to be the same then as now. They want to get us out of Western Europe; and any guarantee of any kind would serve to bind us more closely to that area. So it looks as though there would be a lot of empty hotel rooms around the Lake of Lugano on November 9th, because the Russians aren't coming.

The prospects for fruitful negotiations on the problem of Trieste appear none too bright. The British and ourselves apparently can't go forward and turn over Zone A to the Italians, because Tito says if we pull our troops

out and the Italians move in, he'll shoot - the Italians, that is. The Italian Government says if we don't carry out the promise, it will resign, and might pull out of the European Army. We wanted a conference on Trieste, to include Britain, France, Italy and Yugoslavia; but the Yugoslav radio said today that Tito's Government won't participate in any such conference. If its a foregone conclusion that the Italians get Zone A.

And tonight the United Press reports from London that an authoritative diplomatic source" says that Prime Minister Churchill told Secretary of State Dulles in London yesterday that he, Churchill, may go to Moscow alone - if it can be arranged - in order to sit down for a face to face session with Russian Premier Malenkov. Sir Winston is capable of "going it alone", for he would rather have the Nobel Peace Prize, than the one for Literature. * If he does go he can speak, of course, only for Britain, and not the United States; but he knows that full well and so do the Russians.

This matter of international diplomacy can often get extremely complicated. And no one is probably more aware of this than the Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles. But the Greek Scholar Athenaeus once said:"It is troubles that bring men together." For further words of encouragement, Mr. Dulles might turn to these lines by the Roman Seneca:"There is nothing which persevering effort and unceasing and diligent care can not overcome."

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Secretary of State Dulles returned from London today, where he had been meeting with the Foreign Ministers of Britain and France. He reports to the President the first thing tomorrow morning. He thought the meeting of the Big Three Foreign Ministers would produce "some results of interest towards peace and security in the future." Mr. Dulles said the London meeting was very cordial; but he wouldn't say whether he thought Russia would accept the Western Powers' invitation to a Big Four meeting at Lugano to discuss the future of Germany and Austria on November 9th.

But the Russians today pretty well took care of any possibility that that meeting might come off. The Russian reply came with unusual speed; and it is significant that they chose to make their answer by way of the Communist East German news agency. The East German news agency did not attribute its remarks to any specific source, but it is inconceivable that such a flat and unequivocal rejection

could have been printed without full Russian approval. Normally the Russians wait days or weeks before replying to a Western move. This time they reacted within 24 hours. The Russians say our proposal for a conference avoids the proposals of the Soviet Union. "The Western Powers do not give a single word to the relaxation of tension in the international situation - to the reduction of armaments - to the prohibition of military bases in territories of foreign states - or to the banning of atomic and hydrogen weapons of mass destruction. In short, the Russians want no part of the proposed conference.

It is interesting that they chose an East German mouth-piece for the rejection. They are not interested in any retreat or compromise implicit in any genuine negotiation. Dick Hottelet cables me from Germany tonight that Moscow is trying to entrench itself more solidly in Eastern Germany. They are trying to raise the material standard of living, while at the same time clamping down on the remaining shreds of political and economic freedom. The Communist Party in East Germany is again speaking openly of class warfare. The East German farmers who fled to the West, and who did not return by October 15th, are to have their land confiscated. The Russians obviously intend to hold East Germany for the time being, whatever the cost.

Clearly Moscow does not see in the West's proposal a vehicle to improve its international position. Today's announcement makes it obvious that the Russians would like a conference tailored to its own interests. They would like to talk about the elimination of military bases on foreign soil. The Russians do not want any treaty or boligation which binds American power and American interests to the Continent of Europe. Moscow's primary objective is to get us out of Europe, thereby paving the way for infiltration similar to what happened in Czechoslovakia in 1948, because they see in this method an opportunity to infiltrate and finally cominate dispirited and disunited national units.

The East German news agency statement today makes it completely clear that the Russians are not interested in security guarantees or a European security

system which involves the United States. This should come as no surprise. Seven years ago when James Brynes was Secretary of State he offered the Russians a fifty-year security guarantee in connection with the occupation of Germany. The Russians weren't interested then, and they aren't now; and their reasons appear to be the same then as now. They want to get us out of Western Europe; and any guarantee of any kind would serve to bind us more closely to that area. So it looks as though there would be a lot of empty hotel rooms around the Lake of Lugano on November 9th, because the Russians aren't coming.

The prospects for fruitful negotiations on the problem of Trieste appear none too bright. The British and ourselves apparently can't go forward and turn over Zone A to the Italians, because Tito says if we pull our troops out and the Italians move in, he'll shoot - the Italians, that is. The Italian Government says if we don't carry out the promise, it will resign and might pull out of the European Army. We wanted a conference on Trieste to include Britain, France, Italy and Yugoslavia; but the Yugoslav radio said today that Tito's Government won't participate in any such conference. It's a foregone conclusion that the Italians get Zone Z.

And tonight the United Press reports that London that an authoritative diplomatic source says that Prime Minister Churchill told Secretary of State Dulles in London yesterday that he, Churchill, may go to Moscow alone - if it can be arranged - in order to sit down for a face to face session with Russian Premier Malenkov. Sir Winston is capable of "going it alone," for he would rather have the Nobel Peace Prize than the one for Literature. If he does go he can speak, of course, only for Britain and not the United States, but he knows that full well and so do the Russians.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: This matter of international diplomacy can often get extremely complicated. And no one is probably more aware of this than the Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles. But the Greek Scholar Athenaeus once said: "It is troubles that bring men together." For further words of encouragement, Mr. Dulles might turn to these lines by the Roman Seneca: "There is nothing which persevering effort and unceasing and diligent care cannot overcome."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday, Oct 20, 1953

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles tonight called on Russia to prove her peaceful intentions by accepting a western proposal to confer on how to unite Germany. In a speech to the Herald-Tribune forum here in New York, Mr. Dulles said he hopes Moscow agrees. But whatever the answer it will be revealing. He feels the Russian reply will show (WHETHER) or not they actually want to make a concrete move towards peace. And the Secretary also said-(apparently in reference to Prime Minister Churchill's call for a heads of state meeting-)that such a meeting would be dangerous. He feels it might "produce the illusion of agreement, without the reality of agreement."

In London today, Sir Winston made it clear he still feels a friendly, informal personal talk AMONG the leading western figures AND SOVIET PREMIER MALENKOV might do good.. could not easily do harm. But he advised the House of Commons:"It is well to remember there is a limit to what can be done by one government." He would not say whether he plans to make a lone personal trip to meet with Malenkov. But Sir Winston appealed to Russia for co-operation. He said he hopes the Kremlin will accept the western plan to discuss Germany. He SAID

[redacted] this would be an invaluable step toward reducing world tension."

Both Foreign Secretary Eden, in London, and Secretary Dulles, here in New York, explained that the recent western decision to give Italy control of Trieste's Zone A was made to settle the argument...in the hope it would pave the way for a "final peaceful solution." And the United Nations Security Council has voted to postpone debate on Trieste until November second.

Earlier in the day, the Secretary announced that we are withholding aid to Isreal because Isreal is defying United Nations plans to maintain peace in the Near East. And the United Nations Security Council decided to make a full inquiry into Isreali-Arab border incidents. I'd like to discuss the situation in this part of the world in a few minutes.

Mr. Dulles told reporters today that we will meet with the Communists at Panmunjom next Monday to make arrangements for a political conference. He said we have no way of preventing them from bringing up their plan to admit neutral nations. But we will stick to the U.N. decision to limit the conference to "two sides."

In Korea tonight, the neutral nations ~~repatriations~~ Repatriation commission announced, that one of the 23 American soldiers who has insisted he wanted to stay with the communists, has changed his mind. We are not told this soldier's name. But we are told that he now wants to come home.

And a Defense Department official in Washington says that anti-Communist prisoners in Korea, who have refused to listen to Communist explainers, will be set free on January 27th.. the deadline for deciding their fate. This official, who will not permit the use of his name, says he does not think the present situation in Korea will lead to a renewal of the war because--he says-- the Chinese Communists do not want war." State Department officials agree, but say they consider the present situation "very serious", because it could lead to a breakdown of the truce agreement. At the moment, the Communist Poland and Czech delegates refuse to attend commission meetings, because the Commission is against forcing prisoners to listen to Communist explainers. And the Swedish member calls the situation "very grave" and says "anything may happen."

difficulties. The Communist Poland and Czech delegates are boycotting the group because it refuses to force prisoners to listen to Communist explanations on why they should go home. The Swedish member says the "situation is grave... anything might happen." And the enemy now charges that we have hampered the "explanations" by planting "agents" among the prisoners who refuse to go home. We are accused of "obstructing" the repatriation of these men. And in South Carolina today, Undersecretary of State Smith said that if the plans for a Korean political conference fall through it will be the enemy's fault.. because "once more the Communist will have blocked a settlement while maintaining the appearance of wanting [illegible]."

Major General Dean, recently released from a Communist prison in Korea, arrived in Washington today and said he feels better than the doctors "thought I should feel." And here in New York, the former 8th army commander, General Mark Clark, received a ticker-tape welcome from thousands of persons and then told them:" I have found the Communists [redacted] the same EVIL foe whether in London, Moscow or Korea, with the same ambition for world domination. There is no decency, no honesty in his make-up."

In San Fransisco tonight Treasury Secretary Humphrey told a Republican finance committee meeting, that a static defense would be the surest formula for defeat." He hinted that the military establishment may trim its appropriations to accent mobility, and the imaginative use of new weapons. But he also said that the future program will be supported by "whatever appropriations logic and necessity demand."

The Commerce Department reports that business activity continued "at a high rate" in the closing weeks of summer, although there was an easing-off from recent record peaks.

In Indianapolis. 79-year-old William L. Hutcheson, former president of the A.F. of L. Carpenters Union died of a heart ailment. He was head of his union for 36 years until he stepped down in favor of his son, Maurice, in 1952. President Eisenhower [redacted] says the nation has lost an outstanding citizen..one of its universally respected leaders.

Edward R. Murrow: October 20, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

The conflict between Israel and its Arab neighbors has never been settled, for peace after the recent war has never been made. Such quiet as has prevailed has been due largely to the increasingly ineffective work of the mixed armistice commission of the U.N.

In a situation where there is no peace, and where the armistice is being inadequately enforced, and above all where local hostilities are deep and racial, it is natural that border incidents should develop that threaten to lead back to war. These keep pushing this dormant conflict onto the front pages of world newspapers. (That is where it is now.) It is there because of a strong rebuke to Israel by the United States Government because of the massacre of Arab civilians in the Jordan frontier village of Kibya. It is there over the failure of the Israel Government to suspend work as ordered on a canal system to divert Jordan River waters for Israel's benefit. It is there over the announcement of Secretary Dulles that payment is being suspended of Israel's share of the Mid-Eastern aid voted by the last U.S. Congress. [The Treasury today withheld a fifteen million dollar check it was sending.] And it is there because the Security Council of the U.N. has agreed to consider the border violence, and the Danish General [redacted] (Voun) Benneke, Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine

is on his way to report the facts of the outbreaks.

Wherever there is tension that keeps breaking into violence, each eruption brings a pattern of rabid charges, counter-charges and denials. The massacre in Kibya "shocked" the State Department (to use its own word) for forty-two defenseless persons, including women and children, were killed in a night raid. The attack is not in dispute. What Israeli officials deny is that it was made by their troops. The Arabs charge that 600 Israeli soldiers did take part in it. The Israeli Government says that not an Israeli soldier was absent from barracks. But it does admit that due to slaying of Israeli inhabitants by Arab infiltrators, Israeli villagers on the border were organized and armed to defend themselves. It was after the murder of an Israeli mother and her two children in their sleep in the nearby village of Yahud, they say, that the armed villagers descended on Kibya. Prime Minister Ben Gurion charged that Kibya was a center of murder gangs. These are reported as charges and counter-charges, not as facts.

Justice is not well served by armed reprisals, whether by soldiers under orders, or by armed villagers acting angrily on their own. But Israeli officials say that infiltration by armed Arab marauders has been the main cause of the increasing insecurity in the Holy Land. Raids and

counter-raids in the last twenty months have caused, they say, seven hundred Arab casualties, and three hundred Israeli casualties. In this time three thousand so-called Arab infiltrators have been captured in XXXXXXX Israel. At first the infiltrators were not considered a menace, and the police could take care of them. But, the Israelis continue, when the infiltrators resorted to violence, it was assumed that a drive was on to frighten Israelis from the border, so that Israel's defense would be weakened. Then it was, the villagers were organized and armed to act for themselves.

Reporting charges and counter-charges in a highly emotional situation is a thankless task. In this dispute the anger on both sides is white-hot. Each is sure that basically the other is wholly to blame, and each resents the other side even being stated. In such circumstances the facts are hard to ascertain and still harder to weigh. It hardly needs stressing that the problem is not one to be solved simply by repressing violence. Somehow or other, the Israeli and Arabs must find the basis for neighborliness, for the alternative would seem to be mutual annihilation.

One way to lay a groundwork for neighborliness is to plan for the habilitation of displaced Arab refugees. It is ironic, that just now the issue of utilizing the waters of the Jordan should be injected into the

conflict. // The State Department is backing a plan for exploiting the Jordan River, sponsored by officials of our own T.V.A. / This has been mapped out regardless of frontiers, the main objective being to permit the re-settlement of two hundred thousand Arab refugees. / Unfortunately this plan has a rival in XXXXXXXX Israel's own Jordan River development scheme, based on the study made by two Americans in 1944 and '45, the so-called Loudermilk-Hayes Report. / Where that scheme would benefit chiefly Israel, the T.V.A. plan would benefit both sides of the Jordan, only one side being in Israel. And to make it acceptable to the Arab countries involved, a technical rectification of Israel's border on the Sea of Galilee would be needed. /

Since Israel is on record as being ready to deal with the water problem by negotiation with its neighbors, this should be where and how peace is to be found. / But at a time when the outlook for peace is in the right use of Jordan River water, this water has become a cause of contention by itself. / That is said simply to emphasize that here is one of the most addled and inflammatory problems in the world. And if the Security Council, or the Three Powers, or the parties directly involved, find how to reduce it to safe dimensions they will earn a big credit for statesmanship. /

The Jordan River has become a center of controversey between Israel and the Arab States. How to make the best use of this natural resource is the main issue. William Scarborough once advised:"Though living near a river, do not waste water." But Henry Van Dyke looked at the problem more realistically when he said:"It is with rivers, as it is with people - the greatest are not always the most agreeable, nor the best to live with."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Earlier in the day, the Secretary announced that we are withholding aid to Israel because Israel is defying United Nations plans to maintain peace in the Near East. And the United Nations Security Council decided to make a full inquiry into Israeli-Arab border incidents. I'd like to discuss the situation in this part of the world in a few minutes.

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injected into the conflict. The State Department is backing a plan for exploiting the Jordan River sponsored by officials of our own TVA. This has been mapped out regardless of frontiers, the main objective being to permit the re-settlement of two hundred thousand Arab refugees Unfortunately this plan has a rival in Israel's own Jordan River development scheme, based on the study made by two Americans in 1944 and 1945, the so-called Loudermilk-Hayes Report. Where that scheme would benefit chiefly Israel, the TVA plan would benefit both sides of the Jordan, only one side being in Israel. And to make it acceptable to the Arab countries involved, a technical rectification of Israel's border on the Sea of Galilee would be needed.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The Jordan River has become a center of controversey between Israel and the Arab States. How to make the best use of this natural resource is the main issue. William Scarborough once advised: "Though living near a river, do not waste water." But Henry Van Dyke looked at the problem more realistically when he said: "It is with rivers as it is with people - the greatest are not always the most agreeable nor the best to live with." - Good Night and Good Luck!

Wednesday, October 21, 1953

This is the news:

The President said today that he will not do any partisan campaigning, to help elect Republicans to Congress next year. He told reporters: he does not intend to make the presidency an agent, to be used in partisan elections. He considers himself president of all the people. He is confident that if his Administration develops a program to benefit all the people, then his party will command the votes of a majority of the people. The President also said at a White House news conference, that he has full confidence in [redacted] Secretary of Agriculture Benson. He said Benson is dedicated to America... striving hard to bring all elements of the agricultural economy into balance. Mr. Eisenhower said with some anger that it is "his" reponsibility to say who should be his principal advisers. And as for the farmers, the President finds them to be taking things more in stride, than many politicians.

Secretary Benson spoke along similar lines, when he told a Chicago audience that some politicans are more "panicky" over the farm situation, than farmers. Benson said "We are not interested in [redacted] pleasing or [redacted] replying, to rabble rousers and demagogues."

At the White House news conference the President said that while the cost of living has continued to go up, it is levelling off to a considerably greater extent than in recent years. He was asked about a statement by Clarence Manion, head of his commission to study federal state relations. Manion had suggested that the government sell the Tennessee Valley Authority to private interests. But the President, who once called T.V.A. "creeping socialism", said the Manion plan would be "a pretty drastic step."

The President ALSO TOLD [redacted] reporters he was glad one of our soldiers in Korea had changed his mind, and decided to return to this country rather than stay with the Communists. Mr. Eisenhower said he sometimes wonders why more of our troops were not converted to Communism while they were prisoners. He had this thought in view of what he called the meager education we sometimes give our citizens concerning their obligations in our form of government.

The soldier who changed his mind.. 23-year-old Private Ed Dickenson of Virginia told reporters in Korea: he decided to come home because he has had enough of Communism. He made the decision a long time ago. He said: "Communism is not my belief. I have other beliefs" but he did not explain them. Dickenson, who had been a prisoner for almost

three years said it is "more than likely" that [redacted] some others of the 22 Americans who have chosen Communism may change their mind. The soldier was not "coaxed" to change his mind.. we haven't started [redacted] "explanations" to any of the 22 Americans so far. And in the Cumberland mountains, Mr and Mrs Van Burean Dickenson, the Private's parents, asked reporters to get word to him that "nobody hereabouts thinks hard of him for what he done. No hard feelings on our part."

At the United Nations today, Israel denied an American charge that the Israeli government is diverting Jordan River water from Syria. Secretary of State Dulles said yesterday that because of this, we would withhold economic aid from Israel. The Israeli government says any suggestion that it is "defying the United Nations, would not be legally or factually accurate."

In Iran, Premier Zehedi declared martial law in eight oil centers, to prevent Communist sabotage.

And in London the Churchill government has demanded a vote of confidence [redacted] for its decision to suspend the constitution of British [redacted] Guiana, and rush troops there--because of the threat of a Communist coup.

In Stockholm, the chairman of the Nobel Peace Prize committee has told a reporter that former President Truman is a leading candidate for this year's prize.

In Washington, ~~Chairman Taber of the House Appropriation Committee called on the President and then told reporters: he believes we can provide for adequate defense and balance the budget in 1955.~~

Eliabeth Bentley, the former Communist spy courier, [redacted], told a Senate committee that she passed orders from Moscow to two former Treasury officials in 1943 and 44. She said Nathan Gregory Silverman and Ludwig Ullman tried to help Russia get American plates to print [redacted] more money for occupied Germany. Both men refused to confirm or deny the charge.

Here in New York, a supreme court judge has ruled invalid Mayor Impellitteri's petitions to have his name placed on the November ballot for re-election. This means that the mayor, who was defeated in the recent Democratic primary, is out of the race.

The present Democratic candidate, Robert Wagner, was told today by the state parole board that despite Wagner's charge, there is no record of any highly-placed Republican interceding with the board on

behalf of IMPRISONED Labor Boss Joey Faye. Wagner has refused to name the person he describes as being "prominent" in the national administration.

And across the river in New Jersey, Jersey City's former Democratic mayor Frank Hague Eggers announces his support of the republican candidate for governor..Paul L. Troast. Eggers, a nehpew of former mayor Hague, says he is deserting his party, because the democratic nominee is "bossed" by the current mayor of Jersey City, John Kenny. ALSO A DEMOCRAT Kenny had defeated Eggers.

Edward R. Murrow: October 21, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

The United Nations has decided to postpone discussion of the Trieste issue until November 2nd. The British and ourselves, who made the original decision to turn the city of Trieste over to the Italians, are obviously hoping that a cooling off period will give them a chance to figure out what to do next. It's a case where the Italians are shouting "Forward", and the Yugoslavs shouting "Back". Alex Kendrick cables me from Belgrade, that things have cooled down a little there. For the first time in a week three people actually went into the American Reading Room in Belgrade, to read the news bulletins, and were able to leave without being beaten up. The windows of the place were smashed about a week ago. The citizens of Belgrade are again lining up to look at American movies, which had been doing poor business for the last week.

But Kendrick concludes that this quiet isn't so much the calm after the storm, as the dead center of the storm - a deceptive and temporary lull, before the tempest hits again. New signs were plastered on walls all over Belgrade, reading: "We will give up our lives, but we won't give up Trieste" - other signs reading: "No decisions without Yugoslavia."

The real question is, who makes the next move. Nobody seems willing

to admit that it's his turn. Technically it's up to us and the British to answer the Yugoslav note requesting a conference on Trieste. But the Italians have already said they won't attend any conference until after they have actually occupied Zone A. The Yugoslavs won't attend a conference which is called merely to confirm the Anglo-American decision. It appears that the Yugoslavs aren't objecting so much to the decision as the manner in which it was made. They insist they were not consulted. A Yugoslav Foreign Office official told Kendrick today"It was a dictate, like the Russians used to give us." Kendrick replied: "You don't really think we're as bad as the Russians, do you?" And the official replied, grimly and without smiling: "That's just what the Russians used to ask us about you Americans."

It seems to this reporter that yesterday's speeches by Secretary of State Dulles and Mr. Eden are a fine example of how not to deal with a small power. Eden said he didn't have any hope of inducing either side to accept the solution by negotiation. Mr. Dulles denied that we sought to impose a decision, and then said: "We concluded to relinquish possession of Zone A to Italy." The Yugoslavs think they should have been included in the "We" that made the decision. They insist upon making this Trieste

arrangement a "contract" instead of an Anglo-American "order of the day." There are also sound domestic political reasons for Tito's stand on this issue. The Yugoslavs are Serbs, Croats, Slovenes and Bosnians. The Croats and Slovenes are separated from the rest of Yugoslavia, by religion, culture, tradition and alphabet. They have always been highly independent toward Belgrade, the capital. The Anglo-American decision means that some Slovenes would be under Italian rule. The Slovenes don't like this. And Tito's stand on Trieste has won him support from ~~some~~ Slovene and Croatian elements which he never had before. For the first time in decades the Croatian capital of Zagreb is one hundred percent behind Belgrade. Tito can now not afford to accept a Trieste solution which the Slovenes would dislike.

The search is now on for some face-saving formula, and there are a lot of faces to be saved - ours, the British, the Italians and the Yugoslavs. Maybe it can be done. Maybe the whole area can be demilitarized, with neither the Italians nor the Yugoslavs having troops there. Maybe Trieste could be settled as part of a larger deal in which Italy and Yugoslavia become part of a South European defensive alliance, something which Mr. Dulles mentioned in last night's speech.

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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And in Germany, General MC Auliffe, the new 7th army commander, says new emphasis will be placed on atomic warfare training for our troops in Germany.

~~In California today..at Pebble Beach.. cabinet members started giving 169 of the nation's top industrial leaders a confidential report on business in this country. Some of those attending the meeting,~~

Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey told reporters in California today that the Administration can make no promises of any tax deductions next year--except for the individual income taxes and the excess profits tax. Humphrey said the federal budget cannot be balanced, even in fiscal 1955, unless there are "very substantial" cuts in national defense. He said this is due to the fact that 75 per cent of the government's expenditures are FOR [redacted] security.. military, foreign operations and atomic energy.

~~closed to the public and reporters, say that Treasury Secretary Humphrey said the Administration is trying very hard to balance the budget for fiscal 1955, and for tax relief. But Humphrey quickly adds he's going to need.~~

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temporarily yielded to Communist indoctrination under great pressure.

The French report that they have captured a city formerly held by the enemy in Indo-China--only to find it deserted. [redacted]

And from Paris David Schoenbrun cables that the French have told [redacted] Vietnam Emperor Bao Dai that unless he accepts membership in the [redacted] French Union the French will pull their troops out of Indo-China.

Britain's House of Commons has given the Churchill cabinet a clear-cut vote of confidence for its action in suspending the constitution of British Guiana and DUSTING ITS [redacted] leftist government.

And Prime Minister Churchill, writing in Life Magazine, says Russia's cold war expansion in southeastern Europe might have been blocked if the Allies had carried out a British plan for a big [redacted] World War Two offensive in the Balkans and Italy.

In West Berlin, [redacted], a conservative, Dr. Walther Schreiber has been elected Lord Mayor, succeeding the late Ernst Reuter. All factions in the West Berlin government pledge unity on one issue;; a Common front against Communism.

[redacted] Two German-born bio-chemists today were awarded the nobel peace prize for medicine and physiology. Dr. Fritz Lipman of the Harvard

Medical School and Dr. Hans Krebs of Sheffield University in England were HONORED for discoveries concerning the basic life process carried on within human cells.

Major General Bennike, the United Nations truce supervisor in Palestine, arrived in New York today and called the Arab-Isreali dispute "critical." But he does not believe it will develop into a major conflict.

The U.N's budget committee today voted to cut the dues of the United States and raise Russia's dues. Our share was cut from 35 to 33-and-a third per cent of the total cost of the U.N. Russia was raised from 12 to 14 per cent. They say they can't afford it.

David McDonald, the president of the C.I.O. steelworkers, said today that his union will seek a guaranteed annual wage next year, as "insurance against depression."

Army Secretary Slezak says the nation's ammunition program is in "better shape than ever before in our history."

Edward R. Murrow: October 22, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

What President Eisenhower said yesterday at his news conference, about keeping the presidency out of partisan politics, comes close to being a new dogma about the nature of his office. / Twice before yesterday, he had told newsmen that it would be his policy not to interfere with local elections of any kind. Yesterday he went much further. Though he admitted being deeply interested in the complexion of the Senate and House of Representatives, he did not intend, he said, to make the presidency an agency to use in partisan elections. #

He went on to expound this theme. Beginning with the self-evident principle that the President is President of <u>all</u> the people, he said that his work should be to develop a program for the general good, and get it enacted. This then, would be an umbrella, under which the Party could operate. And this, he thought, would be the best thing he could do for his Party.

The President, in taking this stand, may enhance his popularity with those who like him for not making enemies, and not attacking the enemies he already has. # There are some who are not so sure that this always is a virtue, and in certain cases they believe it may be a mistake. But good will and good temper are endearing qualities, particularly in a national

leader.

If Mr. Eisenhower manages to stay above the fighting level of party politics, he will be introducing something that hasn't been done in this country since the presidency of James Munroe. # That was in what was known as the "era of good feeling", which came with the relief that the War of 1812 was over, and at a moment when the Federalist Party had virtually ceased to exist. / There is no analogy whatever with this period today. The Democratic Party is very much alive. In fact many Republicans feel, that the Democrats are uncomfortably close in challenging their control of the House in the next election. # And if the two bye-elections to be held next month, in California and New Jersey, should go as did the one last week in Wisconsin, the absolute majority of the Republicans in the House would be down next month to a single vote. # Just a word more about the bye-elections. In New Jersey, a successor is being chosen for Representative Clifford Case, who resigned to become President of the Fund for the Republic. # In the last four elections, this district gave the Republicans an average majority of twenty-three thousand. A change to a Democrat here would be a surprise. # But in California, two stalwart and popular Republicans of similar stature, are competing for the vacancy created when Representative

Norris Poulson was elected Mayor of Los Angeles. There are two Democratic candidates, too, but only one of them is expected to attract many votes. Both Republicans, however, are influential and may split the Republican and Independent vote, and the Democrat could win. If a Republican wins in New Jersey and a Democrat in California, the Republican majority in the House would be only three.

That could well have a bearing on what President Eisenhower may find himself doing. For he will be under terrific pressure to behave like the leader of the Party, even though he also is President of all the people. His Party followers will be able to justify their pressure by quoting history. For the men who have been the most efficient presidents have been the most efficient Party leaders. That goes for Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt. That is not to say that every time they did something as leaders of the Party it worked. Woodrow Wilson probably helped defeat his Party in 1918 in appealing for the election of a Democratic Congress.

President Eisenhower spoke yesterday about people resenting the intrusion of a president in local affairs, and he said he too would resent it. F.D.R.'s celebrated attempt to purge Senator Tidings certainly

backfired. But the ~~notice~~ approval a popular national leader has given to a local candidate has helped much more often than it has hurt. President Eisenhower must have thought so on his recent visit to New York, when he wished Republican Candidate Harold Riegelman well in his race for Mayor.

In the last election the President won by a 6,600,000 majority, but the total vote for Republican candidates for Congress was 262,000 less than for Democratic candidates. And many Republicans had to thank Mr. Eisenhower's popularity for ~~their~~ getting as many votes as they did.

The "umbrella" which Mr. Eisenhower now offers as a substitute for himself as a vote-getter somehow is not convincing. # Republicans already are insisting on the leader of the Party leading. # The President has reversed himself under pressure before. In 1949 he said he was not in politics and would not be in politics. In 1952 he said he would not give up his NATO post to take part in a campaign for the nomination. But he was back in the United States ~~XXX~~ by May, left the Army June 2nd, and made his Abilene speech on June 4th. In Politics Few decisions are Final

Republican Chairman Leonard Hall after calling on the President today, promised newsmen that Mr. Eisenhower would make ~~the~~ television appearances in the Congressional campaign next year, and talk about the accomplishments

of his administration. That is, he will be showing the umbrella. But he also will be leading the Party. The President, said Mr. Hall, must have a Republican Congress to carry out his program. No one will doubt he said that to the President, too.

It would seem that the President is determined not to get involved in local partisan politics...(despite the fact that his influence at election time could be considerable). Perhaps, Mr. Eisenhower feels as Sir Leslie Stephen did a half century ago when he said:"The only way in which one human being can properly attempt to influence another is encouraging him to think for himself instead of endeavoring to instil ready-made opinions into his head."

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Mr. Eisenhower today received a petition opposing the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. And he said again he is against admitting Red China as long as it is engaged in acts of agression.

There were no developments in the stalled prisoner explanations in Korea today. General Dean, the former 8th army commander, says in Washington that we should be lenient with those American prisoners who temporarily yielded to Communist indoctrination under great pressure.

The French report that they have captured a city formerly held by the enemy in Indo-China - only to find it deserted. And from Paris David Schoenbrun cables that the French have told Vietnam Emperor Bao Dai that unless he accepts membership in the French Union the French will pull their troops out of Indo China.

Britain's House of Commons has given the Churchill cabinet a clear-cut vote of confidence for its action in suspending the constitution of British Guiana and ousting its leftist government.

And Prime Minister Churchill, writing in Life Magazine, says Russia's cold war expansion in southeastern Europe might have been blocked if the Allies had carried out a British plan for a big World War Two offensive in the Balkans and Italy.

In West Berlin, a conservative, Dr. Walther Schreiber has been elected Lord Mayor, succeeding the late Ernst Reuter. All factions in the West Berlin government pledge unity on one issue; a common front against Communism.

Two German-born bio-chemists today were awarded the nobel peace prize for medicine and physiology. Dr. Fritz Lipman of the Harvard Medical School and Dr. Hans Krebs of Sheffield University in England were honored for discoveries concerning the basic life process carried on within human cells.

Major General Bennike, the United Nations truce supervisor in Palestine, arrived in New York today and called the Arab-Israeli dispute "critical." But he does not believe it will develop into a major conflict.

The U.N.'s budget committee today voted to cut the dues of the United States and raise Russia's dues. Our share was cut from 35 to 33 and a third percent of the total cost of the U.N. Russia was raised from 12 to 14 percent. They say they can't afford it.

David McDonald, the president of the CIO steelworkers said today that his union will seek a guaranteed annual wage next year as "insurance against depression." Under Secretary of Army Slezak says the nation's ammunition program is in "better shape than ever before in our history."

What President Eisenhower said yesterday at his news conference about keeping the presidency out of partisan politics comes close to being a new dogma about the nature of his office. Twice before yesterday he had told newsmen that it would be his policy not to interfere with local elections of any kind. Yesterday he went much further. Though he admitted being deeply interested in the complexion of the Senate and House of Representatives, he did not intend, he said, to make the presidency an agency to use in partisan elections.

He went on to expound this theme. Beginning with the self-evident principle that the President is President of all the people, he said that his work should be to develop a program for the general good and get it enacted. This then would be an umbrella under which the Party could operate. And this, he thought, would be the best thing he could do for his Party.

The President, in taking this stand, may enhance his popularity with those who like him for not making enemies and not attacking the enemies he already has. There are some who are not so sure that this always is a virtue, and in certain cases they believe it may be a mistake. But good will and good temper are endearing qualities, particularly in a national leader.

If Mr. Eisenhower manages to stay above the fighting level of party

politics, he will be introducing something that hasn't been done in this country since the presidency of James Monroe. That was in what was known as the "era of good feeling," which came with the relief that the War of 1812 was over and at a moment when the Federalist Party had virtually ceased to exist. There is no analogy whatever with this period today. The Democratic Party is very much alive. In fact many Republicans feel that the Democrats are uncomfortably close in challenging their control of the House in the next election. And if the two bye-elections to be held next month in California and New Jersey should go as did the one last week in Wisconsin, the absolute majority of the Republicans in the House would be down next month to a single vote. Just a word more about the bye-elections. In New Jersey a successor is being chosen for Representative Clifford Case, who resigned to become President of the Fund for the Republic. In the last four elections this district gave the Republicans an average majority of twenty-three thousand. A change to a Democrat here would be a surprise. But in California, two stalwart and popular Republicans of similar stature are competing for the vacancy created when Representative Norris Poulson was elected Mayor Los Angeles. There are two Democratic candidates, too, but only one of them is expected to attract many votes. Both Republicans, however, are influential and may split the Republican and Independent vote, and the Democrat could win. If a Republican wins in New Jersey and a Democrat in California, the Republican majority in the House would be only three.

That could well have a bearing on what President Eisenhower may find himself doing. For he will be under terrific pressure to behave like the leader of the Party, even though he also is President of all the people. His Party followers will be able to justify their pressure by quoting history. For the men who have been the most efficient presidents have been the most efficient Party leaders. That goes for Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt. That is not to say that every time they did something as leaders of the Party it worked. Woodrow

Wilson probably helped defeat his Party in 1918 in appealing for the election of a Democratic Congress.

President Eisenhower spoke yesterday about people resenting the intrusion of a president in local affairs, and he said he too would resent it. FDR's celebrated attempt to purge Senator Tidings certainly backfired. But the approval a popular national leader has given to a local candidate has helped much more often than it has hurt. President Eisenhower must have thought so on his recent visit to New York, when he wished Republican Candidate Harold Riegelman well in his race for Mayor.

In the last election the President won by a 6,600,000 majority, but the total vote for Republican candidates for Congress was 262,000 less than for Democratic candidates. And many Republicans had to thank Mr. Eisenhower's popularity for getting as many votes as they did.

The "umbrella" which Mr. Eisenhower now offers as a substitute for himself as a vote-getter somehow is not convincing. Republicans already are insisting on the leader of the Party leading. The President has reversed himself under pressure before. In 1949 he said he would not give up his NATO post to take part in a campaign for the nomination. But he was back in the United States by May, left the Army June 2nd, and made his abilene speech on June 4th. In politics few decisions are final.

Republican Chairman Leonard Hall after calling on the President today promised newsmen that Mr. Eisenhower would make television appearances in the Congressional campaign next year, and talk about the accomplishments of his administration. That is, he will be showing the umbrella. But he also will be leading the Party. The President, said Mr. Hall, must have a Republican Congress to carry out his program. No one will doubt he said that to the President, too.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem that the President is determined not to get involved in local partisan politics despite the fact that his influence at election time could be considerable. Perhaps, Mr. Eisenhower feels as Sir Leslie Stephen did a half century ago when he said: "The only way in which one human being can properly attempt to influence another is encouraging him to think for himself instead of endeavoring to instil ready-made opinions into his head."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday October 23, 1953

This is the news:

The White House says fourteen hundred and fifty six federal workers have been dismissed, or resigned, for security reasons. This took place in the first four months. (from June through September.) of the new Administration's security program. White House secretary Haggerty says, only five of these persons had been appointed by the Eisenhower Administration.. the others were holdovers from previous administrations. In all, 863 persons were dismissed and 593 resigned. Hagerty says these were all security cases.... (in addition to 145-thousand federal employes who have been dismissed for economy reasons.) Hagerty also says that the 1,456 who have left so far, represent the results of only a quarter of the investigating the government plans to do of its employes.

Defense Secretary Wilson says the government has been "too soft" with security risks on the federal payroll. He says "there will be no more of that." Wilson was asked about the case of Lt. Milo Radulovich, an air force reserve officer, who may be expelled from the service, because the government considers his father and sister security risks. Wilson said "It's possible for individuals to get bad breaks. But the nation's

interests come first. A decision on the Rodulavitch Case is expected tomorrow

And Senator Mc Carthy says 20 civilian employes at the signal corps' Fort Monmouth laboratories, have been suspended, as a result of Senate and army investigations of espionage.

Here in New York today, Robert G. Thompson, one of the nation's top Communist leaders, was slugged with a lead pipe, in the Federal House of Detention. Thompson, who has been found guilty of advocating the overthrow of the government by violence, is being held as a fugitive from a prison term on that charge. He was attacked by another prisoner.. a Yugoslav awaiting deportation tonight. There is no explanation for the attack. A prison official says there was no evidence of animosity between the two men. Thompson's "head was split open" and it reported he may require major surgery. The attorney general and the F.B.I. are investigating.

In Los Angeles, Gordon Dean, the former chairman of the atomic energy commission, said today that we should warn Moscow that at the next sign of Soviet aggression we will "destroy her vitals" with atomic bombs. Deans concedes that making a display of force may upset some people, who--he says "will not face a fact if it diminishes a hope."

At Groton, Connecticut, the Navy today permitted reporters to make a limited inspection of its atomic submarine, the Nautilus. The 29-million dollar sub is now more than half completed. Captain Robert Moore, the supervisor of shipbuilding, says it will be capable of staying under water "many, many times longer than any previous submarine."

I'd like to discuss the latest development in our atomic energy program in a few minutes.

Workers at two big North American Aviation Company plants went on strike today, halting production on the new F 100 super jet...the F 86 sabrejet and other planes. Some 32-thousand men struck at Los Angeles and Columbus, Ohio. They are demanding a 23 cents an hour pay increase and have turned down offers of a four per cent general increase.

In Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Benson today urged the National Farmers Union to call off a cattleman's (CARAVAN) due to reach Washington Sunday night. Union president James G. Patton says the cattlemen want to talk to Benson and the President. Benson says such talks cannot be conducted with a large number of people.

Two Republican senators..Mundt of South Dakota and Payne of Maine.. say they expect Congress to extend rigid price supports for basic farm crops next year.

[redacted]

The Italian ambassador conferred with Secretary of State Dulles for 30 minutes today and then told reporters he had been assured that we and the British would not "go back" on the decision to turn over Zone A in Trieste to Italy.

[redacted]

In Italy itself more than 89 persons are known dead and 20 missing in flash floods which swept the toe of the Italian boot.

In London today, 16-hundred troops started moving into the city to break up a wildcat transport strike. The troops are scheduled to start distributing gasoline tomorrow unless the strike is ended. The Labor Party is back of the government's decision to use the troops to end the walkout that has almost crippled London.

In Berlin, the Communists admit that anti-Communists have beaten a Communist official to death in the Soviet zone..near Leipzig.

In Korea tonight the neutral nations repatriation commission meets again and has promised to issue a statement. Presumably it will explain the conflicting view on forcing Chinese and North Korean prisoners to listen to enemy "explanations" on why they should return home. George V. Allen, our ambassador to India, was in Korea today. He conferred with the Indian head of the neutral commission and with President Syngman Rhee.

Edward R. Murrow: October 23, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

A remarkable statement was made by Thomas E. Murray of the Atomic Energy Commission in announcing yesterday, the Commission's decision to build a great atomic reactor plant for peaceful purposes. / It will not be of the type that produces both heat and plutonium fuel. / It will be devoted to power. The remarkable statement was, that if the Soviet Union had revealed that it already was successfully operating such a plant, it would be more dangerous to this country, than their announcement that they have the hydrogen bomb.

This sounds like saying, that a peacetime use of atomic energy in the Soviet Union, would be more dangerous to us, than the most frightful weapon ever imagined. / And that is precisely what Mr. Murray meant. / For he was proclaiming more than the building of a reactor plant. / He was telling this country that it must enter, and win, a race in the peaceful use of atomic power, as well as win the race in atomic weapons. // If the Soviet Union were ahead of us in the peaceful use of atomic energy, he said, it would put off the end of Soviet tyranny. / For the country that can promise most atomic power to other countries, will be the one to get the most of the world's uranium supply, the bulk of which, does not lie either in this country or

the Soviet Union. Use of this uranium is essential in both the power and weapon races, and if we do not get what we need we could lose the power race and the weapon race as well. So our survival is involved. To win the power race, this country, said Mr. Murray, must have as much determination as it has to stay ahead in the atomic weapon race.

This is the first time the country has heard of a "power race," and a great many questions now must be explored. It would be unsafe to assume that the Soviet Union is not able scientifically and technically to do what we can do, Mr. Murray said. We must also take into account that it may be able to do even more than we can do economically.

Since the Soviet Union's getting ahead of us in the power race would be more dangerous to us than the hydrogen bomb, then our getting ahead must be equally dangerous to the Soviet Union. Presumably the men in the Kremlin will react by pushing ahead with nuclear power plants of their own. They may be doing so already. When they first proclaimed that they had the atomic bomb they said they were going to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes. That may have been simply propaganda, but we don't know.

Nor do we know how much this power race is to cost. Mr. Murray did not go into the figures for the pilot plant, beyond saying it would be tens

of millions of dollars.

If the Soviet Union goes in for a power race it may be able to spend more than this country. A totalitarian country, whose central government budgets for all industry and agriculture, can divert investment and production from one field to another, more easily than a nation of free enterprise. # Suppose their atomic experts told the men in the Kremlin, that the power race might decide the fate of the country - [and they presumably told them that about the atomic weapons race] - the dictators might decide to assign a given percentage of the gross national product to win it. Suppose the ~~XXXXXXXX~~ figure were ten percent. That would mean involving more than seven or eight billion dollars a year. We could not assign anything like ten percent of our gross national product - for it would be between thirty and forty billions a year. We should have trouble raising seven or eight billions to match the Russians, if they could divert that much.

If we are, as Mr. Murray says, entering a race that affects our survival, we should know what we are getting into. That is not said to suggest that we should stay out of the race. Presumably we cannot. It is said to point out, that Mr. Murray only unlocked the door of a vital national subject, but did not fling it open.

Of this we may be sure: a new phase of the atomic era is beginning. It also is clear that the race for power - military and industrial - with the Soviet Union goes further than getting a greater stockpile of bombs or weapons of greater destructiveness. The range of the competition is unlimited.

~~One can feel relief that~~ the new AEC plant will be making electric power and not material for atomic weapons. It is a blessing that this country is embarked on learning how to make electricity with atomic fuel more cheaply than with coal. That is a promise that in time the atomic era can become one of endless possibilities for increasing the wealth of the human family. But until atomic energy is under international control, so that no one can use it destructively, the hope of such developments must remain obscure.

The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists recently pointed to the possibility that the very act of taking private enterprise in on the development of atomic power for peaceful purposes may make it harder for this country to accept international control of atomic energy. That, too, is a possibility that needs careful consideration. For the only known alternative to effective international control is a perpetual insecurity such as mankind has never experienced before.

Atomic Energy, like other scientific advancements, can be used for good or evil. Power alone is not always dangerous, but irresponsible use of it is. At the turn of the century, Elbert Hubbard had some wise words on this subject when he said:"Responsibilities gravitate to the person who can shoulder them and power flows to the man who knows how."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday, October 26, 1953.

This is the news:

The United States charged today that the Russians took part in the questioning and torture of American soldiers in Korea. We told the United Nations that the Russians actually directed Chinese and North Korean attempts to make American airmen confess that they had engaged in germ warfare. Some of this questioning and the attendant torturing took place after the armistice was signed. We have given the U.N. affidavits from some of our men showing that they were "reduced to the level of groveling animals" to force confessions. Dr. Charles Mayo of the American delegation said some men were forced to stand at attention for days..some were forced to crouch in rat-infested holes. Others were punished with kicks and slaps..poorer living conditions..lowered food rations..

Jacob Malik says "this is a lie and slander". He says Russia repudiates the charges.

Corporal Edward Dickenson, the Virginia soldier who recently returned from a Communist prison camp, said in Tokyo today that he at first refused to be repatriated, so he could gather evidence to prove that the Communists are "rotten to the core." Dickenson said he wanted to learn

all he could about the Communists "to get revenge for what they did" to his buddies. He says he's going to expose everything about the Communists.

At Panmunjom today American Ambassador Dean met with the enemy to lay plans for the KOREAN political conference. We want an agreement FIRST on a date and place. The Communists--as expected--demanded that neutral nations FIRST be invited to the conference.

And the Indian chairman of the neutral repatriation commission now says that the program to return war prisoners is almost at an end. General Thimaya says: "The situation is very serious." The commission is writing a statement explaining how the trouble came from the enemy's insistence that prisoners be forced to listen to explanations as to why they should return home.

The Russians charged today that the Greeks have created a threat to peace by granting air and naval bases to American forces. Moscow says this is actually "preparing for a new war."

The British announce that they have exploded another atomic weapon in Australia.. the second such explosion this month.

And in London striking gasoline workers have voted to end their week-end walkout that almost tied up the whole city. Six thousand troops had been used to distribute the gasoline.

The Communists in East Germany say that Moscow has released Field Marshal Von Paulus, whose 365-thousand man army surrendered at Stalingrad. The Communists say He's now in East Germany after more than ten years of imprisonment.

In Washington today, Secretary of Agriculture Benson told a group of cattlemen that he has an open mind toward any program to help them. He rejected, at least temporarily, their plea for immediate and direct government price supports for the livestock industry. Benson said the government will do "everything practical and feasible to ease" the drop in prices.

He recalled that in the past the government's effort to boost hog prices had been "a dismal failure" and he spoke of a "fiasco" created by the federal potato-buying program. Benson said it would be a "terrible thing" if the government started a price-support program for cattle and then found that it wouldn't work.

In Oklahoma City, Democratic Senator Symington said Benson "wants to circumvent the will of Congress by cutting to pieces the prices on cattle through his withholding of feed." Symington says the government has sent feed to Bolivia, Pakistan and other countries but refuses to adjust the feed prices for our own farmers.

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In Washington, the F.B.I. began distributing the serial numbers of about 300-thousand dollars OF MISSING RANSON MONEY in the Greenlease kidnapping case. All the money is in ten and twenty dollar bills. The family paid a total

of 600-thousand dollars to the kidnapers of six-year-old Bobby Greenlease. Only half of it was recovered when police arrested Carl Hall.

Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson says he's going to ask Congress for about 125 million dollars next year to stockpile medical and other supplies.. and for other operations. ~~hundmann~~

Edward R. Murrow: October 26, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Slowly, and at times painfully, we are learning some of the difficulties of running a grand alliance of free nations. For example, Admiral Radford, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, told newsmen in Paris this morning that he was there to "listen and learn from our allies and top commanders about the problems of Western defense." Dave Schoenbrun cables me from Paris that in the course of the day "The Admiral had a real earful from the French Chief of Staff, from Lord Ismay, Secretary-General of NATO, and from our own Ambassador Dillon in Paris." They all told him pretty much the same story: It's imperative to convince our allies that we're standing firm on the physical, as well as the spiritual commitment, involved in European defense; and that we aren't going to withdraw our ground troops from Europe and concentrate on atomic units.

The Commander of SHAPE, General Gruenther is reported to be particularly concerned about the demoralising effect of such stories. They serve to give ammunition to the neutralist forces in Europe, who want an agreement with Russia at almost any price.

The reports from Washington of a revision in American strategy, have caused widespread concern in Europe, particularly in France. Non-communist papers in Paris are beginning to talk about Europeans having

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The fact that Admiral Radford is a flying Admiral and greatly interested in the Pacific is even being used as an argument to support the contention that our grand strategy in Europe is about to undergo a change. If we are, or are not going to alter the disposition of our forces in Europe, it would seem that a little high level reassurance or explanation might reduce the psychological and political tensions that are obviously increasing.

The Yugoslavs today said they wanted to decrease the tension in Trieste, in the hope that a conference will take place as soon as possible. Alex Kendrick cables me from Belgrade that the French are trying desperately to obtain a Five Power Conference, which would for the time being at least put the Anglo-American decision of October 8th in cold storage. This would permit some border adjustments in both zones. But Kendrick, who is an old hand at covering Yugoslav affairs, says that the whole future foreign policy of Yugoslavia is at stake. The Yugoslav Vice President published twenty-five columns in the official newspaper over the week end. Basically it's a denunciation of the Atlantic Pact.

They claim that it's being used to mask and cover up Italian aspirations. There is increasing talk in responsible quarters in Belgrade about "the resumption of normal relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe." The number three man in Tito's administration has written that Western pressure has thus far prevented this highly significant change in foreign policy. He said XXX he didn't mean that Yugoslavia should favor the Soviet bloc against the West, any more than the West should be favored against the Soviet bloc. He said he meant an independent policy of equal consideration for East and West, and good relations with both. He didn't mention the word "neutrality" or "neutralism", but this was the first overt expression of such sentiments on such a high level.

Kendrick concludes that the Trieste crisis has greatly strengthened the hands of the old line communists in Yugoslavia, that is the men who think that things have changed in Russia since Stalin's death, and who do not want full commitments to the capitalistic West. It is possible that Yugoslavia may emerge with an international policy similar to that of India. That would be a precarious middle of the road between East and West, reviled by both sides and thanked by neither. If this should happen it would raise the question of continued arms aid from the United

States. The Yugoslavs are now boasting that they're now making their own tanks, fighter planes and artillery ammunition. Much of this armament development was made possible by American funds, but that point is overlooked. One price we are almost certain to pay for bungling the Trieste issue will be a decrease in the strength of the Yugoslav ties to the West. That is, of course, unless everybody involved in this thing is bluffing. And Kendrick says nobody in Belgrade thinks Tito is bluffing.

Contained in that twenty-five column statement of policy that I mentioned a moment ago was this sentence: "When the Yugoslavs broke with Russia they were left in international isolation, but they didn't care, and went ahead. Now they are ready to repeat the performance if necessary." That's pretty strong talk, but the Yugoslavs have demonstrated both during the late war and in their single-handed defiance of Russia that they are a pretty strong people.

The keep the alliance of the free nations of the world intact requires both patience and understanding. And it is probably true as Jonathan Swift once said:"The strongest friendship yields to pride unless the odds be on our side." ~~We would also do well to be aware of what~~ and Sir Samuel Tuke concluded nearly 3-hundred years ago:"When competition brings us to the test, then we find friendship is self-interest."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Kendrick concludes that the Trieste crisis has greatly strengthened the hands of the old line communists in Yugoslavia, that is the men who think that things have changed in Russia since Stalin's death, and who do not want full commitments to the capitalistic West. It is possible that Yugoslavia may emerge with an international policy similar to that of India. That would be a precarious middle of the road between East and West, reviled by both sides and thanked by neither. If this should happen it would raise the question of continued arms aid from the United States. The Yugoslavs are now boasting that they're now making their own tanks, fighter planes and artillery ammunition. Much of this armament development was made possible by American funds, but that point is overlooked. One price we are almost certain to pay for bungling the Trieste issue will be a decrease in the strength of the Yugoslav ties to the West. That is, of course, unless everybody involved in this thing is bluffing. And Kendrick says nobody in Belgrade thinks Tito is bluffing.

Contained in that twenty-five column statement of policy that I mentioned a moment ago was this sentence: "When the Yugoslavs broke with Russia they were left in international isolation, but they didn't care, and went ahead. Now they are ready to repeat the performance if necessary." That's pretty strong talk, but the Yugoslavs have demonstrated both during the late war and in their single-handed defiance of Russia that they are a pretty strong people.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: To keep the alliance of the free nations of the world intact requires both patience and understanding. And it is probably true as Jonathan Swift once said: "The strongest friendship yields to pride unless the odds be on our side." Sir Samuel Tuke concluded nearly 3-hundred years ago: "When competition brings us to the test, then we find friendship is self-interest."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday Oct 27, 1953

This is the news:

Secretary of Agriculture Benson has rejected a plea for "immediate" high government price supports on cattle. The Secretary met today with a group representing the "Cattleman's Caravan" that had gone to Washington to ask for government aid. He later told reporters he knows of no "practical" way to run a rigid high price support program on cattle. He said he'd be glad to look at a workable plan, if anyone showed it to him. And he said the visiting cattleman, from 32 states, did not present a plan. The Secretary also indicated that not all of the cattlemen's delegation actually raised cattle.. and he showed reporters a number of telegrams urging him not to submit to "pressure tactics." He said the nation's livestock industry is "overwhelmingly opposed" to rigid supports. But representatives of the 350 cattleman said they were disgusted by what they called "the brush-off." James Patton, president of the Farmers Union said "The fight is just beginning. And if the government does not act I expect to call a conclave that will make this one look like a very small affair." Other members of the "caravan" said they would go home to build a grass roots fire "under Benson."

The Department of Agriculture reports that this year the nation's farmers will wind up with a total net income one billion dollars under their

1952 income. The Department estimates that the farmers' 1953 net income will be seven per cent below last year.

Here in New York City we are in the second day of a milk strike... and almost out of fresh milk. Some 13-thousand AF of L teamsters are striking against 200 milk firms. The teamsters want a 15-dollar a week wage increase. They now make from 82 to 125-dollars a week. Normally, more than 5-million quarts of milk are consumed in this city daily. Today thousands of mothers waited on long lines at milk depots for a final ration for their children. Many are using [redacted] (POWDERED) and evaporated milk. Mayor Impelliteri says "some tangible progress" is being made in strike negotiations.

At the United Nations today, Israel unexpectedly offered to suspend work on its Jordan River hydroelectric project while the Security Council tries to settle a dispute with the Arabs. Syria has complained that the Israeli project diverts water from Syrian farms. The Israelis have offered to co-operate with the council in everyway. Earlier, the United Nations truce supervisor told the council that serious trouble is ahead in Palestine unless the armistice agreements are [redacted] followed strictly.

Secretary of State Dulles today refused to tell reporters how..or on what terms..we would restore economic aid to Isreal. We banned such aid on the charge that Isreal had defied a U.N. ruling to stop building the Jordan hydro-electric project.

The Secretary did tell reporters that there could be a five power conference on Trieste before the United States and Great Britain withdraw their troops from Zone A. Mr. Dulles said the sooner such a conference is held the better it will be for western defenses against Communism in South Europe.

Mr. Dulles also said that we do not contemplate any withdrawal of American forces from Europe. He is glad to repeat this because of rumours to the contrary in Europe. And Defense Secretary Wilson told reporters:"We have no immediate plans for taking troops out of Europe." Wilson said his recent remark that we might be able to take troops out "in the long run" because of the development of new weapons..this remark has been misunderstood

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today:"There are few things I would like better than to have a few quiet and informal talks" with President Eisenhower. He assured the House that the President would

receive an enthusiastic welcome whenever he CAME TO visit Britain. And to visitors at Number Ten Downing street Sir Winston.. who'll be 79 at the end of November..said there are many things he would like to do but cannot do "what with work that does not diminish and strength that does not increase." In Hungary, Communist Premier Nagy has told agricultural experts that his country needs bread. He said: "Insufficient bread production is the first and most important problem we face." He said present production "cannot satisfy the needs of the people."

Andrie Vishinsky told United Nations Correspondents here in New York that Russia is agreeable to a meeting of the chiefs of state of the big powers. But, in reference to President Eisenhower's April speech demanding proof of good intentions and sincerity, Vishinsky said: "Those who speak of preliminary tests do not want agreement." Vishinsky made it clear that Moscow still insists on neutrals being represented at the Korean peace conference.

And in Korea today the Communist Chinese and North Koreans INSISTED on the same propgal even though our ambassador, Arthur Dean, pointed out that this is contrary to what they wanted when the Korean armistice was signed. At that time the enemy insisted that the confrence be

limited to those who fought in Korea. Again Dean warned the enemy that if a Korean peace conference is not held it will be the fault of the Communists. And Indian sources indicate that there may not be another large-scale exchange of prisoners because of the disagreement on how "explanations" should be conducted to those prisoners who do not want to go home.

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Thirty-five years ago tomorrow Czechoslovakia was proclaimed a free republic. Since then, first under the Germans and now under the Communists the people of Czechoslovakia have had many difficult years. Tonight we asked a [redacted] leader of the free Czechs in this country to record a brief message for you. He is Dr. Peter Zehkle whom I knew before World War Two as Lord Mayor of Praguae... a man I was to see later when American troops liberated him from six years in German concentration camps at Dachau and Buchenwald. After the war Dr. Zenkle became deputy prime minister of his country. Then when the Communists crushed Czechoslvakia's independence he escaped to America. Here is Dr. Zenkle:

(runs 4 minutes
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As Doctor Zenkel pointed out, Czechoslavakia has not lost its will, hope or determination to be free again. Bertolt Brecht, a German poet - and an exile himself - once put it this way:"A man can be free, even within prison walls. Freedom is something spiritual. And whoever once had it, can never lose it. For while the body can be bound with chains, the spirit can never."

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DR. ZENKL: Thirty-five years ago the Republic of Czechoslovakia came into being. It was founded with the help of the Allies but chiefly by the blood and sweat of its own sons and daughters.

The first twenty years of the Republic were happy years. Under the guidance of the first two presidents, Masaryk and Benes, political life showed extraordinary stability. The nation adopted and lived up to a modern constitution. Human rights were safeguarded to all citizens. With a stable economy and currency, industry and agriculture prospered and trade flourished. There was a healthy balance between agriculture and industry. The trademark "Made in Czechoslovakia" had an excellent reputation. Czechoslovak schools were progressive; courts were just. There was great cultural and social progress. In her foreign policy Czechoslovakia strove for peace and upheld scrupulously all treaties. As one of the most loyal members of the League of Nations Czechoslovakia defended the principle of collective security until the very day of Munich which turned this principle into mockery and led directly to World War II.

From 1938 onward fifteen tragic years followed: first the partition of the Republica, then the Nazi occupation and the massacre of the finest Czechoslovak men and women. Then followed the so-called "liberation" by the Red Army which gave the Communists such a head-start that the struggle by democratic means was lost beforehand.

The Communist putsch by force in February 1948 has meant the end to democracy in Czechoslovakia; it has also meant the beginning of a new struggle for the values for which the Czechs and Slovaks have been fighting for a thousand years; for freedom and humanitarian ideals.

Czechoslovak democracy was not defeated because of inner weakness: both times it was conquered by enemies from without: first the Naxis, then Moscow. It took the whole free world almost six years to defeat the Nazis in war. As to Moscow, it has swallowed up 600 million people since 1939.

It should be remembered that it was Czechoslovakia which, though surrounded by dictatorships long before Munich, nevertheless resisted fascism the most. After 1945 she held out against communism at her doomed outpost for three years. Her subjugation was the fault of short-sighted world politics. In 1939 the policy led straight to the attack on Poland and to world war. After the war it led to the present situation: Moscow now has the atom bomb made from the uranium of the Jachymov mines of Czechoslovakia and in Indochina weapons made by the Skoda Works of Pilsen are being used against the French.

Whenever the Czechoslovaks are not masters in their own house, things are not well with the world. Czechoslovakia has been a beacon light to freedom and justice pointing the way to peace; there cannot be peace unless and until the beacon is lighted again and Czechoslovakia celebrates her birthday anniversary in her own family and in the family of free nations.

MURROW: That was Dr. Peter Zenkl, former deputy prime minister of Czechoslovakia. And today, Secretary of State Dulles in a message to the Council of Free Czechoslovakia, said that Czechoslovakia's traditions "so deeply rooted and so expressive of aspirations will survive."

The Secretary said: The development of the concept of European unity holds out assurance to the people of Czechoslovakia. An assurance that once they are again free to elect their own government they will have the opportunity to share in the life and benefits of this community."

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

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In Korea today, the Indian chairman of the neutral nations repatriation commission, said that three Korean and Chinese prisoners have been killed by fellow prisoners in a prisoner of war camp for anti-Communists

~~death by Indian guards. One apparently committed suicide and another died of starvation. The commission refuses to speculate on why any of the captives were killed.~~

Later tonight, American ambassador Arthur Dean meets again with the Communists in an attempt to set up a Korean peace conference. He will present a "formula" to the enemy.

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demonstration of Moscow's good faith. And again Mr. Eisenhower said he would do anything to advance the cause of peace

The President also SAID that he is delighted with the State Department's announcement that we are ending a 34-day ban on sending aid to Isreal. The Department has allocated 26-million dollars to the Israelis. Mr. Eisenhower expressed his pleasure at Isreal's announcement that she will abide by a U.N. ruling in Isreal's dispute with Syris.

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progress and peace.

And Mr. Eisenhower said he believes that cattle prices have now reached bottom and will start to rise. He said that only a renewal of the drought or some other disaster would prompt him to call a special session of Congress...to deal with farm problems. He said a decline in farm and cattle prices has been going on a long time. The situation is being carefully watched. ~~The President also said he would have been willing to meet with protesting cattlemen who were in Washington up to yesterday, but no request for a conference had come to his desk.~~

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The President and Mrs. Eisenhower today welcomed King Paul and Queen Frederika of Greece. THE PRESIDENT said he hoped they would find as much pleasure "in our home as we did in yours."

It would appear to this reporter that the Administration is beginning to move with considerable dispatch in certain areas of foreign affairs. Three or four days ago the stories started rolling in from Western Europe reflecting apprehension about the possibility of this country reducing its armed forces in Europe. # Mr. Charles, E. Wilson, our Secretary of Defense, made a statement saying he didn't know anything about any such plans, and that earlier comments of his must have been "misunderstood." [It would appear that Mr. Wilson's words are misunderstood with remarkable frequency.] Then yesterday Secretary Dulles reassured our allies that we have no intention of reducing our military commitment in Europe. And today President Eisenhower said there is no plan in existence for reduction of U.S. combat forces anywhere. He pointed out that the Air Force is even expanding overseas.

These reassurances have been welcomed in Europe, particularly in France. # Today in Paris the National Assembly voted 315 to 251 to continue the eight-year-old war against the communists in Indo-China. It was a crucial debate, and the Laniel government won it. The Premier said France was willing to negotiate an end of the war in Indo-China - which is

the only active war being fought against the communists at the moment - if Ho-Chi-Minh, the communist leader, would ask for conversations. Laniel said that there was nothing in any Franco-American agreements that would prevent the opening of conversations. The French Government's victory was a real one, and should not be minimized, but it doesn't end the continuing crisis in Indo-Chinese affairs. The French willingness to continue the war is contingent upon the willingness of the associated states of Indo-China to remain within the French Union. The resolution passed by the French Parliament demands that the people of Viet Nam enlist in great numbers so as to permit the gradual replacement of the French forces now in action. There is no guarantee that the recruits will be forthcoming. The French Parliament also made a third condition - general peace negotiations in Asia. But here again there is no assurance that either China or the United States is willing to enter into such negotiations.

The most that has happened is that the danger of a split between France and this country regarding the policy to be pursued in Indo-China has been avoided.

Dave Schoenbrun cables me from Paris that French officials feel they are making quiet but steady progress in their efforts to arrange a conference

on Trieste, which might break the current deadlock. Both the French and the Yugoslavs agree that it would be unwise to call a Five Power Conference, until there is reasonable hope that it might bring about a successful compromise. And history is full of examples, that meetings of five powers, or two, or twenty, are more likely to succeed if the ground has been well prepared in advance. The formula that looks most promising for Trieste is this: the city itself will come under Italian sovereignty. The city limits, as now constituted, will be extended into part of what is now Zone A. The port will be under Italian administration, but will have the status of a free port, in order to ensure economic and trade privileges to Yugoslavia, and to Austria. Zone B will come under Yugoslav sovereignty, temporarily, and it will be enlarged by taking over all of Zone A outside of the enlarged city limits of Trieste. Then both sides may agree to allow an equal number of troops, and administrators, necessary for the security and organisation of its zone. This would be an equitable and face-saving compromise for both Italy and Yugoslavia, and might get the British and American governments off the hook, on which they have been wriggling uncomfortably for several weeks.

Tito could present this result as a solid accomplishment. And Italian

Premier Pella could make it palatable to his own people. Premier Pella arrives in Paris tomorrow for conversations with the French, and French officials are reasonably confident that this dangerous Trieste crisis may be ended fairly soon. All sides appear to be agreed that every day's delay is dangerous and damaging, and that some sort of compromise must be concluded.

It would seem to this reporter that if our State Department hadn't gone off half cocked, we would not now have Italians and Yugoslavs carrying guns, marching about the edges of this territory. Compromises are better sought against a more placid and less emotional backdrop.

There are those who argue that we must have a firm, hard policy in foreign affairs. But there are others, like William Sumner, who on occasion have felt differently. A half century ago, Sumner said:"If you want war, nourish a doctrine. They are tyrants that get inside a man's own reason and often betray him against himself. Civilized men have done their fiercest fighting for doctrines."

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It would appear to this reporter that the Administration is beginning to move with considerable dispatch in certain areas of foreign affairs. Three or four days ago the stroies started rolling in from Western Europe reflecting apprehension about the possibility of this country reducing its armed forces in Europe. Mr. Charles E. Wilson, our Secretary of Defense, made a statement saying he didn't know anything about any such plans, and that earlier comments of his must have been "misunderstood." It would appear that Mr. Wilson's words are misunderstood with remarkable frequency. Then yesterday Secretary Dulles reassured our allies that we have no intention of reducing our military commitment in Europe. And today

President Eisenhower said there is no plan in existence for reduction of U.S. combat forces anywhere. He pointed out that the Air Force is even expanding overseas.

These reassurances have been welcomed in Europe, particularly in France. Today in Paris the National Assembly voted 315 to 251 to continue the eight-year-old war against the communists in Indo-China. It was a crucial debate, and the Laniel government won it. The Premier said France was willing to negotiate an end of the war in Indo-China - which is the only active war being fought against the communists at the moment - if Ho-Chi-Minh, the communist leader, would ask for conversations. Laniel said that there was nothing in any Franco-American agreements that would prevent the opening of conversations. The French Government's victory was a real one, and should not be minimized, but it doesn't end the continuing crisis in Indo-Chinese affairs. The French willingness to continue the war is contingent upon the willingness of the associated states of Indo-China to remain within the French Union. The resolution passed by the French Parliament demands that the people of Viet Nam enlist in grest numbers so as to permit the gradual replacement of the French forces now in action. There is no guarantee that the recruits will be forthcoming. The French Parliament also made a third condition - general peace negotiations in Asia. But here again there is no assurance that either China or the United States is willing to enter into such negotiations.

The most that has happened is that the danger of a split between France and this country regarding the policy to be pursued in Indo-China has been avoided.

Dave Schoenbrun cables me from Paris that French officials feel they are making quiet but steady progress in their efforts to arrange a conference on Trieste which might break the current deadlock. Both the French and the Yugoslavs agree that it would be unwise to call a Five Power Conference until there is reasonable hope that it might bring about a successful compromise. And history is full of examples that meetings of five powers, or two, or twenty are more likely

to succeed if the ground has been well prepared in advance. The formula that looks most promising for Trieste is this: the city itself will come under Italian sovereignty. The city limits as now constituted will be extended into part of what is now Zone A. The port will be under Italian administration, but will have the status of a free port in order to insure economic and trade privileges to Yugoslavia, and to Austria. Zone B will come under Yugoslav sovereignty, temporarily, and it will be enlarged by taking over all of Zone A outside of the enlarged city limits of Trieste. Then both sides may agree to allow an equal number of troops and administrators necessary for the security and organization of its zone. This would be an equitable and face-saving compromise for both Italy and Yugoslavia, and might get the British and American governments off the hook on which they have been wriggling uncomfortably for several weeks.

Tito could present this result as a solid accomplishment. And Italian Premier Pella could make it palatable to his own people. Premier Pella arrives in Paris tomorrow for conversations with the French, and French officials are reasonably confident that this dangerous Trieste crisis may be ended fairly soon. All sides appear to be agreed that every day's delay is dangerous and damaging, and that some sort of compromise must be concluded.

It would seem to this reporter that if our State Department hadn't gone off half cocked we would not now have Italians and Yugoslavs carrying guns, marching about the edges of this territory. Compromises are better sought against a more placid and less emotional backdrop.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are those who argue that we must have a firm, hard policy in foreign affairs. But there are others, like William Sumner, who on occasion have felt differently. A half century ago, Sumner said: "If you want war, nourish a doctrine. They are tyrants that get inside a man's own reason and often betray him against himself. Civilized men have done their fiercest fighting for doctrines."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Thursday october 29 1953 (1)

This is the news:

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Last night, the Army's War Crimes Division released photographs and documented eye-witness stories to substaniate its case that 6-thousand 113 Americans had been tortured to death by the Communists. It estimated that close to 30-thousand persons - UN personnel and South Korean civilians - were killed in the same way by North Koreans and Chinese Communists. Documents & photographs in Pentagon — stench of Buchenwald & Dachau

Well in advance of making it known that we would bring this matter before the UN, a number of Congressmen and Senators called for similar steps. Senator Mansfield (a Democrat from Montana) in a letter to Mr. Lodge

13

urged that "those guilty of these atrocities be brought before a War Crimes Commission and punished as expeditiously as possible."

The French Delegate to the UN, ~~Henri Hoppenot,~~ charged earlier today that the Communists tortured American fliers in Korea to get confessions of germ-warfare. He said that Russia, by refusing to allow an impartial inquiry, is showing signs of "cowardice." And for our part, we intend to submit more evidence of Russian complicity in getting these germ-warfare confessions.

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Republican candidates for office. This includes Paul Troast, the Republica candidate for Governor in New Jersey, who once intervened for clemency on behalf of convicted extortionist Joe Fay.

King Paul and Queen Fredrika of Greece TODAY ended their overnite stay at the White House, and began their tour of the United States by visiting Mount Vernon, and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The King told newsmen:"If Eurppe and Western Civilization are to be saved it will be by following the message of unity of purpose given us by the United States."

In Paris, French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault told Parliament, that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily on efforts to ratify the European Army plan. I'd like to discuss the problems of European defense in a few minutes.

The Agriculture Department reports that retail food prices next year will be about the same as they are now. Food supplies will also be roughly the same.

There are signs tonite that the four-day-old milk strike in and around New York is (APPROACHING AN END) [redacted] to [redacted]. But an industry spokesman says that (THERE WILL BE NO DELIVERIES TOMORROW) [redacted]. No contract has yet been signed with the striking AL of L teamsters union. #

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Chairman Langer of the Senate Judiciary Committee said today that he has received several protests against the nomination of Earl Warren to be chief justice of the United States. Langer offered no details on the protests other than to say they were from individuals..not groups. The Langer committee may hold hearings before Congress convenes in January.

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to deport him. This was the first time he had served time in prison.

Edward R. Murrow: October 29, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

President Eisenhower's curt statement yesterday, that no plan exists to reduce U.S. combat forces abroad, will be more quieting to our Allies in NATO, than if he had said the opposite. But it will not end anxiety on this subject. For our Allies know that the new Joint Chiefs of Staff have been re-assessing the nature of the American military effort, under the spur of the Administration's search for economy. A reduction of forces abroad is no far-fetched concept.

When new ideas are being weighed at the top level in Washington, the public often gets to hear about them through off-the-record talks of high officials, with special groups of correspondents. One idea now being publicized in this way, is that the development of atomic weapons has gone so far, that it might permit a reduction of combat forces generally, which would of course include Europe.

The United States is now paying for two arms programs, one atomic, the other conventional. Both programs are exceedingly costly. If duplication of effort could be avoided, a lot of money would be saved. No wonder Republican leaders are interested. It appears that the new idea is to gear defense to atomic field weapons, and other new XX weapons, and to fight any future war in the field with these, at a great saving in manpower.

Until recently atomic energy has been thought of as being most useful in strategic bombing, where it could wipe out an enemy's cities & defense potential. Atomic power so used can be so destructive that the threat of it is regarded as an effective deterrent to aggression. The possibility of strategic warfare naturally increased when the Soviet Union began making atomic bombs.

But if warfare is to be given a "new look", and atomic field weapons are to replace a large part of the manpower now used, it might be accompanied by a formal restriction of atomic weapons to field use, and a renunciation of it in strategic bombing. That is what some Washington correspondents hear.

This reporter recognizes that there can be a whale of a difference between an idea and a policy. The mention of a self-denying declaration renouncing strategic bombing is not to be taken too seriously as yet. But it is not too early to say two things about it. One is that this is what the Soviet Union has pressed for and we have resisted as being meaningless, that is, a renunciation of strategic bombing. The other is to point out that nothing can be more unrealistic than to expect any belligerent - the Soviet Union or this country, for that matter - if it was losing a great war, and possessed atomic bombs, not to try to avert defeat by using them.

Unless all future major wars can be guaranteed to end in a stalemate, they seem almost certain to end in all-out atomic warfare, as long as atomic weapons exist.

Another idea is reported in Washington. It is what is called the plate-glass window theory of the proper use of American combat forces overseas. It is under this theory that we keep a tiny token force in Berlin, as do the British and French. The substantial Soviet force in Berlin could wipe out these token forces in a few hours. But they don't do it. They know it would mean all-out war with strategic bombing. The proponents of the plate-glass window theory say that all we need to do to keep the peace is to put enough American soldiers in the show window in critical areas for the Kremlin to see them. Talk like this is another reason the Europeans are frightened that we may reduce our combat forces in Europe.

Obviously this idea has nothing to do with the atomic "new look". The plate-glass window theory only works if strategic bombing is left unrestricted. Europeans don't know what to think. If we are going to apply the plate-glass window theory, they are being left to do most of the ground fighting, even though we promised solemnly to bear our full share.

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The fact that Mr. Vishinsky did not repeat these conditions to XXXX U.N. correspondents does not prove that Soviet policy has changed. The omission may have been inadvertent, or a trick. But it does suggest the possibility. If the Soviet Union really wants to demonstrate good will in a search for better East-West relations, this would be a way to do it.

This is a big world in which we live. And perhaps because we're seperated from Europe by so many miles, it's sometimes difficult to realize our influence abroad. Progress in big things isn't always swift. But as Thomas Carlyle once said:"The work an unknown good man has done is like a vein of water flowing hidden underground, secretly making the ground green."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Friday October 30 1953 ①

This is the NEWS —

It was announced tonight that the Nobel Peace Prize for 1953 will go to General of the Army George Marshall. This prize, created by a Swede who invented dynamite, is worth about thirty-three thousand dollars. Dr. Ralph Bunche was the last American to win it. Theodore Roosevelt won it in 1906.

General Marshall, who will be 73 in December, was Chief of Staff of the Army during the late war; after that Secretary of State for two years, and then Secretary of Defense. It may be assumed that he receives this award primarily for the plan that bears his name, the Marshall Plan - [which was actually devised by Dean Acheson] This Nobel Peace Prize was awarded by europeans, and they, better than the rest of us, know what the Marshall Plan meant. To many in this country it meant traditional American generosity; (to some, too much generosity;) but to Europe the Marshall Plan meant rescue from profound despair. It meant the first real hope of economic recovery and political stability. It meant salvation from misery, chaos and communism. The award of the Nobel Prize to General Marshall is a European appraisal of the service he rendered. Of all the single acts, of all the individual efforts aimed at peace by individuals the world over, the Nobel Committee chose George Marshall as the recipient of its highest

award. It is possible that this may not be the judgment of history, but it is the present European estimate of the contribution made by an American soldier statesman.

Today President Eisenhower appeared to join the ranks of the pessimists regarding the possibility of any workable agreement with the Russians. Representative Zablocki of Wisconsin had written the President about the arrest of Cardinal Wiscinszki of Poland. The President replied that the arrest of the Cardinal was profoundly discouraging, and went on to say: "It is difficult to believe that the Communist governments intend to honor agreements which might be reached to reduce world tensions." The President added: "The calculated repression of all religious organisations in the Communist states makes it apparent that wherever Communists are in position to use force and violence, they will do so, in an effort to win domination not only over the body and mind of man but over his soul as well." The President was not only protesting the arrest of a Catholic leader in Poland, he was also taking the opportunity to say he didn't believe the Communists would abide by any agreement that might conceivably be reached between the Soviet Empire and the rest of the world.

Earlier today, our Ambassador to the UN, Henry Cabot Lodge, formally asked the United Nations for a full discussion of an American Army report of mass murder and torture by the Communists in Korea. The UN Assembly Steering Committee is expected to approve the move on Monday.

In Washington, General Dean - the highest ranking American officer to be captured in Korea - spoke at a National Press Club meeting. He said that in September of 1950...while a prisoner...the Communists (THREATENED TO DRIVE) splinters under his fingernails, (AND THEN) set the splinters on fire. At this point, the General said, he was "afraid that he might break"...that he might disclose "secret defense plans for Japan" that the Communists were anxious to get. He attempted suicide. But the plan failed.

~~Tonite, the Defense Department...following up its atrocity story of two days ago...released a documentary motion picture called, "POWs Who did Not Confess." It is a detailed report by four American officers and an enlisted man who were subjected to "Communist indoctrination"... questioning...beatings...and torture. One of the officers in the film says Russian observers frequently attended these sessions.~~

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At the United Nations today, the Russians said that "reactionary circles" in this country are trying to fan the embers of a cold war. They accuse us of getting false testimony from returned prisoners of war, who claimed that the Communists got germ-warfare confessions by torture. For our part, we accused the Russians, of stepping up a "hate-mongering slander of the American people."

In Korea, Communists efforts to woo back reluctant prisoners of war ~~will be~~ ARE BEING resumed tonite. Anti-Communist North Koreans ~~will be~~ HAVE ENDED A 13-DAY PROTEST AGAINST BEING interviewed...but no Chinese, WILL ATTEND TONITE'S SESSION.

And another meeting is scheduled for tonite on arrangements for the proposed Korean peace conference.

Four weeks of talks between this country and the Japanese ended in Washington today. It was announced that agreement had been reached on the need for "increasing Japan's self-defense forces against the threat of aggression." We have offered to help the Japanese by supplying them with military equipment, surplus farm products, and a 50-million dollar food program. It was also agreed that strict controls be maintained on trade between Japan and Communist China until a political settlement is reached in Korea.

Here in New York, there are still no signs of an end to the 5-day old milk strike. But Mayor Impelleteri says he'll keep both sides locked in a room until an agreement is reached.

In Kansas City, a Federal Grand Jury has indicted the kidnappers of Bobby Greenlease. They face a possible death penalty.

The United States Information Service has been investigated, purged, economized and reorganized into something quite unrecognizable. Now, as the United States Information Agency, it has been fitted out with a new charter and presented for public approval. At his news conference on Wednesday President Eisenhower announced the policy for the agency and circulated the policy letter of its new head, Theodore C. Streibert. In comparison with the old policy the new one is to have the agency deal more with news and facts, and less with propaganda. The agency will report more and harangue less. Its objective will be to explain and interpret the policies of the United States. Mr. Streibert in his own news conference said an objective also is to attack Soviet expansionism. But the Voice of America in its broadcasts to the Russian people will concentrate ~~XXX~~ on factual news reporting and credibility. It is the satellite countries, Mr. Streibert said, which like to hear arguments against the Soviet Union and will get to do so.

This is a distinct change for the better, and it would be pleasant to be able to say: "all's well that ends well." But the drama of the Voice and the Information service is not a story with a happy ending. Government

agencies can't be shot to pieces one month, and put together and serenely resume healthy functioning the next. The President and Mr. Streibert have expressed excellent intentions. But it is sure to be some time before they can be fulfilled.

For one thing, the personnel at the agency has been ~~decimated~~ depleted through resignations and dismissals, and some of its most capable professionals no longer are there. For another, the agency is still suffering from shock, for it has experienced not a little witch-hunting. Its employees still have no security in their jobs. They still can't be sure that the worker at the next desk is not an informer. So the places vacated by capable workers are not being filled by capable workers. The experience at this agency has stamped the United States Government as perhaps the worst employer in the country. A bad employer can't attract professionals who already enjoy status and security, and certainly not if he offers pay way below the market rate, as a government agency must.

Three basic changes have not yet been put through that would help the Voice and the Information Service to live up to their possibilities. One is to set up a rational relation between the agency and Congress. A weakness at the Voice has been the dread of Congressional criticism, which

often came like buckshot without careful aim. Writers at the agency, instead of thinking what their foreign audience needed to know, tended to avoid using material that might draw fire from Congress. The ideal solution would be to set up a joint congressional committee, made up of members who know something about the subject and its problems. It should be given an adequate staff, and then should be able to exercise all the oversight needed.

Then the new agency must have enough money. The economizers this past year snuffed out most of the radio services to vast areas of the world, to concentrate on regions behind the Iron Curtain. But if the new directive means anything, the service must be available also to our friends and those whose friendship we stand a chance of winning. It will now be possible to do this effectively, since the emphasis is to be on news and authentic interpretation of policy, and not on the continuous propaganda that formerly bored well-disposed listeners. The funds for adequate service to Latin America, France, Italy, Britain, the Commonwealth and many other countries should be restored. And the service behind the Iron Curtain should be expanded.

A further essential change is in the nature of the control of the

State Department over the agency's output. Technically the agency is out of the State Department and receives only policy guidance. If this can become the kind of guidance the B.B.C. receives from the British Foreign Office, it would be all right. The B.B.C. is advised, not ordered. The guidances for the Voice have been commands, down to the last detail as to what could and could not be said. The State Department has no training in the direction of a journalistic operation like the Information Service. It made a botch of it while the agency was in the department. Since then the guidances have been no less restrictive, and the agency feels it must slavishly obey them. It should be set free to function like a responsible news service.

This reporter, because he is a reporter, has unbounded faith in the persuasiveness of facts. He believes that facts well presented speak for themselves, and that the first function of any service giving information about the United States and its policies is to state the facts and state them well. Everything else in such a service should be secondary. Mr. Streibert says that that is to be the accent in the new agency. In this he has this reporter's hearty support. He only wishes Mr. Streibert might be working with an agency not still frightened out of its skin, and one

staffed with news men who know what a first-class news job is, and feel free to do it.

We have been talking about the problems of getting our story across to those behind the Iron Curtain. It would seem that William Penn was right when he said:"Truth often suffers more by the heat of its defenders than from the arguments of its opposers." What we must always keep in mind is something Ralph Waldo Emerson once said:"A little fact can be worth a whole limbo of dreams."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday, Nov. 2, 1953

This is the news:

The United Nations Steering Committee has asked the General Assembly to consider America's charges of atrocities committed by the Communists in Korea. The committee voted 12 to two after Andrie Vishinsky called the charges--among other things- "half-mad nightmares, an invention, fabrications and a fairy tale." He said the whole matter was brought up to frustrate a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and international peace and security. But American Ambassador Lodge told the committee that a full airing of our charges was part of the great debt we owe "to the tragic memory of the victims of the atrocities." Lodge said: "Human affairs cannot be conducted on the basis of ignoring evil, of sweeping things under the rug." We have charged that 61-hundred Americans were among the 30-thousand allied prisoners who were tortured and murdered by the enemy in Korea.

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Secretary announced that he is putting into immediate effect, a controversial plan for re-shuffling the Department of Agriculture. Benson says this has the approval of the President. A major feature of the plan calls for abolishing seven regional federal offices of the Soil Conservation Service, and turning the function of these offices over to the states. Some Congressmen had asked the Secretary to hold up the plan, until a committee could investigate it. Many call today's action unwise.. and disappointing. Others think it was the proper thing to do at this time. Secretary Benson says the plan has "unusually wide approval and very little opposition."

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Edward R. Murrow: November 2, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

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Tonight we are in a position to make some definitive estimate of what that miscalculation has cost us. Our first loss involves a considerable amount of valuable intelligence information - mainly military information about the Soviet Union and its satellites. The Yugoslavs aren't going to continue to supply us with that type of intelligence. The Yugoslavs have now been driven into a position of cool reserve toward the West. The actual words used in Belgrade are these: "Yugoslav neutrality will be like Indian neutrality."

The Anglo-American decision, from which we have had to back down, has changed the climate of public opinion in Yugoslavia. We are now regarded with scepticism and suspicion, while the British are openly reviled. Representative John Blatnik, Democrat from Minnesota, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX who spent last week touring Slovenian villages -(he speaks the language)- found an active, almost panicky fear of war and another Italian invasion. And the last Italian occupation was not particularly pleasant.

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Also Yugoslav relations with Greece and Turkey in the Regional Defense Pact may have been weakened. Greece and Turkey are NATO members, Yugoslavia is not; and the Yugoslavs are convinced, rightly or wrongly, that Italy has used the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation for blackmail, and to mask her aggressive XXXXXXXXXX intentions. This means inevitably that the Greek-Turkish-Yugoslav Balkan Pact will be slowed down, if it

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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those nations that are associated with us, however tentative or tenuous that association may be. If our State Department has learned that lesson, perhaps the price has not been too high.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem that we have not handled the Trieste situation in the best traditions of diplomacy. And we have discovered, as C.C. Colton concluded more than a hundred years ago that: "Ignorance is a blank sheet on which we may write, but error is a scribbled one from which we must first erase." But as Henry Ford once said: "Even a mistake may turn out to be the one thing necessary to a worthwhile achievement."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday Nov. 3, 1953

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And in Virginia's contest for governor scattered early returns show:

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In Korea, the Communists had more poor luck trying to convince North Korean prisoners of war to return home. In six hours of explanations, they convinced only 17 of 484 men to return to North Korea. Today they'll try to explain things to Chinese prisoners. And not far

away at Panmunjom, American Ambassador Arthur Dean is still trying to convince the Communists to agree on the terms for a Korean peace conference. Dean has proposed a discussion of all points raised by both sides "with the understanding that no agreement will be final until we have a meeting of minds on all points." The enemy is considering this.

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The Moscow Radio today claimed that Soviet scientists have created

"several types of atomic and hydrogen bombs."

At the United Nations today, Secretary General Hammershold said that a million dollar investigation of the loyalty of American employes of the U.N. has turned up no evidence against ~~any~~ such Americans. The investigation is almost 80 per cent completed.

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~~Here in New York, Senator McCarthy says that a man believed to be Abraham Brothman... who served a prison term in the Rosenberg atomic espionage case, is now free and working for a private [illegible] plant. The Senator says [illegible] an employe of the plant in [illegible], New York.~~

~~says the Brethren now employed there is the same man who served a sentence on a conspiracy charge.~~

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In Kansas City, Carl Austin Hall and Mrs. Bonnie Brown Heady have both pleaded guilty to federal ~~kidnapping~~ charges of kidnapping 6-year-old Bobby Greenlease.

Edward R. Murrow: November 3, 1953. (Swing) 7.45 p.m.

In the colorful opening of the new session of the British Parliament today, the limelight was shared by a highly popular young Queen and a venerable and revered Prime Minister. Queen Elizabeth is the youngest monarch to have opened Parliament since Queen Victoria, and Sir Winston Churchill is the oldest Prime Minister to have launched the debate on an Address from the Throne since Gladstone. The Queen in her robes and wearing the Imperial Crown added the charm of her young comeliness to an occasion that always delights the British with their predilection for the fullest pomp of tradition.

The Address from the Throne is a milestone in Britain's constitutional procedures. The Queen does not write it. It is drawn up by the Cabinet as a statement of what the government's policy is to be, then it is put into the archaic phraseology of a royal statement, and the monarch reads it as though it were her own idea. When the ceremony in the Lords is over, the House debates the address from the throne, and by the end of the evening Parliament knows what work is cut out for the session. In a sense it takes the place of the State of the Union message to our Congress, but with a more ~~xxxxxx~~ clearly defined legislative program.

Today's event was picturesque but routine. Sir Winston might have made two spectacular announcements, both of which have been predicted. He

might have served notice he was going to Moscow on his own to sound out Premier Malenkov on the possibilities of reducing world tensions. And he might have told the Commons that a General Election was at hand. He did neither; it might be added, to the relief of his own Conservatives. The bulk of the opinion in his Party is against a meeting of the four heads of state. The Labor Opposition does want it, partly in the hope that such a meeting might be fruitful, but also because it would relish the sight of a divided Conservative Party. But Sir Winston did not divide his ranks or delight the Bevanites.

He said that he still hopes such a meeting might have a useful place in international contacts. "But on the other hand" he went on, "one must not overlook the risk of such a four-power conference ending in a still worse deadlock than there is at present." That phrase certainly reflects the thinking in Washington, and it also expresses what Foreign Secretary Eden fears. Sir Winston said it would be foolish to imagine there is any chance of making - straight away - a general settlement of all the cruel problems in East and West, in Germany and in all the satellite countries. "We are not likely" he said, "to get them laid to rest as great dangers and evils by personal meetings, however friendly. Time undoubtedly will be

needed" he said solemnly, looking carefully over the whole House, "more time than some of us here are likely to see." Sir Winston did give the House his reason for wishing a conference. It is that the Soviet leaders may recognize it is in their interest to turn their attention to internal prosperity. The only sure guide to the actions of a mighty nation, he pointed out, is a correct estimate of its own interests. "Applying that test" he said, "I feel a sense of reassurance. Studying our own strength, and that of Europe, under the massive American shield, I do not find it unreasonable or dangerous to conclude that internal prosperity, rather than external conquest, is not only the deep desire of the XXXXXXXXXX Russian peoples, but also the long interest of their rulers."

Sir Winston believes there has been a diminution of tension, and said that the probabilities of another war have diminished, or at least become more remote. And he coined a characteristic Churchillian phrase to sum up the effect on the future of atomic weapons. "I sometimes have an awed thought" he said, "that the annihilating character of these agencies may bring an utterly unforeseen security to mankind. When the advance of destructive weapons enables everyone to kill everybody else, nobody will want to kill anybody at all."

It would have come as a great surprise had Sir Winston announced an early election. There had been talk of it before the Coronation, with the idea that that event might produce a great swing to tradition. But it didn't, and public opinion polls show Conservative popularity somewhat waning. So, Sir Winston today asserted his faith in ~~the quinquennial~~ ~~that~~, the law which provides for elections every five years. He left a loophole, the possibility of an extraordinary situation making an election either ~~[illegible]~~ compelling or desirable. But otherwise members will not have to break off their work, to fight for their seats. And that certainty brings relief to a good many, who do not care to risk their jobs in the changing tides of public opinion.

The only unexpected announcement of the day was that the effort is to be renewed to complete the reform of the House of Lords. What is projected, is an Upper House where hereditary membership is abolished, and members are appointed, either from inside the peerage or outside it, for reasons of personal distinction; and where women can sit with the men. It also will be proposed that peers not appointed to the Lords, can be candidates for seats in the House of Commons. The reform would end the existence of the House of Lords as a closed corporation of aristocracy. ~~But it also might~~

Mr. Clement Attlee, the Leader of the Opposition, was not impressed by the Government's promise to consider reforming the House of Lords. He said governments have been considering that for 41 years, "so a year or two more won't do any harm." Mr. Attlee, of course, failed to mention that during the six years the Labor Party was in power, nothing was done about altering the status of the House of Lords. Maybe it all goes to prove that both Parties in England believe in the "inevitability of gradualness."

Sir Winston Churchill has lived the "full life." And perhaps because he has, his appreciation of both time and patience in world affairs is considerable. Sir Winston, it would seem, is in agreement with two ancients - Es-ki-lus and Pericles. They once concluded: "Time as he grows old teaches many lessons...to be ruled by time is to be ruled by the wisest counsellor of all."

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Aeschylus

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In the colorful opening of the new session of the British Parliament today, the limelight was shared by a highly popular young Queen and a venerable and revered Prime Minister. Queen Elizabeth is the youngest monarch to have opened Parliament since Queen Victoria, and Sir Winston Churchill is the oldest Prime Minister to have launched the debate on an Address from the Throne since Gladstone. The Queen in her robes and wearing the Imperial Crown added th charm of her young comeliness to an occasion that always delights the British with their predilection for the fullest pomp of tradition.

The address from the Throne is a milestone in Britain's constitutional procedures. The Queen does not write it. It is drawn up by the Cabinet, as a statement of what the government's policy is to be, then it is put into the archaic phraseology of a royal statement, and the monarch reads it as though it were her own idea. When the ceremony in the Lords is over, the House debates the address from the throne, and by the end of the evening Parliament knows what work is cut out for the session. In a sense it takes the place of the State of the Union message to our Congress, but with a more clearly defined legislative program.

Today's event was picturesque but routine. Sir Winston might have made two spectacular announcements, both of which have been predicted. He might have served notice he was going to Moscow on his own to sound out Premier Malenkov on the possibilities of reducing world tensions. And he might have told the Commons that a General Election was at hand. He did neither; it might be added, to the relief of his own Conservatives. The bulk of the opinion in his Party is against

a meeting of the four heads of state. The Labor Opposition does want it, partly in the hope that such a meeting might be fruitful, but also because it would relish the sight of a divided Conservative Party. But Sir Winston did not divide his ranks or delight the Bevanites.

He said that he still hopes such a meeting might have a useful place in international contacts. "But on the other hand" he went on, "one must not overlook the risk of such a four-power conference ending in a still worse deadlock than there is at present." That phrase certainly reflects the thinking in Washington, and it also expresses what Foreign Secretary Eden fears. Sir Winston said it would be foolish to imagine there is any chance of making - straight away - a general settlement of all the cruel problems in East and West, in Germany and in all the satellite countries. "We are not likely" he said, "to get them laid to rest as great dangers and evils by personal meetings, however friendly. Time undoubtedly will be needed" he said solemnly, looking carefully over the whole House, "more time than some of us here are likely to see." Sir Winston did give the House his reason for wishing a conference. It is that the Soviet leaders may recognize it is in their interest to turn their attention to internal prosperity. The only sure guide to the actions of a mighty nation, he pointed out, is a correct estimate of its own interests. "Applying that test" he said, "I feel a sense of reassurance. Studying our own strength, and that of Europe, under the massive American shield, I do not find it unreasonable or dangerous to conclude that internal prosperity rather than external conquest, is not only the deep desire of the Russian peoples, but also the long interest of their rulers."

Sir Winston believes there has been a diminution of tension, and said that the probabilities of another war have diminished, or at least become more remote. And he coined a characteristic Churchillian phrase to sum up the effect on the future of atomic weapons. "I sometimes have an awed thought" he said, "that the annihilating character of these agencies may bring an utterly unforeseen security to mankind. When the advance of destructive weapons enables everyone to kill

everybody else, nobody will want to kill anybody at all."

It would have come as a great surprise had Sir Winston announced an early election. There had been talk of it before the Coronation, with the idea that that event might produce a great swing to tradition. But it didn't, and public opinion polls show Conservative popularity somewhat waning. So, Sir Winston today asserted his faith in the law which provides for elections every five years. He left a loophole, the possibility of an extraordinary situation making an election either compelling or desirable. But otherwise members will not have to break off their work to fight for their seats. And that certainty brings relief to a good many who do not care to risk their jobs in the changing tides of public opinion.

The only unexpected announcement of the day was that the effort is to be renewed to complete the reform of the House of Lords. What is projected is an Upper House where hereditary membership is abolished and members are appointed, either from inside the peerage or outside it, for reasons of personal distinction; and where women can sit with the men. It also will be proposed that peers not appointed to the Lords can be candidates for seats in the House of Commons. The reform would end the existence of the House of Lords as a closed corporation of aristocracy.

Mr. Clement Attlee, the Leader of the Opposition, was not impressed by the Government's promise to consider reforming the House of Lords. He said governments have been considering that for 41 years, "so a year or two more won't do any harm." Mr. Attlee, of course, failed to mention that during the six years the Labor Party was in power nothing was done about altering the status of the House of Lords. Maybe it all goes to prove that both Parties in England believe in the "inevitability of gradualness."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Sir Winston Churchill has lived the "full life." And perhaps because he has his appreciation of both time and patience in world affairs is considerable. Sir Winston, it would seem, is in agreement with two ancients, Aeschylus and Pericles. They once concluded: "Time as he grows old, teaches many lessons:to be ruled by time is to be ruled by the wisest counsellor of all." Good Night and Good Luck!

(1) Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1953

Good Evening

The President said today that he's not completely pleased by yesterday's election results. But..he told White House reporters:"I've lost skirmishes before". When Mr. Eisenhower met with the newsmen he was prepared for their questions on the election returns: in New Jersey where a Democrat, Robert Meyner, became the state's first Democratic governor in 10 years. And in New Jersey's 6th congressional district where a political newcomer, Democrat Harrison Williams, Junior, became the first member of his party chosen there (the district was organized + ~~elected~~) for congress since ~~1952~~. Williams had campaigned on a promise to follow the record of former Representative Clifford Case, a liberal Republican who resigned. Both these New Jersey results were upsets. And the congressional victory for the Democrats now leaves ~~them~~ (them) ~~Democrats~~ only two seats short of the Republican strength in the House of representatives.

Here in New York, Democrat Bob Wagner, son of the late Senator, defeated his Republican and Liberal opponents running by a plurality of 360-thousand. And in Virginia the Democrats continued their control with Theodore B. Stanley beating his Republican opponent for governor.

So..Mr. Eisenhower anticipated the

questions and had answers. ~~He has lost skirmishes before.~~ He feels the political climate will change before the 1954 congressional election after the people have had a chance to inspect the legislative program he will present to the Congress in January. ~~The President says he has great faith in the common sense of the American people when they are informed.~~ He was asked about a statement by Republican Representative Brown of Ohio that: "The people voted for a change in 1952 and they don't feel they got it." The President said: he thinks the people want an orderly and progressive change and they will get it.

Among most Republican leaders there was no effort to minimize yesterday's election results. ~~on top of the recent Democratic congressional victory in Wisconsin.~~ Party Chairman Hall said bluntly: "As of today we are in trouble politically." But Hall too suggested that the Republican outlook will improve when Congress acts on the Administration program. Some Republicans, like Chairman Reed of the Ways and Means Committee, made it clear they feel people are dissatisfied with what the Administration has done. Reed referred particularly to the way his efforts to cut taxes had been brushed aside. Among the Democrats there was almost unanimous public

chortling. National Chairman Mitchell said: "We are on the march." Former President Truman is happy. Former presidential candidate Stevenson thinks "the fruit of Republican promises and performance is dissatisfaction, disillusion and defeat."

At his news conference, the President announced that the Russians have rejected western proposals for an early conference on Germany and Austria. ~~The President~~ He said the latest Soviet note indicates that they want to "create as many difficulties as possible to prevent a meeting of the Big Four powers." He says the Russians are doing this by injecting impossible conditions.. regarding the European defense community.. the North Atlantic system of collective security and the position of Red China. The President says the Russians have no intention to get together with us. ~~but rather want to create as many difficulties as possible.~~

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And South Korean President Rhee has told American reporters in Korea he will not permit India to attend the peace conference unless the Indians join the table as "a Communist state...never, as a neutral." Rhee also says again he will try to drive the enemy out of North Korea if the peace conference fails to unify all of Korea.

In Sweden today the Nobel prize for physics went to Dr. Frederick Zernike, a Dutch scientist who invented a new micropscope. And the chemistry prize was awarded to Dr. Hermann Staudinger, a German, who did pioneer research leading to the production of nylon stockings and synthetic rubber.

off at 5:00

And now here is Edward R. Murrow's recorded report from an aircraft carrier in the Atlantic:

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CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, November 4, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

ANNOUNCER: (C O M M E R C I A L) ... And, now, here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: This is the news! Tonight I'm on an aircraft carrier off the east coast, so tonight's report will be made by my old friend and colleague, Raymond Swing. I will attempt to report later direct from the carrier.

SWING: Good Evening! ... And, now, here's Ed. R. Murrow's recorded report from an aircraft carrier in the Atlantic.

MURROW: We're about a hundred and fifty miles off the east coast, on the aircraft carrier Gilbert Islands, commanded by Commodore Mitchell? Lee. This is what's known as a "killer group," fourteen aircraft, four helicopters, five destroyers. We've been chasing a submarine, American submarine, of course, and we're surrounded by electronic gear beyond description or understanding. We watched helicopters hovering overthe water, dropping a line with a special shoreline? listening gear; listening under the water from a submarine, then dropping smoke flares to make the spot, calling in the bombers and, later, the destroyers come knifing through the clear green water plowing a huge white-edged furrow. If war comes, we can't win unless we control the vital sea. It seems to me that the possibility of atomic attack on our cities, has caused some of us to forget the fact, forget too, that guided missiles - launched from enemy submarines- could likewise devastate our cities and ports.

As I understand it, what's going on out here in the Atlantic is part of the unending struggle between attack and defense. It's a struggle that's being fought in the laboratories, on drawing boards, and, the results are tested out here on the ocean.

One of the great privileges of a reporter is to spend time with the fliers, who're out here trying to work out the problem; trying to be ready today and also figuring out what must be ready by next year and

the year after. They're special kind of people. I spent most of the afternoon flying in a helicopter, making a film for television and in the course of it, I gained some superficial knowledge of this exercise. But I'm going to take this opportunity to put some questions to an expert, Commodore Fetcher Lee. Commodore, what exactly isa "killer group"?

LEE: Mr. Murrow, you've already described it; it's simply a spot? aircraft carrier, a group of ships, and the planes, x helicopters, which together, form a team, which can hunt out wherever we can find it, the submarines which may menace our security.

MURROW: Well, sir, why couldn't this job be done by land-based aircraft?

LEE: It could, and is very frequently. We use blimks? and helicopters as well as long-ranged land-based air ... in the areas where we have the bases, but in lots of places in the ocean you don't have bases, except a mobile base like ours here, at sea - we can move it anywhere that the enemy starts working in x submarines, and we can maintain it there for weeks and months at a time, that's the reason we have to have this part of the overall team, the "hunter-killer group."

MURROW: Well, sir, your mission here is to find and kill submarines. In case of war, just how substantial is the Russian submarine threat?

LEE: Well, I would say it's very considerable, very considerable. Hitler started off World War II with about fifty-five or six submarines. We think the Russians have around three hundred and fifty at the present time. Hitler almost won the battle of the Atlantic; the outcome of World War II hung in the balance for months on the struggle between Hitler's submarines and the millions of men, thousands of planes and ships that we put into the struggle against him. The Russians can certainly profit by Hitler's lessons; and I remember one of his quotations, - Hitler said to his admirals, "It is incomparably more efficient to think enemy material at sea than to fight personnel and its weapons after it's been unloaded on land."

MURROW: Well, sir, in case of war with Russia, couldn't we bottle up

their submarines in the Baltic and the Black Sea and prevent them from ever reaching the Atlantic?

LEE: Well, we didn't bottle up Hitler in the Baltic. He was operating his submarines out of western France. (laughter)

MURROW: Well, that's a complete and conclusive answer, I would say. I'd like to put to you, Commodore, one final question: What would happen in a war if we should lose command of the Atlantic?

LEE: I don't know how anybody is going to ~~predict~~ predict how any war is going to come out or what's going to happen in war. When World War II started few Americans had ever heard of such places as Guadacanal and Iwo Jima and ...? Nobody ever thought that we would be fighting a crucial battle such as the battle of Midway, in the middle of the Pacific, or the Coral Sea in the southwest Pacific, or in Northern Africa. I think, however that America's security depends in large measure on her ability to move men and materials across the seas, to do the job wherever it is. The Atlantic is certainly the incompellable highway of the globe as concerns any future military action. If we lose the Atlantic, I think we'll lose the war.

MURROW: Thank you very much, indeed, Commodore Fetcher Lee. We've been speaking to you from the carrier, Gilbert Islands.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. Now, here's Bob Dixon.

ANNOUNCER: ... (C O M M E R C I A L) ... That's my word for today. And here's Mr. Murrow with his word for today.

MURROW: After spending some time with the men who service and fly the planes from the deck of an aircraft carrier, one can't help being reminded of something the Roman (~~indistinct~~ Plautus) once wrote: "Courage stands before everything; it is what preserves our liberty, safety, life and our homes and (indistinct) our country and our children. Courage comprises all things. A man with courage has every blessing. Good Night and Good Luck.

ANNOUNCER: (C O M M E R C I A L) ... Listen to Murrow - tomorrow!

THIS IS THE CBS ... RADIO NETWORK.

Ed. trans. P. O.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, November 4, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

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MURROW: We're about a hundred and fifty miles off the east coast, on the aircraft carrier Gilbert Islands, commanded by Commodore Mitchell? Lee. This is what's known as a "killer group," fourteen aircraft, four helicopters, five destroyers. We've been chasing a submarine, American submarine, of course, and we're surrounded by electronic gear beyond description or understanding. We watched helicopters hovering overthe water, dropping a line with a special shoreline? listening gear; listening under the water from a submarine, then dropping smoke flares to make the spot, calling in the bombers and, later, the destroyers come knifing through the clear green water plowing a huge white-edged furrow. If war comes, we can't win unless we control the vital sea. It seems to me that the possibility of atomic attack on our cities, has caused some of us to forget the fact, forget too, that guided missiles - launched from enemy submarines - could likewise devastate our cities and ports.

As I understand it, what's going on out here in the Atlantic is part of the unending struggle between attack and defense. It's a struggle that's being fought in the laboratories, on drawing boards, and, the results are tested out here on the ocean.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Thursday November 5
1953

This is the news:

British Foreign Secretary Eden said today that Britain wants a conference with the Russians "at any level", despite what he calls Moscow's "fundamental hostility to the western nations." Mr. Eden told the House of Commons that the British are prepared to discuss Germany and Austria with the Russians at any time.. at any place.. and without prior conditions.

He said Moscow's most recent reply to a western note, setting a time and date for such a conference, was full of conditions that would "destroy our defensive arrangements altogether."

Hector McNeill the former minister of state ~~for foreign affairs~~ in the Labor government, said the first block on a meeting with the Russians must be removed in Washington and not in Moscow.

In Washington today the State Department ~~[illegible]~~ released the text of the latest Soviet note with what the President has called "its impossible conditions." And department officials are saying, unofficially, that the language in the new note.. such as its talk of "the threat of a new world war"..indicates a return to the attitude of the Russians ~~[illegible]~~ when Stalin was alive. ~~[illegible]~~

[redacted]

In Korea today Ambassador Dean suggested to the Communists that it might be wise to let a subcommittee try to reach agreement on a time, place and the composition of the Korean peace conference. Dean feels that "staff advisers" might have a "freer exchange of ideas" than he's been having with the enemy negotiators.

The Communists TODAY had very little luck trying to win back prisoners of war who do not want to return home. In angry and prolonged explanations, they managed to convince only two of 136 Chinese to go home. And allied officers are convinced that the enemy's delaying tactics "suggest they are getting ready for some kind of blow-up that will get them out of this unpleasant business."

American officers indicate that when we start questioning the 22 Americans who refuse to return home, we may play for them recorded pleas from their families.

In Manila today, Philippine President Quirino told reporters, that he has no proof that America is meddling in the Philippine election that is to be held on Tuesday. But he indicated he's going to keep on

attacking American-meddling as a campaign issue. Our embassy in Manila denies any meddling in the campaign.

In Washington, [redacted] Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele told health authorities that Public Health victories over communicable diseases--like smallpox--will be followed by the prevention of non-communicable diseases, like cancer and heart trouble. Dr. Scheele said: "Medical research is now on the verge of remarkable discoveries in our knowledge of chronic and mental diseases." He said we are now learning how "to reduce specific infections to manageable proportions."

The Veterans Administration says that from now on veterans with ailments they did not get while in service will be required to make a report on their finances before being admitted to Veterans Hospitals. Former soldiers could be prosecuted for false statements on their inability to pay for their hospitalization.

~~Washington today had an imaginary atomic bomb attack with some 500-thousand government workers and school children participating in the civil defense test. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower went down to the new air-conditioned shelter that has been built under the White House.~~

~~Today that shelter accomodated 200 persons comfortably. It has several rooms and an elaborate communications system.~~

The President today issued an armistice day proclomation for next Wednesday calling on all Americans to dedicate themselves "to the task of promoting with fervor and zeal a permanent peace among all peoples of the earth."

And Mr. Eisenhower gave New York State authority to join Canada in constructing a 600-million dollar ST. Lawrence River power project. The controversial St. Lawrence Seaway is not directly involved in the power project.

Senator Mc Carthy said today he cannot "conceive of anyone sending children to Harvard university where they would be open to indoctrination by Communist professors." The Senator says that yesterday Dr. Wendell H. Furry, a professor of physics at Harvard, refused to answer CERTAIN COMMITTEE QUESTIONS. McCarthy noted that the Harvard Corporation last May decided to keep Furry on the staff despite his refusal to tell another Senate committee about his alleged communist party membership. There is no comment from Harvard or the professor.

In Trieste today American and British troops were sent to the center of the city to guard it from thousands of Italians who fought police for two hours and threw stones at allied military offices. Two Italians were killed by the territorial police.

Edward R. Murrow: November 5, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

For several years this reporter has been interested in how personal opinion and perspective are altered by experience and circumstances. Having spent the last two days on an aircraft carrier - carrier-based bombers, and helicopters - the perspective on who is going to defend this country in case of war has altered somewhat. So many of us have come to think of our defense in terms of radar nets, fast interceptors and civil defense. All of these are important - may indeed be vital - but if our ships don't make port, if we lose command of the sea, our forces abroad will wither and be overrun; our foreign air bases cannot be nourished and supplied; and we would in due course become a big island off the coast of Kamchatka, with the rest of the world either united against us or indifferent to our fate. Even in this age of air power we cannot fly uranium ore in from the Belgian Congo, or bauxite from South America. So it follows that those who defend on the sea - a sea which so long defended us - are essential to our survival if war should come.

If it comes, the principal Russian naval threat will be by submarine, as we reported last night from the Carrier "Gilbert Islands". The training, the experimentation for this defense is a tiring, undramatic, almost

routine job - carried out by a lot of American kids in yellow, green and red jerseys, who move amongst those whirling propellers like ballet dancers, and who command the vocabulary of mule skinners. It's done by pilots who somehow find that blacked-out Carrier in the middle of the night, and then say, "A night landing is just like a day landing, only you can't see."

All this skill - this teamwork - this experimentation costs a fearful amount of money - maybe it will never be needed; but it is part of the price of our insurance policy on survival.

In these continuing exercises and programs that the Navy conducts - testing new techniques and tactics - there must always be a simulated enemy. Last night I reported that we were looking for a submarine. About six o'clock this morning the submarine got through our destroyer screen, and could have sunk us, although we were turning away at high speed. The boys in the submarine listened to last night's broadcast, and rather thought that we didn't make sufficient mention of them. Bill Downs was down there with them, and this is his report.

I think there is some sort of federal regulation against transmission of direct messages by radio; but Bill Downs and I would like to stretch it a little, by sending greetings and gratitude to officers and crew of the Becuna and Gilbert Islands. Neither vessel is glamorous, new or famous, but both are manned by men, quietly, efficiently and undramatically going about their nation's business.

Downs Lead Murrow Show Nov. 5 7 45

The name of the submarine, Ed, is the SS Becuna --
~~I understand the Becuna is what they call the Great Barracuda.~~
It is skippered by a Pacific war undersea veteran named Lt. Commander Harold Shear of Shelter Island, New York.

~~I hope this is more their report than mine and that I do it justice.~~ ~~It's a rare job. I don't apologize~~ -

Bill Downs CBS NY Murrow show 7 45 pm

For the past four days, a US Navy aircraft carrier and five destroyers have been trying to locate and knock out a ~~submarine~~ US Navy submarine ranging the Atlantic off the some 3-thousand miles of coast line that ~~[illegible]~~ runs northward from Norfolk, Va., to the tip of Maine. It's a big practice operation —

I happened to be in the ~~Submarine -- called the Becuna~~ Becuna -- on a television film assignment as were you — on this job And in between ~~[illegible]~~ surfacing and diving and snorkling and periscoping, I felt sorry for you guys trying to find us.....and I felt a little frightened for the safety of the United States.

It was a new experience for me.....joining this ~~strange fraternity~~ Group of men who work and live in submersables. Because in the cramped quarters of a submarine, man becomes small and puny in the ~~[illegible]~~ sea around him.....and the boat itself is but a rain-drop of steel battling the awful immensity of the ocean.

The best effort that even a great nation such as our own can produce against the submarine is the complex air-sea defensive composite called the "hunter-killer" force.

If there is a Neptune which rules the waves of the Atlantic during this winter storm season....he must be laughing.

For there we were -- sometimes pitching on the surface --- mostly in the gluey clam under the surface --- a few thousand tons of carefully-balanced hollow steel trying to survive and hide from other men in destroyers and helocopters and bomber planes. And there literally ~~is~~ are millions of square miles of salt water to hide in. For mostly you battle the sea.

Still, we were dangerous----just as dangerous as the hyped-up atom that makes Uranium 235.....or the hydrogen molecule that makes water heavy. Because we could be carrying a guided missile.... or a rocket....or a delayed-action mine ..... all nuclear armed ---

And had we been sent on a mission to New York harbor or Sandy Hook or Baltimore or Norfolk.....it is possible that we could have missiled or rocketed or mined these places with atoms and paralyized our east coast.....In fact, we won a battle of the Atlantic, so to speak, at the water's edge of the United States.

As far as I know, we have something less than 70 submarines in service. The latest report on the Russian submarine fleet -- and this estimate is at least 10 years old -- The soviets have 350. It's a pretty good argument for the Navy.

You've been with the navy carrier and the helicopter boys, Ed. I would like to report that the men in the submarine service have the same problems of sudden death.....and have the same approach to it.

In fact, operating a submarine involves the same problems as, say flying a helocopter. Under the sea, a submarine has to be guided in four dimensions.....there's no setting an automatic pilot and letting it take over. You have to "fly" a submarine all the time. The big difference is that a Navy pilot has a parachute.....the submarine men have escape lung equipment and other devices. In case of emergency, both get wet.

We've been ashore less than 8 hours now....and somewhere out in the Atlantic the Becuna is still diving from periscope level deep down to a thermal which will fool the destroyers..... and zig-zagging in the night so that Navy fliers can't spot her.

It all comes under the day-to-day job of defense.....and I think we don't appreaciate what these people are doing enough.

It's ~~not difficult~~ used to be easy to get a sense of security when a wide expanse of water separates two continents. But 250 years ago, an Englishman - Alexander Pope wisely observed that: "Seas only join the regions they divide. As for the small carriers patrolling the Atlantic, Joseph Conrad came close with these lines:"The ship - a fragment detached from the earth - went on lonely and swiftly like a small planet."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday, Nov. 6, 1953

This is the news:

Attorney General Brownell charged today that former President Truman kept Harry Dexter White on the government payroll, and promoted him, after the F.B.I. reported that White was a Russian spy. White, who died five years ago, had served the government in various high positions in the financial field. Brownell charges--on the basis of facts that came to his attention in the last fewdays--that the F.B.I. twice told the White House, through General Vaughn, then Mr. Truman's military aide, that White was a Russian spy. Brownell says that at that time White was one of the most important men in our government. That this case shows the difficult task the Eisenhower Administration faces in weeding out subversives from the federal payroll.

The first reaction to this came from Mr. Truman. He says: "I don't recall that such a thing happened. As soon as it was discovered that White was not loyal, he was fired." Mr. Truman also says: "The Administration is desperate because of the Tuesday elections. They'll stop at nothing, lies or anything else, to accomplish their purpose. They're scared. They're desperate."

And former military aide Vaughn said: I can't conceive of J. Edgar Hoover giving me such a report instead of sending it to the Justice Department." Vaughn says the Brownell charge is "malarkey". He thinks the Republicans are suffering from WHAT HE CALLS "New Jerseyitis."

Next reaction: from White House Secretary Hagerty. He says Mr. Truman's statement is not true, that "Mr. White was not fired. He resigned." And Hagerty released a letter in which Mr. Truman spoke of White filling his job with distinction."

Then back to Mr. Truman who said: "SOMETIMES PEOPLE ARE FIRED BY BEING ALLOWED TO RESIGN."

And to former Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, who told reporters he never was suspicious of White, who worked for him. Morgenthau says the F.B.I. told him they were not suspicious of White until months after Morgenthau resigned.

No comment from the F.B.I. But the Republican Congressional committee says all this "further vindicates" the position of Senator McCarthy.

In Moscow tonight, Marshal Voroshilov, the president of the Soviet Union charged that Western Germany is becoming the spark of a war in Europe. And in a foreign policy speech (which I'd like to review in a minute) he said there can be no hope of easing international tensions, without Communist China.

There was new rioting by pro-Italians in Trieste today. And the allied military government says six persons have been killed in the past two days. The State Department takes a "most serious view" of these riots and demonstrations. And Italian Premier Pella has protested to Washington and London, against the shooting of Italian demonstrators. Dispatches from Trieste says this was done by the local police. The Yugoslavs have given us their plan for settling the dispute. But no details have been made public.

An Italian court today convicted two Americans.. Aldo Icardi of Pittsburgh and Carl Lo Dolce of Rochester.. of the war-time murder of their commanding officer, Major William Holohan of New York. The two men were tried in ABSENTIA and sentenced to prison terms. They're both now in this country.

In Korea today, as American and Communist staff officers prepared to meet to try to work out details for a peace conference. (something their superiors could not agree on.) the Indian chairman of the neutral nation commission called the Communist questioning of prisoners of war "useless and inhuman." Indian General Timaya said the "explaining" may end on Monday, unless the Communists change their tactics. Today Timaya was forced to listen to a complaint from the 22 Americans who do not want to return home from Communist prison camps. In one of strangest requests to come from any prisoners, the men told Timaya they want their mail censored.. they are bothered by what their petition calls "the slander, bribery and coercion" contained in letters they've received from this country. The American prisoners say this mail is intimidating them.. so they want it censored. The Army in Washington doubts that many of the men are receiving any letters. The Army says five men are running the other 17 and do not permit letters to be read.

The Army today issued a January draft call for 23-thousand men.. the same quota that's been in effect since last July.

The President today issued a new order designed to give us a freer flow of information about government activities..without

jeopardizing national security. Attorney General Brownell says this will replace an old order issued by Mr. Truman which Brownell says smacked of "dictatorship" and covered up dereliction of duty and mistakes.

Edward R. Murrow: November 6, 1953. (Swing) 7.45 p.m.

A chapter has closed and another has opened, in the story of Soviet foreign policy. The one that has closed began with the time after Stalin's death, when Moscow let it be known that its foreign policy was to change. The Kremlin was depicted as wanting to ease world tensions, wanting to meet, negotiate and find solutions. The Kremlin gave this impression in its usual way. It suddenly settled a number of small outstanding matters. Its diplomats abroad showed up at dinners and receptions, smiling and talking with conciliatory charm. Soviet speeches in the United Nations and elsewhere omitted their customary bad language about the United States. Visitors were admitted into the Soviet Union, correspondents in Moscow were allowed to cable more freely, and even to visit parts of the country previously sealed off from foreign eyes.

This chapter made perplexing reading, for certain indications suggested that it might be true. For example, the rivalry between Stalin's political heirs was bitter. The Kremlin could not well be stirring up world discord while its own leaders were wrestling to get hold of the spoon. At the same time signs sprang up of portentous dissatisfaction among Soviet consumers. The Beria purge, followed by a series of local purges that spread to the satellites, confirmed the volcanic nature of the crisis.

Some Western leaders, mindful of the burden of armament costs, thought it might be the time to exploit the cares and anxieties of the Kremlin to gain concessions. A typical French reaction was that of Monsieur Herriot, who said flatly that the Defense Community treaty must not be ratified before top level negotiations with the Soviet Union had been held and failed. Sir Winston Churchill had private information about serious agricultural shortages in the Soviet Union to which he attached great importance, and he wanted to go in person to Moscow.

Some readers of this chapter, however, were skeptical. They had not forgotten previous chapters. In the last one before Stalin's death, Soviet foreign policy had been set down in bold lines by the Soviet dictator himself. The coming war, he said, was not going to be between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., but between the U.S.A. and its own revolting allies. Clearly what Soviet policy sought was not peace but discord among the Allies. And nothing the Kremlin actually did after Stalin's death abandoned this formula. A new look was being given Soviet policy, but it still could be intended only to beguile anti-Americans in Britain, France and elsewhere, as it did.

Then came the uprising in East Germany and rumblings in other satellite lands. It was as though the Kremlin, giving one inch of conciliation,

faced explosive demands for freedom from its opressed subjects. Thereafter the new look was quietly eliminated. Stepp by step - or one can say, note by note - the Soviet foreign policy grew sullen again, and began bristling with familiar barrack-room adjectives about the West's preparations for war. And the last note, on Monday, ended all chance of a conference to discuss the future of Germany, and that closed the chapter.

Now a new chapter begins. It will be less perplexing. Marshal Voroshilov has taken care of that. Tonight he gave the big speech at the ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ evening meeting preceding the Moscow celebration of the anniversary of the revolution. Things said on such an occasion have double emphasis. The Kremlin addressed both the Soviet peoples and the world. To both Marshal Voroshilov gave the solemn assurance: Soviet foreign policy has not changed. He did not say that a change had been tried and proved a mistake; he said, simply, it had not changed. And then he set off some fire-cracker sputterings about so-called American imperialism.

So this speech, and the note that preceded it, are the authentic statement of current Soviet foreign policy. There is to be no conciliation, no search for accomodation. The Kremlin now turns on Dr. Adenauer the vehemence once reserved for Hitler. He is called a leader of German

monopolists, employing Hitlerite generals to build up German power, so that all of Western Europe will be sucked into a war of revenge. The note was an ill-tempered scolding that the Defense community has not been scotched, and that Communist China has not been accepted as a member in good standing of the World Community before a Korean peace conference has even been prepared.

In the United Nations today Mr. Vishinsky rejected a resolution calling for a renewed study of disarmament by the U.N.'s Standing Commission. He did so in a speech reiterating his long-familiar attacks on the United States as a war-monger. He did not explain how the United States can want and accept disarmament with fool-proof controls if it also wants war. The United States is one of the countries that is seeking once more to break the deadlock in the disarmament commission due to Soviet obstruction. Mr. Vishinsky's only contribution to disarmament was to give his own personal pledge that if the Soviet Union promised not to use fission and hydrogen bombs it would not even make them. This performance, too, must have been timed to coincide with the note and the Voroshilov speech.

There is a little twist in the new chapter about Soviet policy. The Soviet government announces that it has joined the International Labor Office. This has long been a target of Soviet Union jibes and abuse. Now it joins.

It does so, however, with so many reservations that to make its membership effective the I.L.O. would have to be revolutionized. The I.L.O. must have been joined with a purpose. It may be no more than that the Soviet Union knows it can sow more discord among Western members by being inside than out. That, too, would conform with Voroshilov's assurance that Soviet foreign policy has not changed.

For those who anticipated a change for the better in Russian foreign policy, we might turn to two observations -one made by Francis Bacon, the other by John Galsworthy:"It is sufficiently clear that all things are changed and nothing really perishes and that the sum remains absolutely the same...matters change and morals change but men remain."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

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The first reaction to this came from Mr. Truman. He says: "I don't recall that such a thing happened. As soon as it was discovered that White was not loyal, he was fired." Mr. Truman also says: "The Administration is desperate because of the Tuesday elections. They'll stop at nothing, lies or anything else, to accomplish their purpose. They're scared. They're desperate."

And former military aide Vaughn said: "I can't conceive of J. Edgar Hoover giving me such a report instead of sending it to the Justice Department." Vaughn says the Brownell charge is "malarky." He thinks the Republicans are suffering from what he calls "New Jerseyitis."

Next reaction: from White House Secretary Hagerty. He says Mr. Truman's statement is not true that "Mr. White was not fired. He resigned." And Hagerty released a letter in which Mr. Truman spoke of White "filling his job with distinction."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But

first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: For those who anticipated a change for the better in Russian foreign policy, we might turn to two observations - one made by Francis Bacon, the other by John Galsworthy: "It is sufficiently clear that all things are changed and nothing really perishes and that the sum remains absolutely the same - matters change and morals change but men remain."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday, Nov. 9 / 1953

This is the news:

Attorney General Brownell announced today that at least eight government officials were aware of an F.B.I. report labelling the late Harry Dexter White a Russian spy..at the time former President Truman promoted White. Following up his Friday night speech, Brownell issued a statement saying that Justice Department records show that copies of a report on White--sent to the White House--were also sent to Supreme Court Justice Clark, then the attorney general....then Secretary of State Byrnes... the late James Forrestal, who was navy secretary at the time. The report also went to: Spruille Braden, then an assistant secretary of state...to Admiral Leahy who was Mr. Truman's chief of staff...to General Vandenbergh, then the air force assistant chief of staff.. and to Fred Lyon, a state department official...amd the late Fred Vinson, then secretary of the treasury. So far we have a comment only from Admiral Leahy AND MR. BRADEN. [redacted] BOTH SAY THEY DO [redacted] not remember the report on White.

[redacted]

Mr. Brownell's statement today quotes one paragraph from the report distributed by the F.B.I. in 1945 and early 1946. It says the information was received from confidential, reliable sources. And it says:

"in no instance is any transaction or event related (in the report on Harry Dexter White) where the reliability of the source of information is questionable."

Senator Mc Carthy said today that William Henry Taylor, whom the senator describes as a "protege" of White, testified today that he was never a Communist or a spy. [I'd like to review the developments in the White case in a few minutes.]

At Harvard, President Nathan M. Pusey said today:"I am not aware that there is any person among the Harvard faculty who is a member of the Communist party." Last week Senator Mc Carthy asked Pusey about "his attitude towards retaining teachers who refuse to state whether they are communists." Pusey said today: "Harvard is absolutely, unalterably finally opposed to Communism. It exists for the sake of free inquiry and the free mind."

In London today, Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons that the recent bloody riots in Trieste had been caused by Italian extremists. He said Great Britain will resist violence in Trieste from any quarter.

An Italian foreign office spokesman says this charge is completely false. And the Vice President of Yugoslavia says the western powers are " prone to yield before the blackmail of the Italian government."

My colleague David Schoenbrun cables from Paris that Prime Minister Churchill has invited President Eisenhower and French Premier Laniel to a Big Three conference to decide policy on the future of western Germany. Schoenbrun says no time or place have been set. The British news agency Reuters says the Big Three are planning a meeting, probably in Bermuda.

Secretary of State Dulles today told Washington reporters that Russia's most recent note on Germany is "not acceptable" as far as we are concerned. Dulles said the Kremlin wants the free world to "unconditionally surrender their protective principles and practises of security" before any East-West meeting can be held. Mr. Dulles also told the reporters that we might consider recognizing Communist China if the Chinese change their anti-western policies and stop supporting aggression in Indo-China and elsewhere. Mr. Dulles..in this first hint that such a move might be considered..said that the Administration has never specifically said it would opposed reognizing Red China forever.

On Formosa today the touring Vice President Nixon told the Chinese Nationalist legislature, that we recognize their country because they [redacted] are "truly representative of the Chinese people."

There was no progress in Korea today on the enemy's "explanations" to prisoners who do not want to go home.

In the Philippines, some 5-million persons have started voting for a new president. The incumbent, President Quirino, predicts his re-election by half a million votes. His opponent, Ramon Magsaysay says he'll win by at least one million votes "in a clean election."

At the United Nations, American Ambassador Lodge urged the rulers of Russia to change their minds and attitudes, and negotiate honestly towards a genuine [redacted] disarmamaent.

And the western powers..America, Britain and France.. condemned Isreal for last month's raid ON a Jordan village, which resulted in the death of 53 persons. Lodge endorsed Sir Gladwyn Jebb's statement that Isreal is apparently unwilling "to punish those responsible, and hence, by implication, their willingness to condone" the raid.

In Iran today former Premier Mossadegh told a court MARTIAL

that if he is convicted of trying to overthrow the monarchy... defying the Shah.. and dissolving the parliament..he will not appeal. And, he said, if he's released he'll commit suicide.

King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia died today. He was believed to be 73.. the world's richest and most powerful absolute monarch. His son, Crown Prince Saud, has succeeded to the throne.

In Washington, the Supreme Court ruled today that baseball is a sport and not an interstate business.... and therefore cannot be challenged in courts as an illegal monopoly. Chief Justice Warren said, in the majority opinion, THAT if there are "any evils in this field" Congress should take action to correct them.

In Hugo, Oklahoma, Mrs. Tommie Doughty, a 17-year-old former carnival strip teaser, was arrested and admitted kidnapping 5-months-old Richard Lee Stammer in Indianapolis. The baby was not harmed.

Edward R. Murrow: November 9, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

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Today Senator McCarthy said: "Anyone with an ounce of brains knows you can have a completely documented case of espionage which would not be a legal

case." And the Senator said: "It is completely dishonest to say that unless you can send them to jail they are innocent." But our traditional concept of the law says that a man must be presumed innocent until there is sufficient evidence to send him to jail; or to otherwise penalise him for breaking an established law. One can only assume that what the Senator meant was that a given body of evidence might convince him that a man had engaged in espionage, but the evidence would not convince a jury.

Mr. White, three days before his death, denied before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, that he had ever been a Communist or ever committed a disloyal act. This statement might not have convinced a jury either. It would probably have depended upon the evidence. And the difficulty in this case is that so far we do not have - any of us - the evidence. The House Committee, in a report rendered after Mr. White's death, said that no charge of Communist Party affiliation had been made against him. But here again this cannot be regarded as proof that he did not supply information to Russia.

Today's statement by Mr. Brownell - reported earlier in this program - does not add substantially to the available evidence. He says, in effect, that the adverse report on Mr. White received wide circulation in government

departments. He does not say what evidence the report contained.. We do know that it was an F.B.I. report. And we also know that the F.B.I. does not evaluate material, which means that it does not reach conclusions. It reports fact, rumor, gossip - attempts to give some ~~XXXXXXXX~~ indication of the credibility or reliability of witnesses, but does not go beyond that.

Mr. Brownell may have in his possession conclusive evidence that Harry Dexter White was, as he alleges, a Russian spy. He may have evidence, as he alleges, that Mr. Truman was acquainted with this fact when he promoted him. But if he has such evidence it has not been produced. There are sound security reasons why the details of an F.B.I. report should not be made public. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ But it would seem that a charge of this nature, made with the approval of the President of the United States against a former President - a charge which clearly implies that Mr. Truman was either knowingly or unknowingly an instrument of espionage, should be backed by rather more evidence than has so far been produced.

Again this reporter doesn't know who's right and who's wrong, for the evidence has not been disclosed. But this procedure raises a question that is perhaps more fundamental than whether Mr. White was or was not a Russian spy; for it involves the Attorney General, with the approval of the

President, with the combined authority of those two offices, asserting that a man was a spy, without producing evidence. In this particular case the man is dead. But if this practise is to be pursued it may subsequently be applied to you or to me. The basic question would seem to be the selective release or interpretation of material gathered by the F.B.I., when that interpretation or conclusion is unaccompanied by evidence or witnesses. The question here, as I see it, isn't whether Brownell is right, or Truman is right, or whether Harry Dexter White was a spy. We are being asked to make up our minds without access to evidence. And if that should become our habit, then our heritage is in danger.

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Attorney General Brownell announced today that at least eight government officials were aware of an FBI report labelling the late Harry Dexter White a Russian spy - at the time former President Truman promoted White. Following up his Friday night speech, Brownell issued a statement saying that Justice Department records show that copies of a report on White sent to the White House were also sent to Supreme Court Justice Clark, then the attorney general - then Secretary of State Byrnes - the late James Forrestal, who was navy secretary at the time. The report also went to: Spruille Braden, then an assistant secretary of state, to Admiral Leahy who was Mr. Truman's chief of staff, to General Vandenbergh, then the air force assistant chief of staff, and to Fred Lyon, a state department official, and the late Fred Vinson, then secretary of the treasury. So far we have a comment only from Admiral Leahy and Mr. Braden. Both say they do not remember the report on White.

Mr. Brownell's statement today quotes one paragraph from the report distributed by the FBI in 1945 and early 1946. It says the information was received from confidential, reliable sources. And it says: "in no instance is any transaction or event related (in the report on Harry Dexter White) where the reliability of the source of information is questionable."

Senator McCarthy said today that William Henry Taylor, whom the senator describes as a "protege" of White, testified today that he was never a Communist or a spy. I'd like to review the developments in the White case in a few minutes.

At Harvard, President Nathan M. Pusey said today: "I am not aware that there is any person among the Harvard faculty who is a member of the Communist party." Last week Senator McCarthy asked Pusey about "his attitude towards retaining teachers who refuse to state whether they are communists." Pusey said

today: "Harvard is absolutely, unalterably finally opposed to Communism. It exists for the sake of free inquiry and the free mind."

In London today, Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons that the recent bloody riots in Trieste had been caused by Italian extremists. He said Great Britain will resist violence in Trieste from any quarter.

An Italian foreign office spokesman says this charge is completely false. And the Vice President of Yugoslavia says the western powers are "prone to yield before the blackmail of the Italian government."

My colleague David Schoenbrun cables from Paris that Prime Minister Churchill has invited President Eisenhower and French Premier Laniel to a Big Three conference to decide policy on the future of western Germany. Schoenbrun says no time or place have been set. The British news agency Reuters says the Big Three are planning a meeting, probably in Bermuda.

Secretary of State Dulles today told Washington reporters that Russia's most recent note on Germany is "not acceptable," as far as we are concerned. Dulles said the Kremlin wants the free world to "unconditionally surrender their protective principles and practices of security" before any East-West meeting can be held. Mr. Dulles also told the reporters that we might consider recognizing Communist China if the Chinese change their anti-western policies and stop supporting aggression in Indo-China and elsewhere. Mr. Dulles in this first hint that such a move might be considered said that the Administration has never specifically said it would oppose recognizing Red China forever.

On Formosa today the touring Vice President Nixon told the Chinese Nationalist legislature that we recognize their country because they are "truly representative of the Chinese people."

There was no progress in Korea today on the enemy's "explanations" to prisoners who do not want to go home.

In the Philippines, some 5-million persons have started voting for a new president. The incumbent, President Quirino, predicts his re-election by half a

million votes. His opponent, Ramon Magsaysay says he'll win by at least one million votes "in a clean election."

At the United Nations, American Ambassador Lodge urged the rulers of Russia to change their minds and attitudes and negotiate honestly towards a genuine disarmament.

And the western powers, American, Britain and France, condemned Israel for last month's raid on a Jordan village which resulted in the death of 53 persons. Lodge endorsed Sir Gladwyn Jebb's statement that Israel is apparently unwilling "to punish those responsible and hence, by implication, their willingness to condone" the raid.

In Iran today former Premier Mossadegh told a court martial that if he is convicted of trying to overthrow the monarchy defying the Shah, and dissolving the parliament he will not appeal. And, he said, if he's released he'll commit suicide.

King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia died today. He was believed to be 73; the world's richest and most powerful absolute monarch. His son, Crown Prince Saud, has succeeded to the throne.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. Now here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We were discussing the case of Harry Dexter White...and the danger of drawing conclusions based on insufficient evidence. Mark Twain once wrote: "I think there is no sense in forming an opinion when there is not enough evidence to form it on. If you build a person without any bones in him he may look fair enough to the eye, but he will be limber and cannot stand up; and I consider that evidence is the bones of an opinion."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday November 10, 1953.

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The former President left his hotel this evening to deliver a speech before the New York alumni of City College. He will say that [redacted] "in times such as these, when the national government is yielding to hysteria rather than resisting it, our colleges and unversities [redacted] have a special obligation to maintain freedom of thought and inquiry." There is no mention in his prepared text of the Harry Dexter White case.. the reason for his subpena by the House committee. But Mr. Truman will say that its ridiculous to charge that as President he was soft towards Communism. He thinks the record will prove this. The former president also speaks of "demagogues among us who play on our fears to further partisan political ends."

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to work out arrangements for a Korean peace conference, are said to have reached a deadlock. And General Timaya.. the Indian commander of the repatriation commission.. says he has almost abandoned hope for getting the prisoner of war explanation program started again. He referred to the "interminable stoppages and demoralizing interruptions" by the Communists.

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Secretary Dulles, in an unusually thorough analysis of the latest Soviet note, pointed out yesterday that the Kremlin had made a number of specific demands. The first of these is that talks between Britain, France and the United States cease. The note branded such talks as collusion against the desire of the Soviet Union to deal with each of the Big Three separately. Only six days passed after the arrival of the note before it was announced that President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Churchill, Premier Laniel and their Foreign Ministers are to meet in Bermuda. This is a postponed meeting, nevertheless the resumption of what the Kremlin calls collusion comes with a promptitude that the Kremlin will be able to misunderstand.

The Soviet note went on to demand an immediate suspension of steps to complete the unification of Western Europe and the establishment of the European Defense Community. High on the agenda for the Bermuda meeting is expected to be the problem of unifying Western Europe and ratifying the defense community treaty. So the second request of the Kremlin no doubt will be disregarded.

The note further asked that mutual security arrangements such as NATO be abandoned, along with base arrangements in Europe, Asia and Africa, that

give strength to collective security. The Bermuda Conference is timed to finish in time for the NATO meeting of the Foreign Ministers in Paris December 11th, and in a way prepares for it. So another demand of the Kremlin is sure to be disregarded. That makes the Bermuda Conference an eloquent and thorough reply to the Soviet note. The Kremlin, ending a phase of its dealings with the West, has stated what it wants from the West, stated it clearly and coldly, without palaver and propaganda. The West replies by going back to its policy of building strength and improving its collaboration. Undoubtedly a note will be sent to Moscow replying to the Soviet note. But the Kremlin will not need to read it; it already will know the score.

Reports persist that Sir Winston Churchill is preparing to revive at Bermuda his proposal of May 11th of top level four-power talks. This is authoritatively denied in British quarters, and the Prime Minister in Parliament told a Labor questioner today that he adhered to his last foreign policy speech that indicated this was not the time for such talks. Reports from French sources that Malenkov was not averse to a four-power top level meeting caused only incredulity in British and French government sources. Mr. Dulles pointed out yesterday that the Soviet note laid down conditions

that had to be met before such a conference even could be held.

As Mr. Dulles put it, in order to gain the privilege of a conference with the rulers of the Soviet and Chinese communist world, the European and Asian nations, not now subject to Soviet domination, must first unconditionally surrender their protective principles and practise of security, and present themselves to the Soviet Union, divided and weakened. In the face of such a condition, a proposal for a four-power conference hardly comes into consideration. And one can be just as sure that Malenkov would be glad ~~XXXXX~~ if a top level conference could be held on such a condition.

The Soviet note as seen from Bonn has a special bearing on the outlook for German unification. It is read there as a formal notice that no compromises will be made with the West, to unify Germany. Walter Lippmann, writing from Bonn for the New York Herald Tribune, believes the Kremlin is serving notice, particularly on the satellite and communist leadership, that for the present, Soviet policy is to maintain the status quo, and nothing will be done to reach agreement with the West that involves concessions in Eastern Europe. While the Kremlin's policy may not be to expand further in the West, it promises that no retreat will be made in the East.

The signs multiply that the Kremlin's interest in the status quo is

at least partly due to internal strain. The Soviet Union faces a drastic reduction in its food supply. How serious it is, and how much it will affect Russian civilians, cannot be said without knowing the size of the autumn harvest. But it is noted that Marshal Voroshilov, in his anniversary address last week, did not give a figure of the wheat crop, usually included on such an occasion. ~~XXXXXX~~ All that he said was, that measures should be taken to increase the yield per acre. It has been gathered from other official Soviet statements that the crop this year (vegetables as well as wheat) is at the level of 1928. Since that year, the Soviet population has increased a third. So the per capita food supply may have fallen dangerously. The satellites would expect this to mean increased pressure on them to export food to the Soviet Union, even though some of them face crop shortages of their own.

Reports from Soviet sources have suggested that a prosperous economy was now in a position to increase the supply of consumer goods, and raise the standard of living. But it may not be true, that the Kremlin is planning to pamper civilians, after having overworked, under-clothed and under-housed them for years. That is, the new policy may not be designed as a reward; it may simply be readjustment in an emergency - one to make sure of peace

at home in the face of great anxiety.

If this is what has dominated policy makers in the Kremlin, they must rely for whatever successes they score in dealings with the West on friction within the Western coalition. The Soviet dream has always been that the West will conveniently collapse and so bear out the forebodings about Capitalism of Karl Marx, and that before then the Western Alliance will fall apart. It is true that the Western coalition does sometimes stumble and falter. But at Bermuda it has a fresh opportunity to implement its belief in the necessity and advantages of solidarity, political, military and economic.

There are those who argue that political conferences never achieve what they set out to do. The recent record would seem to bear this out. Nonetheless, as William Sumner once [redacted] (remarked:) "Association is the simplest mode of attaining accord between men." If this be so, then those attending the Bermuda meeting would do well to recall these words by Seneca:"Lack of confidence is not the result of difficulty; the difficulty comes from lack of confidence."

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and that before then the Western Alliance will fall apart. It is true that the Western coalition does sometimes stumble and falter. But at Bermuda it has a fresh opportunity to implement its belief in the necessity and advantages of solidarity, political, military and economic.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There are those who argue that political conferences never achieve what they set out to do. The recent record would seem to bear this out. Nonetheless, as William Sumner once remarked: "Association is the simplest mode of attaining accord between men." If this be so, then those attending the Bermuda meeting would do well to recall these words by Seneca: "Lack of confidence is not the result of difficulty; the difficulty comes from lack of confidence."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Wednesday
November 11, 1953.

This is the news:

The President said today that he does not believe that former President Truman knowingly appointed to office a man identified as a Communist spy. Mr. Eisenhower told reporters such a conclusion is "inconceivable." And as far as he's concerned he would not have subpenead Mr. Truman and Supreme Court Justice Clark to testify on the HARRY DEXTER White case [redacted] -- AS The House Un-American activities committee has DONE. [redacted] For 18 minutes reporters questioned Mr. Eisenhower on Attorney General Brownell's charge last week that an F.B.I. report IDENTIFYING Harry Dexter White AS A SPY had been delivered to Mr. Truman in 1945. Mr. Eisenhower said today: he has full confidence in Brownell.. he does not want to prejudice Brownell's case before he is ready to announce more concrete evidence on his charge. The President said: he had told Brownell to make a public report on a factual basis. [redacted] He rejected the idea that Brownell has pictured Mr. Truman as "harboring [redacted] a known traitor." The President said Brownell never told him that Mr. Truman had actually seen the report said to have labelled White as a spy. Mr. Eisenhower also said he would not at any time be a party to an INJUSTICE [redacted] to anyone. He is confident Brownell is proceeding along the paths of justice.

And Attorney General Brownell tonight issued a statement which said in part: "In charging that there has been laxity, which I believe to be the case, there is no intention of impugning the loyalty of any high official of the prior Administration." Brownell also released a State Department memorandum which former Secretary of State Byrnes sent to the White House, addressed to the President, calling Mr. Truman's attention to an F.B.I. report on Harry Dexter White. Brownell says this helps prove that the White House knew about White before the Senate confirmed his promotion.

And Byrnes, now governor of South Carolina, today refused to accept a House un-American Activities Committee subpena to testify in Washington tomorrow. He said such a subpena could paralyze the Administration of a sovereign state by taking its governor out of the state. The Governor offered to testify before a subcommittee in South Carolina. The committee says it will send such a committee to the state.

Mr. Truman, still in New York, has not said what he plans to do about his subpena. But one of his visitors today quoted him as saying: "The committee better be there on time (friday) because I will."

Chairman Velde of the committee says he still wants to hear from Mr. Truman. [redacted]

A democratic member of the committee, Walter of Pennsylvania, says Velde acted illegally in issuing the subpena. He points out that in 1948 the committee VNANIMOUSLY agreed that [redacted] "no charge of Communist affiliation had been raised" against Harry White.. although he was accused of "playing footsie" with Communists. And Walter also suggests that in the period when the F.B.I. REPORT WAS ISSUED, [redacted], General Eisenhower was army chief of staff and his then chief of intelligence, General Vandebergh, also received an F.B.I. report on Harry White.

Another Democratic Committee member, Moulder of Missouri, wants Attorney General Brownell to be the first witness.."to present his charges."

Senator Mc Carthy thinks the President was "being a gentleman" at his news conference today. Mc Carthy says Mr. Truman [redacted] "deliberately, knowingly, and without regard for the interests of the country, appointed, promoted, and advanced, a Communist."

Adlai Stevenson issued a statement saying in part: "To subpena a former president, a supreme court justice and a governor is a serious thing...

to do it for partisan purposes is more than serious." The [redacted] (STEVENSON) [redacted] statement adds: "I (WOULD) [redacted] urge impetuous politicians to consider the impact of such disrespect and reckless procedure on the high office of the presidency and the world we must lead. We must distinguish between (USEFUL) [redacted] information in the national interest and heedless partisan showmanship."

In Indiana, Republican National Committeeman Gates says the White charge gives the Republicans "an issue", and if it can be EXPLOITED [redacted] Indiana will elect Republican congressmen next year.

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been virtually abolished at all installations in the south. He called this most encouraging. And Mr. Eisenhower said he was "pleased" at the victory of a Republican in yesterday's California congressional race.

National Chairman Hall called this victory an endorsement of the Eisenhower Administration and a good omen for 1954.

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the State Senate into voting him out of his office as acting leiutenant governor. Wicks has been under fire from the Governor because he visited an extortionist, Joey Fay, at Sing Sing prison.

Edward R. Murrow: November 11, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

The whole episode concerning Harry Dexter White, Attorney General Brownell - a hundred and sixty million other people - and the subpoena served on Mr. Truman and others, has become very confusing and contradictory. So I thought to ask my colleagues in Europe, what sort of impression the whole thing was making over there. It should be explained that when a foreign correspondent receives such a request, he goes to official spokesmen, the politicians, to the newspapers, and to old-time friends whose judgment regarding the tides of public opinion in their own country has been proved sound over the years. Here is a summary of reports received from England, France and Germany.

Government officials in all three countries aren't talking. In London the conservative Daily Mail says the summoning of Mr. Truman will "be beyond the imagination of most Britons....." Eisenhower's press conference statement, disassociating himself from the subpoena, was the first news in the whole unsavory episode, which has not damaged American prestige. The paper wonders if the Administration has "decided to adopt McCarthy tactics permanently." It is also pointed out that the charges against Mr. Truman were made not with the formal dignity and full authority of Mr. Brownell's office, as Attorney General; but in a partisan speech, on a Party political occasion.

Dick Hottelet cables from Germany that official quarters refuse to comment for the record - they just roll their eyes. He reports that many German politicians are appalled by the serious damage that must be done to the prestige of the office of the presidency. The Germans are depending on President Eisenhower, and they fear that if each new administration is to hound its predecessor with legal or semi-legal action, such a precedent must paralyze initiative. One prominent German newspaper man said: "This looks like the apex of McCarthyism." A German politician said: "This seems like an approach to political cannibalism. The Western world is divided and confused enough as it is. America is the leader, and it can't afford the doubtful luxury of successive administrations devouring each other."

The leading newspaper in Paris says that the French are only spectators, without the right to interfere in this American drama. But its editor then goes on to say: "Eisenhower's news conference remarks today are a remarkable evasion of the issue, and an admission of the political aims of this attack on Truman. Eisenhower reproaches the Congressional Committee for subpoenaing the ex-President, but he says not a word about the original accusation made by his Attorney General Brownell, which provoked the Congressional action." The French editor wants to know: "Did Brownell

accuse Truman publicly with Eisenhower's knowledge, or not? Is the charge true or false? And what are the facts?" And he says: "What a coincidence that Brownell should make his ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ revelation on the eve of the important California election; whereas Eisenhower now plays the role of the fair-minded conciliator, sympathising with the persecuted Truman, after the California election is safely in the bag."

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right, but facts are hard to come by in this case. ~~[illegible]~~

But whatever the facts -(and there are few enough)- and whatever the outcome, it is clear from these reports, that in the eyes of many Europeans who believe what they read in their papers, our stature has diminished.

This is a big world in which we live. But it doesn't take long for an incident in one country to set off a chain reaction in other countries. As for that reaction, we would do well to remember something the Greek Euripides once said:"Far different do things appear far off than close at hand." And since this is so, the Roman Quintilian was probably right when he concluded:"It is the worst impressions which are the most lasting."

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The President said today that he does not believe that former President Truman knowingly appointed to office a man identified as a Communist spy. Mr. Eisenhower told reporters such a conclusion is "inconeivable." And as far as he's concerned he would not have subpoened Mr. Truman and Supreme Court Justice Clark to testify on the Harry Dexter White case as the House Un-American activities committee has done. For 18 minutes reporters questioned Mr. Eisenhower on Attorney General Brownell's charge last week that an FBI report identifying Harry Dexter White as a spy had been delivered to Mr. Truman in 1945. Mr. Eisenhower said today: he has full confidence in Brownell - he does not want to prejudice Brownell's case before hd is ready to announce more concrete evidence on his charge. The President said: he had told Brownell to make a public report on a factual basis. He rejected the idea that Brownell has pictured Mr. Truman as "harboring a known traitor." The President said Brownell never told him that Mr. Truman had actually seen the report said to have labelled White as a spy. Mr. Eisenhower also said he would not at any time be a party to an injustice to anyone. He is confident Brownell is proceeding along the paths of justice. And Attorney General Brownell tonight issued a statement which said in part: "In charging that there has been laxity, which I believe to be the case, there is no intention of impugning the loyalty of any high official of the prior Administration." Brownell also released a State Department memorandum which former Secretary of State Byrnes sent to the White House, addressed to the President, calling Mr. Truman's attention to an FBI report on Harry Dexter White. Brownell says this helps prove that the White House knew about White before the Senate confirmed his promotion.

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday - Nov. 12, 1953

This is the news:

Former President Truman today rejected a subpena from the House Un-American activities Committee..on constiutional grounds [which we'll hear him explain in a few minutes.] Mr. Truman made his view known shortly after the Committee chairman, Republican Representative Velde, had announced an indefinite postponement of Mr. Truman's scheduled appearance before the committee here in Washington tomorrow. Then, later, after a committee meeting, Velde issued a statement saying: the Committee does not intend to try to "force" the former president's "co-operation." Velde said there is no question of Mr. Truman's personal loyalty. But Velde says the nation's security was jeopardized because some responsible authority in the Truman administration failed to alert the Senate and the people as to the nature of the late Harry Dexter White's activities. (Attorney General Brownell has charged that that White was a Russian spy.)

The House committee also voted down a Democratic request to subena Brownell. It did invite him to tell his story. And he has accepted. The committee has let stand its supbena to Supreme Court Justice Clark to

appear tomorrow.

~~White House reporters asked news Secretary James Hagerty if the White House had interceded in any way to make Velde or his committee postpone a hearing on Mr. Truman. Hagerty said: no.~~

On the Senate side, the Jenner committee today heard from General Vaughn, former military aide to Mr. Truman. He said he was a "conveyer" of FBI reports... he received many.. remembers nothing about the one on White. Vaughn says if the Justice Department says a report on White was delievred to him, then that is so. The committee also heard from former assistant attorney general, T. Lamar Caudle. He said, that in 1946, he saw a long report indicating that White was a member of a Communist underground. But he doesn't remember the EXACT date.. doesn't recall that it labelled White a spy.. doesn't remember any proof that the statements in the report were true. Caudle suggested cryptically -what some newspapers are atttirbuting to friends of Mr. Truman.. that Harry Dexter White may have been kept under F.B.I. surveillance, after the Senate confirmed his promotion.

Chairman Jenner sees no need for his Senate committee to call

Mr. Truman. Jenner says "the record speaks for itself." It is apparent to him that the F.B.I. report on White was communicated to Mr. Truman. ~~But Republican Senator Hendrickson of New [illegible] committee member [illegible] not convinced that the record [illegible]~~

The President left Washington tonight by train for a two-day visit to Canada: to promote continental defense and stimulate international trade. Before he left Mr. Eisenhower announced that the United States and Canada are setting up a joint committee to smooth out trade and other economic problems between the two countries.

And the President spent a half hour with the governor general of Pakistan. The Indian press says if we make a military alliance with Pakistan it will be considered an unfriendly act by India.

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In the Philippines, President Quirino has conceded defeat in his re-election campaign. And President-elect Magsaysay says the democratic election in his country "ensures that its free instiutions will survive and flourish for generations to come."

In West Germany today, Chancellor Adenauer said "every scrap of gossip over the possible withdrawal of American troops" from Europe will provoke fear and uneasiness. He wants an increase in our forces.

And in France, General De Gaulle called for the defeat of the European army plan. He wants France to take the lead in bringing Russia and the west together.

At the United Nations, Isreali Ambassador Eban proposes an immediate meeting of political and military representatives of Isreal and Jordan.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today he's not interested in personal popularity. And he's seeking an agricultural program that will serve "all agriculture" and "all the people."

Interior Secretary McKay says the oil industry has never asked the government for special favors and he'd like to see "the record stand that way."

In New York state, the Republican executive committee has voted unanimously to demand the resignation of Republican State Senator Wicks who is now majority leader and acting president of the State Senate. The committee says confidence in Wicks has been destroyed because he visited extortionist

Joe

Joey Faye in prison.

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(runs 5;

ending "I shall be happy to appear"

So far as we can determine Mr Trumans historical references are correct... However it should be pointed out that they all apply to relations between the president and the congress while the President was still in office...there is no precedent...no court decision dealing with a subpeona issued to a former President...So Mr Truman establishes a precedent by refusing to appear.....No one is going to try to force him to do so... We dont know whether Supreme court Justice Tom Clark will show up tomorrow morning ..but the guessing is that he wont.....The House comittees invitation to Attorney General Brownell to appear before it may serve to ~~give this xxxxxxxxxx~~ produce some additional information...As things stand now the Attorney General made a charge...he has not produced hard evidence to support that charge...President Eisenhower says he will do so... ...and there the matter stands for the moment...but it wont stand there for very long... There are skilled professional investigators and politicians on both sides of this controversy...there is no shortage of documents....or opinions...but a great shortage of ~~fax~~ evidence

Bob Dixon

Last night we [redacted]x reported the European reaction to our domestic squabble .....

It wasnt favourable.....Tonght there is a dispatch from London reporting that the

Conservative Daily Express carries a front page cartoon...showing two American

Senators standing beneath a bust of George Washington...Says one Senator to the other...

"Personally Senator,Id like to reopen the whole Cherry Tree Inquiry.I figure he was

shielding someone"

Good night and good luck...

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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TRUMAN: The subpoena does not state the matters upon which you seek my testimony, but I assume from the press stories that you seek to examine me with respect to matters which occurred during my tenure of the President of the United States.

In spite of my personal willingness to cooperate with your committee, I feel constrained by my duty to the people of the United States to decline to comply with the subpoena.

In doing so, I am carrying out the provisions of the Constitution of the United States; and am following a long line of precedents, commencing with George Washington himself in 1796. Since his day, Presidents Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Buchanan, Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Coolidge, Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt have declined to respond to subpoenas or demands for information of various kinds by Congress.

The underlying reason for this clearly established and universally recognized constitutional doctrine has been succinctly set forth by Charles Warren, one of our leading constitutional authorites, as follows:

'In this long series of contests by the Executive to maintain his constitutional integrity, one sees a legitimate conclusion from our theory of government Under our Constitution, each branch of the Government is designed to be a coordinate representative of the will of the people. Defense by the Executive of his constitutional powers becomes in very truth, therefore, defense of popular rights - defense of power which the people granted to him.

It was in that sense that President Cleveland spoke of his duty to the people not to relinquish any of the powers of his great office. It was in that sense that President Buchanan stated the people have rights and prerogatives in the

execution of his office by the President which every President is under a duty to see 'shall never be violated in his person' but 'passed to his successors unimpaired by the adoption of a dangerous precedent.' In maintaining his rights against a trespassing Congress, the President defends not himself, but popular government; he represents not himself but the people.

President Jackson repelled an attempt by the Congress to break down the separation of powers in these words:

"For myself I shall repel all such attempts as an invasion of the principles of justice as well as of the Constitution, and I shall esteem it my sacred duty to the people of the United States to resist them as I would the establishment of a Spanish Inquisition."

I might commend to your reading the opinion of one of the committees of the House of Representatives in 1879, House Report 141 March 3, 1879, Forty-fifth Congress, Third Session, in which the House Judiciary Committee said the following: "The Executive is as independent of either house of Congress as either house of Congress is independent of him, and they cannot call for the records of his actions, or the action of his officers against his consent, any more than he can call for any of the journals or records of the House or Senate."

It must be obvious to you that if the doctrine of separation of powers and the independence of the Presidency is to have any validity at all, it must be equally applicable to a President after his term of office has expired when he is sought to be examined with respect to any acts occurring while he is President.

The doctrine would be shattered, and the President, contrary to our constitutional government, would become a mere arm of the Legislative Branch of the Government if he would feel during his term of office that his every act might be subject to official inquiry and possible distortion for political purposes.

If your intention, however, is to inquire into any acts as a private individual either before or after my Presidency and unrelated to any acts as President, I shall be happy to appear."

MURROW: So far as we can determine Mr. Truman's historical references are correct. However, it should be pointed out that they all apply to relations between the president and the Congress while the President was still in office. There is no precedent - no court decision dealing with a subpoena issued to a former President. So Mr. Truman establishes a precedent by refusing to appear. No one is going to try to force him to do so. We don't know whether Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark will show up tomorrow morning - but the guessing is that he won't. The House Committees invitation to Attorney General Brownell to appear before it may serve to produce some additional information. As things stand now the Attorney General made a charge; he has not produced hard evidence to support that charge; President Eisenhower says he will do so; and there the matter stands for the moment; but it won't stand there for very long. There are skilled professional investigators and politicians on both sides of this controversy - there is no shortage of documents - or opinions - but a great shortage of evidence.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, here is Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Last night we reported the European reaction to our domestic squabble - it wasn't favorable. Tonight there is a dispatch from London reporting that the Conservative Daily Express carries a front page cartoon - showing two American Senators standing beneath a bust of George Washington. Says one Senator to the other: "Personally Senator, I'd like to reopen the whole Cherry Tree Inquiry. I figure he was shielding someone."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday, Nov. 13, 1953

This is the news:

Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark has told the House Un-American Activities Committee, that he will not answer a subponea to testify in the Harry Dexter White case. Clark, in a letter to the Committee, said: "The independence of the three branches of our government, is the cardinal principle on which our constitutional system is founded." He indicated, however, that he might answer written questions, submitted by members of the Committee. Representative Velde, who heads the Committee, said he "appreciated this very nice letter." And that the Committee probably would send some questions for Clark to answer.

The Justice turned down the subponea for the same constitutional reasons former President Truman cited. But today, Mr. Truman told newsmen that simply because he didn't comply with the subponea, should not be interperted to mean that he'll have nothing further to say about the case. (Incidentally, Mr. Truman said he didn't know where the subponea was...he thinks a souvenir hunter may have taken it.)

Earlier in the day, Republican Representative Clardy of Michigan confirmed reports, that the publicity director of the Republican National Committee had strongly argued against issuing the Truman subponea.

According to Represtative Clardy, the National Committee seemed to feel that this was "bad business."

The ranking Democrat of the House Un-American Committee, Rep. Francis of Pennsylvania, said he understood that White was kept in the government with the approval of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover./Francis said this was so FBI agents could keep a closer check on White's activities. There's been no comment from the FBI. But Representative Francis thinks Hoover should be called to testify.

On Tuesday, the Senate Internal Sub-Committee will question Attorney General Brownell...who just a week ago tonite made the ~~original~~ original charge against White. Members of the House committee have been invited to attend the session as "spectators."

Secretary of the Army Stevens said today there are no suspected spies among the 33 workers suspended on loyalty charges at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.(Senator Mc Carthy's sub-committee has been holding hearings on this matter.)/Stevens said that several of those recently suspended have been re-instated. He promised that he would "personally see that all of the others are given a fair hearing."

Russia's Foreign Minister Molotov held one of his rare news conferences today. And immediately accused the three Western Powers of blocking a meeting of the foreign ministers. He urged a five-power meeting with no fixed agenda. The Fifth Power he said must be what he described as the "indispensable partner" -- Red China.

At the United Nations, Andrei Vishinksy was saying much the same thing. But Britain's Minister of State, Selwyn Lloyd said that if Russia is sincere in its desire to lessen world tension, Britain, the United States and France are prepared to discuss specific issues: Germany, Korea and Dis-Armament.

In Austria, Dr. Karl Gruber has resigned as foreign minister, after having filled that post for the past 8 years. He became involved in a dispute with Conservatives over remarks he made about them in a book.

Prime Minister Churchill's Conservative government held its 18 vote majority in Commons, with two victories in special by-elections. Both districts voted the same, percentage-wise, as they did in the 1951 general election.

At Panmunjom, staff officers have ended six days of secret negotiations on arrangements for a Korean peace conference. They've turned the talks back to the diplomats. The meetings resume tonite.

South Korea's President Syngman Rhee told newsmen today that if we stand firm, the enemy will come to terms. Rhee said he believed the Communists would accept a proposal to withdraw Chinese troops from North Korea, and all allied forces from South Korea. He said this would be a face-saving solution for the Communists. But, he warned:"If peaceful unification of his country is not achieved within the 90-day limit, South Korea will be forced to take independent action."

Republican Senator Bridges of New Hampshire says he does not agree with Secretary Dulles' recent statement that the Eisenhower administration might some day recognize Red China. Bridges said that if Dulles was quoted correctly,"he does not reflect my views, or those of the American people I have met."

The State Department has denied a statement made by an executive of the Chrysler Corporation that trade might be re-opened with Communist China. The Department says studies are constantly being made on this subject, but there's been no change in our policy...and none is contemplated.

Here in New York, J. Russel Sprague has resigned as a member of the Republican National Committee. He said he is giving up the post because of criticism regarding ownership of stock in trotting tracks now under investigation. Governor Dewey says Sprague is "above reproach." He's asked him to "reconsider."

A Committee of the National Academy of Sciences has backed up the report of the Bureau of Standards that the battery additive AD-X2 is "without merit." The Committee was appointed by Commerce Secretary Weeks, who originally charged the Bureau with not being "sufficiently objective" in this study.

[redacted] says we can [redacted] 1954.

Edward R. Murrow: November 13, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Somewhere in the twilight zone between fact and legend, there lived in an English forest eight or nine hundred years ago, a band of outlaws. # They were depicted as a special kind of outlaws, who preferred to rob the rich, and often to do so for the benefit of the poor. The feats and adventures of Robin Hood and his companions have been part of the lore of English-speaking children for many centuries. # Scientifically and legally speaking, there is no proof whatever that Robin Hood ever existed. He may have been simply a forest sprite like Puck. # Maid Marian, the girl in the Robin Hood story, almost certainly was added to the legend by Morris dancers, hundreds of years after the Robin Hood ballads first became popular.

But real or not, Robin Hood today made news, on a state, national and international level. This was thanks to the vigilance of Mrs. Thomas J. White, now serving a four-year term, as a Republican member of Indiana's Textbook Commission. In that capacity, she recommended that all references to Robin Hood be deleted from textbooks in Indiana, because, she says, the Robin Hood story tends to support communism. She declared that there is in existence, a communist directive to stress the story of Robin Hood. "They want to stress it" she is quoted as saying of the communists, "because Robin Hood robbed the rich and gave their wealth to the poor." She added

that it is just a smearing of law and order, and anything that disrupts law and order is meat for the communists.

Wilbur Young, Indiana State Superintendent of Education, today promised to re-read the Robin Hood literature, to be able better to judge whether it should be banned as communist doctrine. If he does his homework thoroughly, he will become familiar with the treatment of the legend by such noted British writers as Ben Jonson, Tennyson and Alfred Noyes. If these writers themselves should now come under suspicion, it can be said, at least for Ben Jonson and Tennyson, that they pre-dated the rise of modern communism, and that any communist propaganda in their writings about Robin Hood is purely coincidental. But Alfred Noyes would not be able to shelter behind the calendar in this way, and would have to find some other defense.

School children in Indianapolis are not as yet to be disinfected from the taint of the Robin Hood legend, for the city superintendent of schools, R.H. Shibler, said - perhaps irrelevantly and perhaps not - that he didn't believe the Robin Hood story was any worse for children, than what they get to see on television. The State Superintendent pointed out that Mrs. White is only one of seven commissioners, and he said she was entitled to her own opinion. And that having been said, the matter might have subsided had it not passed

into the domain of international news.

The present High Sheriff of Nottingham, England, by name William John Cox, today vigorously denied that Robin Hood was a communist. Holding the same office that was filled by the sheriff who, in the legend, tried so unsuccessfully to enforce the law against the bandits, his opinion may carry some weight. He says that Robin Hood was a gangster, and that if he lived today he would have to go after him. The English, he went on to say, have never minded their children learning about Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Little John, and the rest, because, he said: "It's our heritage." But he quickly explained: "Mind you, I'm not a communist; I'm a member of the Conservative Party."

Mrs. White's work did not stop with advocating purging Indiana textbooks of references to Robin Hood. She also recommended that all references to the Quaker religion be deleted. She said that this was because, to use her words, "Quakers believe in not fighting wars. All the men they get to believe that they don't need to go to war" she said, "the better off the communists are."

Mrs. White stated that she often consults Indiana's Senator William E. Jenner about questionable books, and about persons mentioned in textbooks.

She did not say whether she consulted him about the subversive implications of the Quaker faith. If she had, it might have occurred to the Senator that Pennsylvania is a Republican stronghold, and that the Penn in Pennsylvania is the name of one of the founders of the Quaker faith.

A remarkable week is ending in the United States. And it is not altogether inappropriate that it should be notable for the dedication of a new, historic rogues' gallery - this one a gallery of "Red rogues of the past." And it is fitting that nominated to it should be such differing servants of communism as Robin Hood, and William Penn.

Sufficient time remains for one item of current intelligence. The weather man holds the view that the week end will be clear and seasonably warm throughout most of the country.

Even the story of Robin Hood has now apparently become a point of controversey. Perhaps the best way to explain it is in these words by Sir John Harington:"It is a proverb used long ago, we soon believe the thing we would have so." Oscar Wilde - 3-hundred years later - put it another way when he said:"I can believe anything provided it is incredible."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday November 16 1953

This is the news:

The Big Three western powers today accused Russia of trying to avoid negotiations on Germany and Austria. In seperate notes delivered to the Kremlin, the United States, Great Britain and France also said the Russians are trying to avoid negotiations on "anything which might have positive results." And all three powers rejected as "totally unacceptable" the recent Soviet note explaining Moscow's "conditions" for a Big Four foreign ministers conference.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that at the Bermuda conference, scheduled for next month, he and the President and French Premier Laniel will discuss how to arrange a meeting with the Russians. Sir Winston also said that a Laborite move to change Britain's present two-year conscription system would alarm her allies and imply to the Communist world that the North Atlantic treaty forces are breaking up.

In this country tonight, former President Truman will address the nation on the Harry Dexter White Case. Mr. Truman's speech will be heard over many of these stations at 11 p.m. eastern standard time.

In Washington, Eric Severeid (LATE THIS AFTERNOON obtained SOME) information on what's in that speech and some of the reasoning and circumstances behind its preparation. ERIC - -

(runs 4;30

ending: "anyway the wind is rising and everybody around here is frantically trying to batten down the political hatches.")

In Washington today, a federal grand jury indicted Herbert A. Bergson, a former assistant attorney general in the Truman administration. He is charged with violating a law that makes it a misdemeanor for a former federal employe to prosecute any claims against the government involving a matter with which the employe was connected when he worked for the government. The law BANS such activities during a two-year period after an employe leaves government work. Bergson accuses Attorney General Brownell of "a reckless disregard of his sworn duty" for bringing about the prosecution. He issued a statement saying he never "switched sides" in connection with any litigation "inside or outside the government."

Another federal jury indicted Warren L. Stephenson on charges of perjury in connection with his testimony about an alleged attempt at

influence peddling. Stephenson, a former Republican leader in the District of Columbia, is accused of FALSELY denying that he tried to do business with a California company that makes rocket launchers for the navy.

The President today sent a letter to the C.I.O. convention meeting in Cleveland. Mr. Eisenhower pledged that his proposals for amending the Taft-Hartley labor law will be fair to labor, management and the public.

Commerce Secretary Weeks today proposed the gradual removal of tariffs except where they are needed to protect American wage rates in industries "important to a substantial segment of the American economy."

The State Department says the western powers are working on the idea of a five-power conference to settle the Trieste dispute. But there is no information on how soon any such conference would get underway.

General Grunther, the North Atlantic treaty commander, visited West Germany today and said the supreme allied command in Europe "refuses to consider any alternative " to the proposed six-nation European

army. "General [redacted] Grunther said "we consider French-German [redacted] collaboration essential."

In Korea, the Communists today called off their talks with prisoners of war who refuse to return home. There was no explanation for breaking-off the questioning. Yesterday, after a ten day interval, the Communists questioned North Koreans. Only six changed their minds and decided to go home; 221 others refused all explanations.

At the United Nations today, [redacted] Jordan told the Security Council that the Palestine situation is now as grave as it was in 1948 when the Arab-Isreali war broke out. The Jordan representative warned that what he called Isreal's "expansionist policy must be checked " to avoid "a full-fledged conflict." Isreali Ambassador Eban said later, he was disappointed because of Jordan's "negative response" to his proposal for direct talks on border difficulties.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today that a preliminary study shows that the drop in prices paid to farmers for low grade cattle is being reflected in lower prices to consumers for low grade beef.

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the first kdinap note he received from the couple said:"If you try to trap us your wife and your other child and yourself will be killed." Hall and Heady have pleaded guilty. A 12-man jury is now hearing evidence before deciding whether they should die in the poison gas chamber. The attorney appointed to defend the couple called for a short trial.. said there is no need to call any witnesses. But Federal Judge Reeves ordered the trial to proceed..with witnesses.

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flogging in certain areas of North and South Carolina.

The United States today informally ~~informed~~ told India that we are considering a military aid agreement with ~~Pakistan~~ Pakistan. This is a standard agreement aimed at strengthening the defenses of the free world. We're told that this country is not negotiating with ~~Iran~~ Pakistan for military bases in return for our military assistance. Yesterday, India's Prime Minister Nehru said that a military pact between the United States and Pakistan would have "some very far-reaching consequences in the whole structure of things in South Asia."

As my colleague, Eric Severeid pointed out, Mr. Truman's speech tonite represents the joint effort of a number of his Washington aides. In drawing up the general outline, they were undoubtedly guided by the thinking of both Seneca and Montaigne who said: "Let us say what we feel and feel what we say...be not ashamed to say what you are not ashamed to think."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Eric Sevareid on Edward R. Murrow News - CBS Radio - Nov. 16, 1953

The substance of the Truman speech for tonight was composed here in Washington by Truman's former associates in office. What I am going to say now about the speech was written before the Truman text began to clear over the news agency wires a few minutes ago; we can see how right or wrong I am later on. Anyway, in rough outline, the speech that went to Truman from here can be summarized as follows:

It will be a defense against the Brownell statements on the Harry Dexter White case, but it will also be an attack, and a very strong one, against the Republicans. The former President will charge that retreading the White case is a purely political maneuver on the part of Republican leaders.

He will declare that the decision to keep White in a government post, after FBI dossiers were available casting grave suspicion on White, was a decision that he, Truman, took himself, that he assumes full responsibility for it, and that he took it after receiving the advice and recommendations of other high officials in his government.

These officials were, chiefly, the late Chief Justice Vinson, who was Treasury Secretary at the period involved and Associate Justice Tom Clark, who was then Attorney General, the man to whom J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI directly reported.

Truman is expected to say that the crucial FBI report on White came to him in early February of '46; and that it was handed to him by his military aide, Major General Harry Vaughan. He will say that on February 6, he got a memorandum from Secretary of State Byrnes, that he sent the original of it over to Treasury Secretary Vinson, and that he, Vinson and Byrnes got together to discuss it -- the same day, as he recalls it.

He is also expected to say that around the same time, he was told that Vinson and Clark had discussed the White case between themselves. That, presumably, was the conference that figures in many Washington reports today - a conference at which J. Edgar Hoover is also reported to have been present. It was at that conference, according to current reports, that it was decided to keep White on, in order to watch him and in order to keep whatever Communist associates he might have

had from becoming alarmed. Truman tonight, however, is not expected to claim that Mr. Hoover played a part in this decision. Incidentally, he is not expected to attack Governor Byrnes, despite his bitter dislike of the former Secretary of State.

So far as I can discover in advance, Truman will not quote from any official records or memoranda to back up his defense. Fred Vinson's personal records from his period as head of the Treasury were kept in a safe at the Treasury, and Truman's friends here have not had access to them, if they still exist.

The country apparently will have to take Harry Truman's word for what happened, or doubt his word, as it wishes. Fred Vinson is dead; J. Edgar Hoover may or may not publicly testify as to his own knowledge in the whole affair of long ago, and Tom Clark is now on the Supreme Court, and is currently refusing to become involved in any way, because of his position. The original plan of Truman's friends here was to have Clark issue a statement, then for the former president to make his speech. That was abandoned; then the plan was to have Clark answer some questions, in a letter to Truman which Truman could read over the air; according to my information, Clark has also backed away from that.

If my information is as solid as I believe it to be, it is out of Clark's own recollections that this whole line of defense has grown, over the last few days; but Clark, who would be the chief and indispensable supporting witness, refuses to be publicly drawn into this hullaballoo, much, incidentally, to the anger of other Truman associates, who have pointed out to no avail that Clark owes his whole career to Truman.

Truman is expected to end his speech tonight with a blistering assault on Attorney General Brownell, who set off the whole dynamite trail with his Chicago speech a week ago Friday. Many people in this town are asking this question tonight: Why does Truman not wait until Brownell has testified under oath tomorrow at the hearing and then respond? The only answer I can find seems insubstantial, but still, very much in line with the Truman personality. When Truman first read the speech - he tried it aloud - he got so excited about it that he said the people have a right

to know the story at once, so he insisted on going ahead at once.

That's about it, Ed. The Truman speech may not entirely lay the White ghost; certainly, administration officials appear serenely confident they can effectively rebut whatever the former President has to say. In any case the wind is rising, and everybody around here is frantically ~~trying~~ trying to button down the political hatches.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Tuesday Mar. 17, 1953

This is the news:

Attorney General Brownell said today, "there is considerable doubt" that anything was done by Former President Truman "to protect the national interest" in the case of Harry Dexter White. Mr. Truman said last night that he promoted White, but kept him under F.B.I. surveillance, after receiving F.B.I. reports on White. Brownell said today that the records fail to show that anything was done to interfere "with a spy ring of which White was a part." Mr. Brownell also told a Senate committee he is certain that when its investigation is completed, the committee will conclude that "there was an unwillingness on the part of Mr. Truman and others around him to face the facts." And he said "this delusion, this attitude, may have resulted in great harm to our nation." Mr. Brownell said he personally evaluated the F.B.I. evidence and decided that White was a Communist spy.

F.B.I. Chief J. Edgar Hoover also testified. He denied what Chairman Jenner called "a widely publicized rumor", that Hoover had agreed to promote White and keep the F.B.I. checking on him. Hoover said he was not a party to any such agreement.. it was made by higher authorities..

And when then Attorney General Clark told him Mr. Truman wanted White kept under surveillance, Hoover agreed to do this. Hoover also said, in answer to a question, that promoting White to the International Monetary Fund "certainly hampered" the F.B.I's work. Because the F.B.I. has no jurisdiction in the INTERNATIONAL Monetary Fund building, just as it has no jurisdiction in the United Nations building. Hoover also said, that he told then Attorney General Clark it would be "unwise" to let White remain in the government.. on the basis of F.B.I. reports that mentioned White. I should like to review today's testimony in a few minutes.

Former President Truman had no comment today on the Brownell testimony, but he did say he was "highly pleased" with the number of telegrams he's received complimenting him on his speech of last night.

3

Secretary of State Dulles said today that all of the prisoners we hold in Korea should be set free on January 22.. (whether or not a peace conference is underway.) The Secretary thus indirectly rejected a proposal by India's Prime Minister Nehru that the future of these prisoners should be examined..if plans for the peace conference collapse. Mr. Dulles said today that "armistice provisions are clear on this point".. ~~the prisoners must be set free 120 days after the "explanations" began, if no other agreement on their future has been reached at the political conference. And if there is no such conference, the prisoners still go free.~~

~~Mr. Dulles also told reporters we are not negotiating with Pakistan for any military agreement, to ship American weapons to them.~~

In Korea today, Ambassador Arthur Dean told the enemy we would be willing to invite neutral nations to a Korean peace conference: if the two sides reach an agreement on Korea and want to move on to consider broader Asian questions.. and if the conference bogs down and appears unable to make progress. We have rejected an enemy proposal to invite Russia, India, Pakistan, Burma and Indonesia to a conference to be held

at Panmunjom. Ambassador White predicts" "a long horse trade."

Admiral Radford, the chairman of our joint chiefs of staff, said in Madrid today that the "build-up phase" of American defense is now complete... The next "maintenance phase" should cost American taxpayers less money. "But,"he said," it is still very expensive."

Harold Stassen ~~[illegible]~~ told the National Grange in Vermont today that the Administration wants to expand farm markets overseas because American farmers are producing "more food than we need or can consume."

In Cleveland, the C.I.O. convention condemned Attorney General Brownell's charge against Mr. Truman as "a disgraceful chapter in American history." The convention also approved a "no-raiding agreement" that's already been approved by the A.F. of L.

And in Albany, the State Senate adjourned today without acting on Governor Dewey's move to oust acting Leiutenant Governor Wicks.

Edward R. Murrow: November 17, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Todays ~~The~~ hearing before the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee offered a strong contrast with Mr. Truman's broadcast last night. The broadcast had been filled with feeling. That was - or was not - justified according to the way a listener himself felt. But it did not offer many facts. The committee hearing was not keyed to an emotional level, however strongly emotions played just below the surface. And a flood of facts poured out, indeed poured so steadily that not many listeners (or viewers) would have been able to appraise all of them.

But there is not too much difficulty in comparing the two occasions. Certain central issues were at stake and definite answers were supplied for them. To take the first, the issue that stirred Mr. Truman's feelings most deeply, the accusation that he promoted a man he knew to be a communist spy, and thereby betrayed the interest of his country. Mr. Brownell said again he was not impugning the loyalty of those dealing with Mr. White. He did mean the President, when he said that those in authority promoted Mr. White. But he did not bear down on Mr. Truman for knowing Mr. White was a spy when he promoted him. The reports Mr. Truman had received and read were enough to convince any reasonable man, he declared, that Mr. White was not a suitable person to promote. He declined to use the word

disloyalty in describing the President. He was asked if he would substitute the word "stupid". No, he said, nobody could call Mr. Truman stupid. He chose the word "blindness." And he reminded the committee of Mr. Truman's insistence that the inquiries into disloyalty in the government were "red herrings". Since Mr. Brownell supplied a mass of details about the activities of Mr. White which the President knew about - and which the public had not heard until this afternoon - he fortified the use of the word "blindness". Inasmuch as the Republicans are to campaign next year on the softness of the Truman administration toward suspected communists they can chalk up the hearing this afternoon as productive. It gave them quite a lot of ammunition.

The next central issue was the one raised by Mr. Truman in saying Mr. White was put on the monetary fund so that he and his associates could be better kept under surveillance. After Mr. J. Edgar Hoover had finished his testimony not a great ~~MMX~~ deal was left of this explanation. True, something was left. The then Secretary Vinson and the then Attorney General Clark did confer on the problem of Mr. White in Mr. Hoover's presence. They had to decide how to advise the President to deal with the appointment to the monetary fund, after the Senate had confirmed him. The two Cabinet ~~M~~ Members,

he said, saw three alternatives. The President could dismiss White, although there was not enough evidence to convict him in court. Or he could tell White that he had changed his mind about signing his commission and ask him to resign. But under a Supreme Court ruling, he could not refuse to sign the commission. The third alternative was to name Mr. White to the fund, not as its head, but merely as American representative, and then to make sure he was surrounded by men safe in respect to security, and see that surveillance continued. The President took the third course and surveillance went on, though Mr. White was not surrounded by safe men, since Mr. Coe was made secretary of the fund, and later Mr. Glasser got a job too - both men linked with Mr. White in providing information to the Soviet spy apparatus.

It has been published that Mr. Hoover agreed to Mr. White's transfer to the monetary job so as to make surveillance more effective. Mr. Truman didn't say this, he didn't even mention Mr. Hoover. Even so Mr. Hoover emphatically denied the story, and denied that he ever had asked that a suspected man be kept on his job to make it easier to get evidence against him.

As to Mr. White, he did not agree or disagree, since his province was to inform, but not evaluate his information. That had to be done by those

politically responsible. The committee room loudly applauded Mr. Hoover's description of his duties. But a moment later it heard Mr. Hoover say that in a conversation with the Attorney General he had said that Mr. White was not fit for promotion. That lapse only goes to show how hard it must be for Mr. Hoover not to evaluate the data he has gone to such pains to obtain.

A fourth issue also was given some light. This is the reason why White was not indicted by the federal grand jury. The reason, according to Mr. Brownell, was that much of the evidence had been obtained by wire-tapping or from sources made possible by wire-tapping. Such evidence is not admissable in a federal court. Mr. Brownell drove home this point by urging a law permitting the use of evidence collected by wire-tapping in similar cases in the future.

It does add to the public's information of the case to say that this was the reason - or one reason - Mr. White was not indicted by the federal grand jury. But the public still does not have the evidence to prove legally that Harry White was a Russian spy. It does not have the evidence obtained by wire-tapping. It is not able to judge whether this would have been sufficient to convict him. And it does not know the rest

of the evidence. Mr. Brownell produced a good deal of data in his statement to the committee - data which he said he had taken from the F.B.I. files. Much of this was new. Still it was not evidence.

But Mr. Brownell was not trying Harry White today. He was attempting to show that the White promotion had been a grave risk to the national safety, and about that a great many persons, not Republicans, are sure to agree. Mr. Brownell did not start off TODAY by calling Mr. White a spy, he called him "a valuable adjunct" to the Soviet espionage system, which is something legally quite different.

However, the issue is no longer whether Mr. White was known to be a spy. Mr. Brownell changed his ground along with his language. The issue is whether the Truman administration was soft on suspected communists. The charge isn't that the Truman administration did not act. It has been shown that it did act. The charge is that it did not act effectively. And on this revised ground the debate went better for the Republicans this afternoon, and [redacted] worse for the Democrats.

Mr. Brownell, in his testimony today, urged a number of revisions of the law - particularly one which would allow the use of evidence secured by wire-tapping. But until changes are legally made, we would do well to follow the advice of the Roman Cato who said:"Accept the law which you yourself make." For as Thoreau noted:" It is not as important to cultivate a respect for the law so much as for the right."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday November 18, 1953.

This is the news:

The President said today that he hopes Communism-in-government will not be an issue in next year's political campaign. At a news conference today Mr. Eisenhower refused to talk about the Harry Dexter White Case. But he did tell reporters: he hopes the Administration will clean Communists out of the government. He does not believe Americans can afford to live in fear of each other forever. He hopes his Administration will demonstrate by its actions that there is no need for the people to fear that the government is weak in its vigilance against Communism. He hopes this will eliminate the need for continuing Congressional investigations. But Congress has the right to go ahead and do as it sees fit. ~~Mr. Eisenhower was reminded that Republican National Chairman Hall recently said that Communism in government would be a major campaign issue next year. The President said.~~ Mr. Eisenhower was asked for comment on former President Truman's statement that the Eisenhower Administration has embraced McCarthyiism for political purposes. Angrily, he said he would take the verdict of the White House reporters on that and further, he is not too clear on what Mc Carthyism means. The President was also reminded that Republican

National Chairman Hall said recently that Communism in government would be a major campaign issue next year. The President said: issues are not made by an individual.. but by the needs of the country.

Chairman Hall said today he agrees with the President's hope that Communism in government will be history by Next November. He said he's confident that for years to come the people will not forget -as he put it-- [redacted] which party let Communists into government and which party drove them out."

In Washington today the Jenner Committee produced evidence to show that former Treasury Secretary Snyder promoted Harold Glasser after Snyder had received F.B.I. reports citing Glasser as a Soviet spy. The Committee also says that later, after Elizabeth Bentley identified Glasser as a member of a spy ring, Snyder repeated his praise of Glasser to a private organization that employed Glasser. Snyder sent the committee a telegram saying he will be happy to answer questions. The telegram also said that within 18 months after he became Secretary of the Treasury "all suspected subversives had been seperated" from his department.

Boston University today suspended Professor Maurice Halperin head of the school's Latin American [redacted] Studies Department. Yesterday Attorney General Brownell named Halperin as [redacted] one who participated in, or was

used by a Soviet spy ring.

At his White House newsconference , the President told reporters he does not think the budget can be balanced in the next fiscal year.. because of promised tax adjustments, and the high cost of farm relief. [redacted]

~~President also said he hopes to have ready soon his promised statement on atomic weapons and civilian defense. He wants to give the world as much information as possible without being needlessly alarming.~~

At the United Nations today we joined the French and British in demanding that the Security Council vote the "strongest censure" against Israel for the killing of 53 Arabs in a Jordan village last month. The three western powers charge the attack was carried out by the armed forces of Israel.. in violation of the truce agreement.

In Korea we're still trying to arrange a peace conference but American Ambassador Arthur Dean says he "just cannot understand" the latest Communist proposals on what role neutral nations would play.

In Rome, [redacted] Premier Pella told his Chamber of Deputies Italy is ready to join diplomatic negotiations to settle the dispute over Trieste. But such negotiations will fail unless they take into account "factors which Italy considers vital."

Secretary of State Dulles today told the C.I.O. convention in Cleveland THAT the Russians have retreated into a diplomatic defensive and the free world now has the diplomatic and moral initiative. And Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell, in his first major speech since taking the cabinet job six weeks ago, told the C.I.O.: President Eisenhower will support changes in those provisions of the Taft-Hartley law "which are really dangerous to labor, really loaded and really unfair." He referred to no specific provisions of the law.

In Philadelphia, the International Longshoremen's Association named William V. Bradley of New York to be its new president after Joseph P. Ryan resigned. Ryan was named president emeritus with a 10-thousand dollar annual pension.

Here in New York, Sir Roger Makins, the British ambassador to the United States, warned that any "unfavorable turn" in the high level of our military expenditure and economic aid abroad, may mean a "disastrous" setback to the free nations of Europe.

And in Albany, State Senator Arthur Wicks resigned as Republican majority leader, as soon as the Senate adjourned its special session.

Wicks' resignation was demanded by Governor Dewey because Wicks visited exhotrionist Joey Faye in prison. Wicks says he resigned because he is going on a vacation and does not want his [redacted] senate duties to interfere. [redacted]

Edward R. Murrow: November 18, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

At the end of his testimony before the Senate sub-Committee yesterday Attorney General Brownell hoped that the Congress "would enact new legislation that would allow the government to use wire-tap evidence to prove its espionage cases." He said: "At the present time information received by tapping wires cannot be used as evidence in the federal courts." And Mr. Brownell added: "There are cases of espionage presently in the Department of Justice, but since some of the important evidence was obtained by wire-tapping the cases cannot be proved in court, and therefore there will be no prosecution so long as the law remains in its present state."

Mr. Brownell thus joins a long list of Attorneys General, most of them Democrats, who have sought to clarify this complex and delicate issue through Congressional legislation. Various Bills have been introduced over the past fifteen years, in an attempt to define the areas where wire-tap evidence would be admissible before federal courts, and to define the responsibilities and the penalties for those agencies and individuals who authorize or divulge wire-tapping and the information thus obtained. None of these Bills has become law.

The whole ~~XXXXXX~~ question of wire-tapping has long been the subject of

controversy. More than twenty years ago Justice Holmes condemned it as "dirty business." And in 1928 Justice Brandeis said: "As a means of espionage, writs of assistance and general warrants are but puny instruments of tyranny and oppression when compared with wire-tapping." In 1941 President Roosevelt said: "As an instrument for oppression of free citizens I can think of none worse than indiscriminate wire-tapping." Justice Brandeis also contended that the fourth amendment, that is the Search and Seizure provision of the Constitution, forbade wire-tapping. He referred to the "right to be let alone, the most comprehensive of rights, and the right most valued by civilized man."

Presumably Attorney General Brownell was not advocating "unrestrained and uncontrolled" wire-tapping. This whole question raises one of the most delicate problems in the field of democratic statesmanship. Basically it involves the finding of a proper balance between the rights of the individual to be protected from unwarranted snooping on the one hand, and the security needs of the nation on the other.

About three years ago Mr. J. Edgar Hoover stated that less than 170 telephones were then being tapped by the F.B.I. Today, the F.B.I. declined to reveal how many phones are tapped. The Bureau is, of course, under no

obligation to divulge such information.

Many law enforcement officers, in addition to Mr. Brownell, take exception to the Supreme Court ruling that information obtained by wire-tapping cannot be used as evidence in the federal courts. They say that it handicaps officers of the law, while still permitting private persons to make use of wire-taps to eavesdrop on their competitors, employers, workmen or others.

One of the difficulties in this whole area of tapping telephones was illustrated in the second trial of Judith Coplon, when Judge Ryan made available to the defense an F.B.I. memorandum which stated that "Tiger" - the code word for wire-tap - had been furnishing information concerning the activities of Miss Coplon since her first conviction. The memorandum recommended that the wire-tap be discontinued in view of the immediacy of Miss Coplon's second trial; and that all records in the New York office regarding that wire-tap be destroyed. The memorandum concluded: "This memorandum is for administrative purposes, to be destroyed after action is taken, and not sent to files." In other words, this was a direction to destroy evidence obtained by wire-tap, and also to destroy the final memorandum ordering the destruction. of that evidence

At the present time the confusion continues, and so does the wire-tapping; the legal status of he who taps and gets tapped is in considerable doubt.

Attorney General Brownell's recommendation was that evidence gained through wire-tapping should be admitted as evidence in federal courts. His objective is clear. He wants to use such evidence to secure convictions in espionage cases. # However, effective legislation on this subject will have to cover a wider area. For example, what individual or agency shall be empowered to authorize a wire-tap - what kind of reports shall be required - how long can the wire-tap be operational - and what penalty shall be imposed for divulging irrelevant information, which might be damaging to the individual but which could not be regarded as proof of illegal or subversive action.

This is a case where the relationship between the individual and the state is reduced to the dimensions of a telephone line, and the question of who shall be entitled to listen, and what the listener shall be entitled to do with the information thus obtained. Few will doubt that Mr. Brownell's objective is commendable, or that the difficulties are formidable. For the rest we shall have to wait and see what the language of the law provides.

This whole question of wire-taps is not one that can be easily described within the fine limitations of the law. The human element is also something to be considered. And those who argue this point apparently feel as the Latin Jel-i-us and Lord Byron did when they wrote:"The most difficult thing of all is to listen and keep quiet...for he who listens once may listen twice."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: This whole question of wire-taps is not one that can be described within the fine limitations of the law. The human element is also something to be considered. And those who argue this point apparently feel as the Latin Jelius and Lord Byron did when they wrote: "The most difficult thing of all is to listen and keep quiet - for he who listens once may listen twice."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Thursday, November 19, 1953

This is the news:

American Ambassador Dean said in Korea today, that a new enemy plan for a peace conference "could offer a very fruitful basis for further negotiations." The Communists have now told us that the neutral nations, they insist be represented at the conference, would not have the right to vote. Dean says this indicates the enemy has made a "prepared concession", and is now awaiting further instructions. At the same time there was no progress in the enemy's questioning of prisoners who do not want to go home. And the Peiping radio says that the American plan to free all such prisoners ON January 22 is "a new scheme to sabotage the explanations" to the men.

Tokyo newspapers today are carrying a headline that reads: "The United States did make a mistake in 1946." The papers are giving much attention to a speech in Tokyo by Vice President Nixon. He said we made a mistake in disarming Japan after the war, because we "misdjudged the intentions of the Soviet leaders." The Vice President called on Japan to assume her share of the responsibilities of rearming. The Japanese, who have been shying away from rearming because of ITS economic burden,

are showing little excitement over Mr. Nixon's suggestion to rearm. The foreign office interprets the speech as a suggestion that the Japanese revise their American-sponsored constitution which bans rearmament. And a top official of the governing Liberal Party told reporters only that Mr. Nixon had stressed the need of Japan's economic development in cooperation with the United States.

Red Cross executives in Moscow announced today that the Russians are freeing 12-hundred Japanese who have been held prisoners since the end of World War Two. Another thousand will be set free when their so-called "sentences" have been completed.

At the United Nations, Andrei Vishinsky charged again that we are preparing to start a new war. He said our aim was to bolster a faltering economy. As Vishinsky sees it: we have growing unemployment.. a crisis in the auto industry and a slow down of the boom. He also said the BERMUDA conference in December will increase world tensions. American Delegate Wadsworth replied that the Vishinsky speech contained no suggestion "sincerely designed to reduce international tension and avert war."

The State Department today again asked Canada to let members

of the Jenner committee question IGOR Guzenko about Soviet spying in this country. Guzenko, now a ward of the Canadian government, is a former code clerk in the Soviet embassy in Ottawa. In 1946 he provided Canada with evidence of Russian theft of atomic secrets. Canada recently rejected an American request to let the Jenner committee question Guzenko. And today External Affairs Minister Lester B. Pearson told his House of Commons that permission will not be granted unless the committee has "some new factors bearing on the case."

Chairman Velde of the House un-American Activities Committee said today that the supbena the committee has given to former President Truman is still in full force. He said he hopes Mr. Truman will appear before the committee instead of what he described as "prattling" to the radio and press.

The McCarthy committee, meeting in Boston today, heard a former General Electric employe testify that he has been an F.B.I. informer in the Communist party since 1941. William H. Teto told the committee that there are Communist cells in four General Electric plants in Massachusetts. He knows of at least 45 Communists in two of these plants. The F.B.I. says Teto's wife threatened to leave him and his children were

jeered at in school because of the belief that their father was a Communist. The Middlesex County district attorney says he has known of Teto's undercover work for a number of years. Teto refused to discuss with reporters an earlier police record involving larceny by checks.

In Washington, a high Treasury Department official told reporters that the government will operate in the red by about four billion dollars next year even though federal spending should be cut by six billions. This official, who does not want his name used, says that about three-quarters of the cut in spending can be made in the defense budget..without hurting national security.

The C.I.O. convention in Cleveland today again called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.. went on record against any form of sales or manufacturers excise tax.. and pledged to "intensify" its drive to organize non-union workers, particularly in the South.

A Senate committee investigating juvenile delinquency was told today that the attack on this problem must begin in the home. Dr. Martha Eliot, head of the federal children's bureau, said that at least one out of every 18 youngsters in the 10-to-17 age group was in trouble with the police last year.

In Kansas City, a federal jury took 67 minutes to decide that [redacted] Carl Austin Hall and Mrs, Bonnie Brown Heady MUST DIE FOR [redacted] the kdnaping and murder of six-year-old Bobby Greenlease. Federal Judge Reeves has sentenced both TO [redacted] die in the Missouri lethal gas chamber on December 18th. Robert Greenlease, the father of the murdered boy said of the sentence: "Its too good for them, but its the best the LAW [redacted] provides."

Catholic University today awarded the President an honorary doctor of laws degree "for his outstanding achivements as a general, a president and a private citizen."

And the Baseball Writers Association today named Roy Campanella, the Dodgers catcher, as the most valuable player in the National League. He is the first catcher to be honored BY [redacted] the same award twice.

In Iran the prosecution demanded MAT [redacted] former Premier Mossadegh be executed. Earlier, Mossadegh threatened to "fast unto death" if he is sent back to a prison cell."

Edward R. Murrow: November 19, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

It was exactly five months ago that the Russians called out their tanks and armored columns to put down a spontaneous uprising in eastern Germany. Today the East German administration is conducting one of the biggest and best publicized security campaigns for many years. Every day there is fresh news of trials, sentences - the apprehension of Western agents and saboteurs. Some of the reports coming out of the communist zone of Germany read like rather improbable spy thrillers - defecting double agents, secret codes, clandestine radio transmitters and all the rest. The Communist security service is being given unprecedented publicity as the guardian of the so-called People's Republic.

Dick Hottelet, who covers Germany for us, cables that the Soviet empire has embarked on its most determined effort to consolidate and increase its strength. Every kind of police, judicial and popular terror has been employed, while simultaneously taxes have been lowered, the price of consumer goods has gone down, and the standard of living for those who are willing to work and obey orders has gone up. The communists have been working hard to get back to the position that obtained in eastern Germany before the rising of June 17th, and they have had considerable success. The recruiting

and militarization of the so-called People's Police, which was stopped for a while after June 17th, has now been resumed. The Society for Sport and Technology, which trains young and old in sharp-shooting, gliding and partisan warfare, is back in business full swing.

All during the late summer and early autumn the communist regime in east Germany pilloried and arrested people who travelled to West Berlin to obtain food parcels. In many factories carefully staged and well supervised workers' meetings, are used for the denunciation of those workers who took part in the June demonstrations. They are assailed as "capitalist pawns" and "imperialist vipers," and then arrested when they leave the room.

What the communists are doing in eastern Germany is the story of the carrot and the stick applied to ~~the country~~ a country. Security measures and oppressive action have been stepped up, but there was a pay raise at the end of July, a general tax reduction in the middle of October, and price reductions on twelve thousand unrationed items at the end of October. # The production of consumer goods has actually been increased, and massive propaganda has multiplied the benefits, and painted the rosiest of pictures of a ~~XXXXX~~ prosperous future.

The Russians have done their part by sending home thousands of German

prisoners of war, by announcing the end of reparations payments, and by returning to the East Germans thirty-three of the largest industrial plants in the Russian zone - [plants which were confiscated by the Russians at the end of the war.]

It would appear that the communists in eastern Germany now feel themselves strong enough to engage in a flamboyant, well-publicized attack on their internal enemies, and this, coupled with Russian intransigence in regard to conversations with the West, would indicate that they are engaged in solidifying control of the areas they now hold. Russian action in the international field dovetails with their policies in Eastern Germany. There is to be no compromise, and no retreat - the improvement in food, clothing and working conditions, is accompanied ~~XXX~~ by a new and ruthless suppression of all doubtful or dissident elements.

In the five months that have elapsed since the June uprising, the communists have re-established and solidified their hold on Eastern Germany. They have made it clear that they are not interested in talking seriously about the possibility of changing the present situation.

During that same five months period the Western powers, have to a large extent, been engaged in arguing amongst themselves. It may be that the

Bermuda Conference will produce greater unity of view and objective; but the fact remains that during the last five months the Russians have been engaged in solidifying their hold on what might be called their frontier provinces, while the Western nations have been exposing their national prejudices and reluctance to combine. # The West has been engaged in a process described by the late Mayor Reuter of Berlin as "talking things to pieces".

It would seem that in the past few months the Russians have again taken the initiative in Eastern Germany, while the West deliberates and debates. Of course, the representatives of the Big Three powers may feel as Seneca once did when he argued: "What reason could not avoid, delay has often cured." But as Publilius Syrus pointed out: "To plan carefully may be the safest delay but sometimes by deliberation opportunity can be lost."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

American Ambassador Dean said in Korea today that a new enemy plan for a peace conference "could offer a very fruitful basis for further negotiations." The Communists have now told us that the neutral nations they insist be represented at the conference would not have the right to vote. Dean says this indicates the enemy has made a "prepared concession" and is now awaiting further instructions. At the same time there was no progress in the enemy's questioning of prisoners who do not want to go home. And the Peiping radio says that the American plan to free all such prisoners on January 22 is "a new scheme to sabotage the explanations" to the men.

Tokyo newspapers today are carrying aheadline that reads: "The United States did make a mistake in 1946." The papers are giving much attention to a speech in Tokyo by Vice President Nixon. He said we made a mistake in disarming Japan after the war because we "misjudged the intentions of the Soviet leaders." The Vice President called on Japan to assume her share of the responsibilities of rearming. The Japanese, who have been shying away from rearming because of its economic burden, are showing little excitement over Mr. Nixon's suggestion to rearm. The foreign office interprets the speech as a suggestion that the Japanese revise their American-sponsored constitution which bans rearmament. And a top official of the governing Liberal Party told reporters only that Mr. Nixon had stressed the need of Japan's economic development in cooperation with the United States.

Red Cross executives in Moscow announced today that the Russians are freeing 12-hundred Japanese who have been held prisoners since the end of World War Two. Another thousand will be set free when their so-called "sentences" have been completed.

At the United Nations, Andrei Vishinsky charged again that we are preparing

to start a new war. He said our aim was to bolster a faltering economy. As Vishinsky sees it: we have growing unemployment - a crisis in the auto industry and a slow down of the boom. He also said the Bermuda conference in December will increase world tensions. American Delegate Wadsworth replied that the Vishinsky speech contained no suggestion "sincerely designed to reduce international tension and avert war."

The State Department today again asked Canada to let members of the Jenner committee question Igor Guzenko about Soviet spying in this country. Guzenko, now a ward of the Canadian government, is a former code clerk in the Soviet embassy in Ottawa. In 1946 he provided Canada with evidence of Russian theft of atomic secrets. Canada recently rejected an American request to let the Jenner committee question Guzenko. And today External Affairs Minister Lester B. Pearson told his House of Commons that permission will not be granted unless the committee has "some new factors bearing on the case."

Chairman Velde of the House un-American Activities Committee said today that the subpoena the committee has given to former President Truman is still in full force. He said he hopes Mr. Truman will appear before the committee instead of what he described as "prattling" to the radio and press.

The McCarthy committee, meeting in Boston today, heard a former General Electric employee testify that he has been an FBI informer in the Communist party since 1941. William H. Teto told the committee that there are Communist cells in four General Electric plants in Massachusetts. He knows of at least 45 Communists in two of these plants. The FBI says Teto's wife threatened to leave him and his children were jeered at in school because of the belief that their father was a Communist. The Middlesex County district attorney says he has known of Teto's undercover work for a number of years. Teto refused to discuss with reporters an earlier police record involving larceny by checks.

In Washington, a high Treasury Department official told reporters that the government will operate in the red by about four billion dollars next year even

though federal spending should be cut by six billions. This official, who does not want his name used, says that about three-quarters of the cut in spending can be made in the defense budget - without hurting national security.

The CIO convention in Cleveland today again called for repeal of the Taft-Hartley law went on record against any form of sales or manufacturers excise tax and pledged to "intensify" its drive to organize non-union workers, particularly in the South.

A Senate committee investigating juvenile delinquency was told today that the attack on this problem must begin in the home. Dr. Martha Eliot, head of the federal children's bureau, said that at least one out of every 18 youngsters in the 10-to-17 age group was in trouble with the police last year.

In Kansas City, a federal jury took 67 minutes to decide that Carl Austin Hall, and Mrs. Bonnie Heady must die for the kidnapping and murder of six-year-old Bobby Greenlease. Federal Judge Reeves has sentenced both to die in the Missouri lethal gas chamber on December 18th. Robert Greenlease, the father of the murdered boy said of the sentence: "It's too good for them but its the best the law provides."

Catholic University today awarded the President an honorary doctor of laws degree "for his outstanding achievements as a general, a president and a private citizen."

And the Baseball Writers Association today named Roy Campanella, the Dodgers catcher, as the most valuable player in the National League. He is the first catcher to be honored by the same award twice.

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During that same five months period the Western powers have to a large extent been engaged in arguing amongst themselves. It may be that the Bermuda Conference will produce greater unity of view and objective; but the fact remains that during the last five months the Russians have been engaged in solidifying their hold on what might be called their frontier provinces, while the Western nations have been exposing their national prejudices and reluctance to combine. The West has been engaged in a process described by the late Mayor Reuter of Berlin as "talking things to pieces."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem that in the past few months the Russians have again taken the initiative in Eastern Germany while the West deliberates and debates. Of course, the representatives of the Big Three powers may feel as Seneca once did when he argued: "What reason could not avoid, delay has often cured." But as Publilius Syrus pointed out: "to plan carefully may be the safest delay, but sometimes by deliberation opportunity can be lost." - Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday, Nov. 20, 1953

This is the news:

The President today authorized an exchange of certain atomic information with Great Britain and Canada. The three countries will tell each other what they know about the effect of atomic weapons on troops in the field and on people in possible target cities. The exchange of this information by our country has been approved by the Congressional atomic energy committee.

The Canadian government has protested informally to the State Department over the recent release by Attorney General Brownell of a top secret F.B.I. letter that mentions CANADA. The letter, from F.B.I. Chief Hoover to the White House in 1946, spoke of views that "originated with sources highly placed in the Canadian government". They concerned Harry Dexter White. The Canadian AMBASSADOR has "expressed surprise" because of the reference to Canada.

Republican Senator Hendrickson of New Jersey today called on Supreme Court Justice Clark to explain his activities in the White case. And Democratic Representative Moulder of Missouri says Secretary of State Dulles and former Secretary of State Byrnes should be questioned

about their relations with Alger Hiss.

The Army said today that in January it will list [redacted] as dead about 4-thousand men...now listed as missing in action in Korea. All men missing in action for more than a year will be presumed dead. This would bring the fatal casualties in Korea to 29,600.

In Korea today, American Ambassador Dean told the Communists their plan for neutrals to attend the Korean peace conference is "fuzzy." He wants more details.

And Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee says, we must increase our aid to French and other anti-Communist forces in Indo-China. He wants a "decisive victory" over the Communist-led guerrillas.

Vice President Nixon has arrived in the Philippines for a three day visit. And Carlos Romulo, former foreign minister of the Philllipines, says it is high time for President Quirino "to shut up", and stop charging that Americans INTERFERED [redacted] in the RECENT [redacted] election [redacted] in which Quirino was defeated by Raymond Magsaysay.

At the United Nations today, the United States, France and Great Britain asked the Security Council for quick approval of their

resolution censuring Israel for the raid in Jordan last month in which at least 53 Arabs were killed. Israel claims this resolution is too one-sided and discriminatory. The Arabs says it doesn't go far enough.

~~And before the U.N's Social Committee, American representative Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, charged that slave labor is an "international cancer" and Russia is the "central source of infection."~~

In Paris today, the French National Assembly postponed a decision on the European army plan after Foreign Minister Bidault collapsed in the middle of an appeal for approval of the project. Bidault had just announced that Britain has agreed to sign a treaty formally linking her with the European Defense Community. In a few minutes I'd like to DISCUSS the importance of this debate. [redacted]

The Catholic Bishops of the United States charged tonight that Russia's assault on religion is "the bitterest, the bloodiest persecution in all history." The bishops have denounced all those who "retreated to a POLITE [redacted] neutralism" in the struggle between the church and communism.

The White House physician, Major General Howard Snyder, said today that President Eisenhower's heart is sound and entirely free of disease... despite reports from "certain [redacted] columnists and radio commentators."

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Chief Justice Earl Warren said today that the work of the honest policeman is frequently frustrated by "the withering hand of politics that comes down on the shoulder of the law enforcement officer."

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Next to one of the great debates in our own Congress, the debate now coming to a close in the French assembly outranks any other discussion abroad for its importance to Americans. The French are in the process of making up their minds about re-arming Germany, on which our European policy rests. They have gone about it in the grand style, in a full dress debate, and not any talk in any parliament is more splendid or more eloquent than such an occasion in the French Assembly. Outsiders may not realize that the French process of government, which seems to be chronically so slow and hesitant, actually produces some of the most brilliant discussions in the world. It is as though France, despite a mysterious ~~invalidism~~ Political Malady, could on occasion demonstrate a first-class mind and a genius in self-expression. Our forefathers paid more attention to debate than we do. One of the prices of the speed of modern journalism is the loss of the custom of publishing and reading the speeches of great controversies. So on this side of the ocean we shall not hear the ring of the rhetoric in the Palais Bourbon. But it has been a memorable week in the French Assembly, and it did not lose in drama because Foreign Minister Bidault, after working all night, collapsed from exhaustion while delivering the speech of his career.

However, it needs to be said that this debate was held at an unpropitious

time. Though it is the first great assembly debate on foreign policy in nineteen months, it falls a few weeks before a presidential election. After the new president is chosen the government has to resign. So all that this government is asking in regard to Germany and the defense community could be affected by the formation of a new government. However, it is not likely that the distinct trend in the government's favor this week will be changed. But the treaty creating the defense community is not up for ratification now. All that the Assembly will vote next Tuesday is an order of the day advising the government. And the occasion is the coming of two conferences where French foreign policy will be involved. One of these is the meeting in Bermuda early in December. The other is a meeting of the foreign ministers of the defense community in the Hague a few days earlier.

Looked at from our more distant perspective the reluctance of the French to embrace the idea of European unity appears to be timid. But it may be generously remembered that France is a democracy where tomb stones vote, or to be more literal, where the living seldom vote forgetful of the dead. No country has so many graves of young and middle-aged men in proportion to the population, and these dead, with few exceptions, fell in

wars with Germany. Any argument that pointed to the peril of a belligerent Germany automatically lined up a majority in the country. And though the Assembly has not debated this issue before, the newspapers have been full of it and it has dominated every political meeting.

It is a paradox that the French invented the idea of a European army and a European defense community as a way to escape the emotional negative of simply being afraid of Germany; and yet they have proved to be the most hesitant about using their own invention. In the great debate the French have shown themselves divided right down to the roots. The differences over arming Germany have not followed party lines. They have produced the most incongruous groups. On one side are to be found the violently anti-communist Gaullists, Comrade Thorez and his Communist faithful, the traditional liberal Edouard Herriot, the diehard conservative Edouard Daladier, the man of Munich, the devout Catholic Francois de Menthon and the aristocratic fellow-traveller Gilbert de Chambrun. They make a strange team. But on the other side of the fence the left-wing Catholic Georges Bidault is allied with the arch-conservative Paul Reynaud, and the spokesman of small business, Antoine Pinay.

As the debate developed, it became clear that the sentiment

against re-arming Germany had weakened. The question was not so much whether to do it as how to do it. The Gaullists, vigorously opposed to the European Defense Community, were willing that Germany should have a national army. They were not opposed to closer European unity as such, but wanted it through confederation, not federation.

Actually the endorsement of the official policy of entering the defense community appears to have been clinched with Monsieur Bidault's announcement of Britain's readiness to link itself by treaty with the new community. That assured socialist support, not unanimously, but in numbers great enough to overcome the loss of votes from the Gaullists. For the socialists have said all along they would vote for the European Defense Community if closer British co-operation could be assured.

Since the final vote next Tuesday will be only on an order of the day, the completion of the defense community will still be in abeyance. And Monsieur Bidault said today that France will insist on an acceptable solution to the Saar problem, on the new tie with Britain being put in concrete form and on France's allies accepting French reservations taking account of France's obligations overseas.

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The United States is concerned in that a favorable vote on Tuesday, even though inconclusive, should make fairly certain the adoption of the measures on which the whole European policy of the previous Administration was based, on which the policy of the present one is based, and for which General Eisenhower, in his last year in Europe, crusaded with the fervor of a missionary.

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday, November 23, 1953

This is the news:

One of Canada's leading newspapers charged today that the Senate's Jenner committee is building up WHAT IT CALLED "a fantastic and sordid smear" of Canadian Foreign Secretary Lester B. Pearson. (a former president of the United Nations General Assembly.) The Toronto Star says there is a possibility that within a matter of days or weeks the Jenner Committee may release testimony naming Pearson as A source of information for a Russian spy ring..during World War Two when Pearson was stationed in Washington. The Star says such TESTIMONY was given to a Congressional committee, in secret, in August of 1951. The newspaper says that the release of this will be used FOR what it calls "blackmail" to get Canada to permit American investigators to question Igor Guzenko, the former code clerk in the Russian embassy..who now lives in Canada.

Mr. Pearson arrived here in New York by plane today, and refused to comment on the story in the Toronto Star. And the counsel for the Jenner committee, Robert Morris, says the committee does not contemplate any such thing as mentioned in the paper's story. Morris says: "It has never been contemplated." He refused to say if the committee

has any information linking the Canadian foreign minister to a Soviet spy ring.

Attorney General Brownell today advised the Jenner committee that in 1946 nine government officials received F.B.I. reports linking Harold Glasser to a Soviet spy ring. This was before Glasser was promoted in the Treasury Department. It appears that all the reports were distributed before Glasser accompanied then Secretary of State Marshal to a Moscow Big Four foreign ministers conference in 1947.

The U.S. Parole Board announced today that for a second time it has turned down a plea for parole by Alger Hiss.. who is now serving a prison sentence for perjury.. FOR SAYING that he did not give government secrets to Communist spies. Hiss went to prison in March of 1951... is due for release in November of 1954.

A Senate committee today heard Harry J. Anslinger, the head of the federal Narcotics Bureau, testify that dope from Communist China is flooding the United States. Anslinger says the Chinese communist government takes a cynical attitude toward the situation.. is forcing farmers to grow opium in some areas.

Hammarskjold

In Korea today the prisoner repatriation commission voted down a Communist plan to get the stalled "explanations" [redacted] started again. And American Ambassador Dean challenged the enemy to invite Russia to the Korean peace conference, as a co-belligerent in the Korean war.

Communist China and North Korea today signed a ten-year economic pact. One of its terms calls for wiping out North Korea's war debt to the Chinese.

At the United Nations, Selwyn Lloyd of Great Britain , told the Russians we have no objections to top level conferences between [redacted] Russian and Chinese Communists. Therefore, Lloyd cannot understand why Andrie Vishinsky "makes a greivance" out of the forthcoming Bermuda meeting of American, British and French leaders. Lloyd said British-American relations are strong and solid.

Also at the United Nations: Isreal today asked Secretary General Hammershold to put into effect an article of the Isreali-Jordan armistice agreement.. and call both parties to "obligatory talks." Isreali Ambassador Abba Eban, says Jordan has brushed aside Isreal's informal call for consultations on recent border incidents.

Britain's chief delegate to the United Nations--Sir Gladwyn Jebb has been re-assigned as Ambassador to France. He will be succeeded by Sir Pierson Dixon, who is 49.., deputy undersecretary of state at the foreign office...and a former private secretary to two British foreign ministers: Anthony Eden and the late Ernest Bevin. He attended many of the war-time meetings of foreign ministers.

Queen Elizabeth left London by plane today to start the first round-the-world trip ever undertaken by a British ruler.

An Italian government spokesman says Italy has approved a five-power conference on the future of Trieste.

In Iran, former Premier Mossadegh made three unsuccessful attempts to walk out on his treason trial.

In West Berlin, seventeen and a half thousand pounds of butter were handed out to East Berliners who are over 60 years of age. Some later reported that East German police took their butter away when they returned home.

Norris E. Dodd, the director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, said today that "per capita food production has just about regained its pre-war level" in most areas of the world. But--he said--"this was and is a level too low for health in many areas, AND dangerously near famine in some."

In Washington today, House Speaker Martin, just home from a two month trip to Europe, called on the President and then told reporters: "We are going to have peace." Martin says the free nations of Europe are building strong military forces and have recovered economically--with American aid. He feels:"no nation is going to attack strength."

Edward R. Murrow: November 23, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Reports from Indo-China tonight say that the French Union forces have killed three hundred and thirty-three communist-led rebels, and captured six hundred and sixteen more in the course of the last week. These isolated actions were round the fringe of the Red River Delta. There are two Communist divisions on the northern fringe of the delta believed to be ready to attack, plus an unknown number of geurilla forces - perhaps as many as ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ sixty thousand - wrecking communications lines and raiding villages.

The monsoon rains have ended; the eighth winter of war in Indo-China is opening; and the French forces have no considerable victories to report. There have been spoiling attacks and minor actions, but the basic military situation remains unchanged. The French General Navarre has received about nine battalions of reinforcements - some from Korea and some from Germany - but he has so far been unable to launch an effective offensive.

Since the early summer the French Government has been attempting to prove to the people of Indo-China, and the world, that France has no imperial interests in Indo-China, and that the war there is in fact a defense against communist aggression, not just an effort to perpetuate French colonialism. As far back as last July the French offered to "perfect"

independence treaties with the associated states of Indo-China, and invited the governments of the three states to enter into immediate negotiation. The French have been trying to persuade the governments and the peoples of Indo-China that they can genuinely resist communism, while fighting for their own country's freedom and welfare. One reason for this has been the hope of recruiting Indo-Chinese troops to replace French troops in the line, so that, as Mr. Eisenhower said of Korea, "Asians might fight Asians". Another factor driving the French towards concessions is the surly and uncertain support given by French public opinion, to this exhausting seven-year war - it has already cost the French more than double the amount of the Marshall Plan aid they have received from us. We are now paying something like forty percent of the financial cost of the war in Indo-China, but the French are paying, not only with money, but with the cream of their young officer personnel.

About a month ago the French demanded to know of Emperor Boa Dai, whether he intended to keep Viet Nam a loyal member of the French Union. David Schoenbrun cables me from Paris tonight that Bao Dai has replied to the French note, although his answer hasn't yet been published. Bao Dai insists that France must recognize Viet Nam as a free and independent

nation, voluntarily associated with the French Union in a new treaty. He is asking for much the same status as India enjoys in the British Commonwealth. Bao Dai insists that membership in the French Union requires "equality of rights and duties."

The Viet Nam premier Vantam has left Saigon for Paris by plane. He is openly pro-French, and presumably wouldn't dare leave his capital unless he thought there was no immediate danger from the Nationalist groups which have been pressing for a break with France, and the overthrow of his government.

Schoenbrun cables that Bao Dai's answer and the impending arrival of the Viet Nam Premier have aroused new hope in Paris, for it is realized that the only possibility of ending the war in Indo-China and of relieving France of this military burden is to win Nationalist support, and the mass enthusiasm of the peoples of Indo-China for the war against Communism. This new development does not of course alter the military picture in Indo-China. The French forces badly need a victory, and so far they haven't been able to win it. The Communists, in spite of increased American aid, have been able to maintain the military position pretty much as it has been. The hope to be found in this new development is that it

may reduce the defeatism and indifference of the people of Indo-China, and perhaps also of the French politicians; and that it may persuade the people of Indo-China that they have their own future and independence to fight for, rather than just a perpetuation of French interests. In theory, at least, this could make possible a negotiated settlement, without appeasement or surrender to the Communists. Such a hope has not been in sight before, and from this distance it doesn't appear to be a very healthy hope. No one can be sure of the Communist grand strategy in Indo-China, except that it must be their long-range purpose to take it. Conceivably they could settle for a truce in Indo-China, as they have in Korea; but this would merely freeze forces in position, as it has in Korea.

The French are obviously hopeful that they may be able to re-kindle the spirit of the Indo-Chinese people and convince them that they have a stake in their own future. The French are not unaware, as Emerson was when he said:"Nothing great is ever achieved without enthusiasm." Lewis Morris put the situation even more bluntly:"Life is act and not to do is death."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday, November 24, 1953.

This is the news:

Adlai Stevenson charged today that the attitude of Republican leaders is: "I like Ike..but I don't like what Ike likes." In a speech to the Georgia legislature, Stevenson charged that the Republicans are trying to govern the nation and guide the world by what he called: "promises, postponment, paralysis and slander." ~~"Republicans are "indicting by suspicion and convicting by accusation."~~ The former Democratic presidential candidate charged that that ~~the~~ President Eisenhower's lieutenants have "taken McCarthyism away from Mc Carthy." ~~He said: "What an end to the great crusade."~~ Stevenson called for ~~while~~ a full disclosure of mistakes and failures of the past but--he said--"for the love of heaven lets do it with dignity, objectivity and justice and with some better motive than partisan strife that can only seriously weaken the United States."

The President himself left Washington and flew to Augusta, Georgia today after a speech last night in which he said we must not weaken the code by which we have lived.."the right to meet your accuser face to face,.if you have one; the right to go to ~~your~~ the church or synagogue or even the mosque of your own choosing; your right to speak your mind and be protected."

In a few minutes I'd like to review the President's remarks and its possible connection with a decision made today by Air Force Secretary Talbott. He has decided that Lieut. Milo J. Radulovich is not a security risk. An air force board had found to the contrary because of alleged pro-Communist activities of Radulovich's father and sister. The board did not question his loyalty. Today, in Michigan, the 26-year-old Radulovich told reporters: "Nobody will have cause to regret Mr. Talbott's decision."

[redacted]

Lester Pearson, Canada's external affairs minister, says his government will announce tomorrow its decision on an American request for permission to let Senate investigators question Igor Guzenko... a former code clerk in the Russian embassy in Ottawa. Pearson indicates Guzenko will be free to talk to the Americans if he wants to. And Pearson says he has no knowledge, aside from what he's read in the papers, about an alleged charge that PEARSON helped supply information to the Russians during World War Two.

Secretary of State Dulles today described Pearson as a strong and vigorous foe of Communism. [redacted] Mr. Dulles also said he feels its

entirely proper for two Senate committees--Jenner's and McCarthy's--

to request Canadian permission to question Guzenko. [redacted]

~~Senator McCarthy today made public a sworn statement by David~~

Greenglass, now serving a 15-year prison sentence for his part in the

espionage RING of the executed Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Greenglass says as

far as he knows a radar spy ring headed by Rosenberg "could very possibly

be continuing to this day." Senator Mc Carthy tonight will reply to former

President Truman's recent attack on McCarthyism. The Senator may be heard

over many of these stations at 11 p.m. eastern standard time.

Supreme Court Justice Douglas said in Philadelphia tonight that

we will never win the peace until we have done away with what he called

"the witch hunt and merchants of hate." Douglas says men and women are

being condemned in America today "on the basis of hearsay, innuendo and

guilt by association." He says this has made us suspect abroad.

At the United Nations today the Security Council voted "the

strongest censure" against Israel for an attack by Israeli troops on a

Jordan village. Fifty three Arabs were killed. Israeli Ambassador Eban told

the Council that the language used in this censure was stronger than THAT used

against the Communist aggressors in Korea.

Secretary of State Dulles agreed today that we made a mistake after World War two in totally disarming Germany and Japan. He said he was among the many who misjudged the intentions of Russia. He says it was a natural mistake then.. at the end of the war.. to believe that the world would start an era of lasting peace.

In Korea we have again turned down the enemy proposal to hold a peace conference at the Village of Panmunjom.

And the Yugoslavs say they have turned down a plan for a conference on Trieste because the proposal called for Italy to get the allied zone of Trieste before the conference began.

~~French Premier Laniel says that at Bermuda next month he will ask President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Churchill for pledges of support for the French claim on the Saar territory.. and to continue to keep their troops in Europe..~~

In Brooklyn, the Dodgers have selected a new manager.. Wally Alston, former manager of the Montreal Royals of the International League. Alston has been in the Brooklyn farm system for eight and a half years.

Edward R. Murrow: November 24, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

There has been too much news today in the field of security and civil liberties to be easily digested, and it may help keep things clear to focus on only two features. One is the off-the-cuff speech of President Eisenhower last night; the other is the decision of Air Secretary Talbott that Lieutenant Radulovich is not a security risk and may keep his commission in the Air Reserve. The President's speech was by no means easy to understand and evaluate. On the other hand, Secretary Talbott's decision about Lieutenant Radulovich is perfectly clear. Quite possibly the Secretary's decision helps one understand and evaluate what the President meant, though even that is not obvious.

One of the objections raised against the hearing of the Tenth Air Force Board at Selfridge Field, which found Lieutenant Radulovich to be a security risk, was that evidence was not disclosed to the lieutenant and came from unidentified sources. President Eisenhower, in his unorthodox speech about American rights laid down as a principle, "the right to meet your accuser face to face." But Secretary Talbott said nothing about this right in his decision. What he did was to cope with another problem, now much discussed, of guilt by association. The issue in the Radulovich case was the lieutenant's association with his sister and father. Mr. Talbott did not say a word to

clear the sister. But he decided that the b~~rother's~~ Lt's association with her "was not such as to make her activities and beliefs the determining factor in this case". The Secretary did express an opinion about the father. "The record" he said, "does not support the conclusion that the father has engaged in activities of such a type as to bear upon the decision in this case." That is, the relations of the lieutenant with the father did not make him a security risk since no case was made against the father. And the relations with the sister did not make him a security risk because the association with her was not close enough to injure his status.

The connection between this decision and the President's pungent reference to the code of Wild Bill Hickok is not close. There is a connection in spirit, perhaps, but certainly not in detail. For the President did not mention guilt by association. What he talked about was fair play. A great many Americans will agree that the Talbott decision implemented the rules of fair play. But there the relationship seems to cease.

What the President had in mind can only be deduced. He does not like the assassination of character from behind. "In this country" he said, "If someone dislikes you or accuses you he must come up front. He cannot hide behind the shadows." But how far the President wants this principle to be

applied one does not know. Should it hold in the government service? President Eisenhower certainly knows that of the 1,456 employees ousted from public service by his administration not one was allowed to face his accuser, cross-examine him or challenge his credibility. Not that these rules originated with the Republicans. They were introduced under the Democrats. It often is argued that the right of an employee to a government job is not a civil liberty. It also is argued that the government must have leeway to judge the fitness of an employee without being tied to the laws of evidence. Even so, does an American lose his right to meet his accuser face to face simply because he holds a government job? If he is dismissed as a security risk, he may be made unemployable. Such a result is just as severe a punishment as a court would be likely to hand out. And if this is done on untested evidence, with the accuser not met face to face, have his rights as an American been protected?

To raise this question may be carrying the President's words into regions he had not intended. In the context of recent events, it may be more reasonable to believe the President was referring to accusations against eminent Democrats based on charges in secret files made by unidentified witnesses. Or he may have been referring to charges against persons glibly

called "spies" on evidence given by accusers whom the accused never met face to face.

I repeat that it is not easy to understand or evaluate what the President meant, much as one must approve the moral tone in which he spoke. If he wanted to make it clear that he had not, for his part, embraced what Mr. Truman defined as McCarthy-ism, he chose a symbolic way of speaking.

The President dislikes personal attacks, which is ~~to~~ commendable. So last night's speech became a kind of parable. Hence, if it was unclear it was meant to be unclear. If it conveyed intimations, it was meant to convey intimations. And those for whom the intimations were intended were presumed to be smart enough to know how they were meant for them. ~~Secretary Talbott included.~~

Reports from Washington say that the White House staff regarded the Brownell charges in the White case as aimed to take spy-hunting out of the hands of Senator McCarthy, and that it misjudged the effect the Brownell speech would have. A White House aide is quoted as saying that the speech was aimed more at McCarthy than Truman. Now the White House staff wishes Mr. Truman had not been damaged and that the speech had been modified before it was made, not afterwards. So in this context, the President's speech

may have been an effort to do what Mr. Brownell failed to do, make a clean break with practices many Americans regard as unfair. But it is not easy to see how the campaign to which the Jenner Committee and the Attorney General appear to be committed can be conducted if the President's new rule is affirmed. Yet one is entitled to hope that the accused will be allowed to face the accuser, and that the shooting will be in front, as in the days of Wild Bill Hickok.

At 11 o'clock tonight (Eastern Standard Time), we shall know, at any rate, whether the Senator from Wisconsin appreciates a White House parable. For at that time Senator McCarthy will reply to Mr. Truman.

~~We are inclined to forget at times that~~ the basis of a Demomratic society rests in large measure on a sense of tolerance, understanding and fair play. Many years ago, Daniel Defoe and the Frenchman La Bru-yar cautioned wisely: "We hear much of people calling out to punish the guilty, but very few are concerned to clear the innocent...a guilty man punished is an example for the rabble; an innocent man condemned is the affair of all honest men."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday, Mar 25, 1953

This is the news:

Canada has agreed to permit American authorities to question Igor Guzenko, the former Soviet embassy code clerk who exposed a Soviet spy ring in Canada. Foreign Minister Lester Pearson said today if Guzenko is willing.. Canada will arrange a confidential meeting with American authorities. It must be held under Canadian supervision. And Canada wants the right to approve in advance any information the American investigators later want to make public. Guzenko today told a Canadian newspaper, the Toronto Telegram, that he has no new information as such for the American people. But he said he has advice that would be of value on spy techniques and how to expose them.

Mr. Pearson said today that once before, in 1949, Senate investigators questioned Guzenko. And he took note of a reference to "sources highly placed in the Canadian government" in an F.B.I. document. This document, sent to the White House in 1946, was declassified and made public by Attorney General Brownell during his testimony on the Harry Dexter White Case. The F.B.I. letter said , in effect, that "highly placed Canadian" sources warned the F.B.I. that White might be

a Soviet spy. Mr. Pearson said today it was no Canadian who told this to the F.B.I... it was a security liason officer in a friendly embassy of another country represented in Ottawa. Pearson said this information was not actually new but just a reminder of what the original F.B.I. file, sent to Canada, had reported on Harry Dexter White.

Here in New York today Senator McCarthy questioned a man he described as one who "appears to be one of the most active Communist espionage agents this committee has uncovered to date." The witness was Harry A. Hyman, a one-time employe of an electronics laboratory. McCarthy introudced evidence that Hyman--now an insurance salesman--had made some 400 telephone calls to army installations and electronics plants in the past two years. Hyman refused to say whether he is a Communist or a Soviet agent. And when the Senator asked: "Are you not an espionage agent for the Communist party at this very moment?" Hyman replied: "If you have evidence of that produce it." McCarthy said: "The best evidence is your sitting there and refusing to tell us whether or not you are or are not an active Communist agent." McCarthy also asked: "Do you feel you should be walking the streets in this country or that you should have the same fate as the Rosenbergs (who were excuted for espionage." The witness called this an

outrageous question.

In Alabama today the visiting Adlai Stevenson took note of that part of Senator McCarthy's speech last night in which the Senator said that Communism would be an issue in the 1956 presidential race. Stevenson noted that this conflicts with a hope expressed by the President. And Stevenson commented: "There comes a time when such contradictions no longer serve the national interest."

The government announced today that the cost of living has increased a fraction of one per cent... the eighth straight month the index has gone up.. the fifth month in a row that it's hit a new high. This increase is enough to give a million auto workers a two cents an hour pay increase under the escalator clause in their contract. Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ewan Clague says living costs may go down a bit next winter. And Dr. Gabriel How-ge (~~ne Hauge~~), the president's economic expert, says we have passed through [redacted] what he calls a "psychological depression" and are now "in a period of real economic adjustment."

Foreign Aid Director Stassen has informed Congress that it will be possible to make "a considerable reduction" in our military aid to Western Europe next year. And he says that with a few exceptions, economic aid can be ended.

Assistant Defense Secretary Hannah says the army, navy and marine corps are studying the possibility of cutting their manpower strength by ten per cent in the next fiscal year. It's been estimated that such a manpower cut might save one billion dollars.

Former Social Security Commissioner Arthur Altmeyer has been subpenaed by a House committee studying social security. The subpena was issued after Altmeyer rejected an invitation to testify voluntarily. He had been connected with the Social Security agency from 1935 until a few months ago when he was forced out of office by the new administration. It's reported that Altmeyere turned down the first invitation because he said, he felt that the committee was trying to WRECK the social security program.

In Washington today the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.. the ruling body of the city.. ordered some of it agencies, to hire and fire without

regard to race creed or color. The order exempted all departments and institutions in which there would be a controversey over mixing white and colored people.

In FRANKFURT Germany, Chief Justice William Clark of the American court of Appeals in Germany, charges that he has been "fired" by the State Department for "refusing to take orders." The Department says Clark is being let out because his term expires early in January and also as an economy measure and because the court's work is tapering off.

~~In Korea, American Ambassador Arthur Dean says some way must be found to assure Russia's attendance at the Korean peace conference, and to be sure that the Russians abide by conference decisions.~~

In Boston tonight, the F.B.I. arrested three persons in connection with LAST YEAR'S 681-thousand-dollar Danvers armored car robbery. They arrested George O'brien, his wife and 19-year old son who is a student at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The father is charged with participating in the robbery; the mother and son with receiving stolen property. The robbery took place in three minutes while the truck guards were enjoying a quick cup of coffee.

Edward R. Murrow: November 25, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Tonight it appears possible, even probable, that the French Government will fall before the Bermuda Conference between Britain, the United States and France gets underway. French Premier Laniel has threatened to resign unless the Assembly votes approval of his rather vague plans for European unification. The final vote will probably come on Friday night.

French politics will probably always remain a mystery to most foreign observers. Political action in France does not follow clearly defined and often predictable channels, as it does in Britain and the United States. The French politician, combining a high degree of individualism with cynicism and sophistication, often appears to ignore all channel markers and sees nothing unusual or extraordinary in attempting to navigate the Ship of State on dry land. But in this case the essentials of the controversy are clear. The debate in the Assembly has been going on for a week. More than fifty Deputies have had their say. What is going on in Paris would be called a Great Debate in this country. It has cut across all Party lines because the French are attempting to hammer out an historic decision which will largely determine their future course. The debate has been bitter, emotional and confused. But the timid, the fence-sitters and the mugwumps have had to make their choice.

In all this confusion and anger, certain conclusions have been reached. Everyone without exception now agrees that France can no longer stand alone, and must seek its future security and salvation, in some larger association of nations. The days of independent glory are over, and all the French leaders - even the most nationalistic of them - have admitted this in the current debate. The profound difference of opinion, has to do with the nature of the associations France should seek. The Communists clamor for the friendship treaty with Russia. The De Gaullists, on the extreme Right, also talk of a closer association with Russia, but this talk is mainly a bluff and a threat, aimed at the Americans and the British, and calculated to get what De Gaulle wants from those two countries. What the General wants is a confederation of all Western Europe, including Scandinavia, Spain and Portugal; and he wants it to be led by France, with Anglo-American support, plus guarantees that the Germans will not usurp the moral and political leadership of France. Then there are the center groups between these two extremes, composed principally of the Catholics and the Socialists. These are the visionaries of the new Europe - a Federal United States of Europe, in which a democratically elected executive and legisla~~tive~~ture would eventually

control all of Western Europe. These are the three broad divisions of modern Gaul. Each has its own little splinter group. But all are looking toward Europe in some form or other as the basis of the association France must seek.

In the course of this crucial debate there has been almost no mention of the United Nations or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. It is now clear, as it never was before, that for Frenchmen the choice has been narrowed down - for or against European-wide institutions as the basis of French foreign policy.

Dick Hottelet cables that the Germans are watching affairs in Paris with deep concern and disappointment. They do not expect any decisive action in Paris before next Spring, if then. The Germans are bitter at the way the French are kicking about the European Army Plan, which was a French idea in the first place. The Adenauer administration is so completely committed to the European Army Plan that officials in Bonn merely shrug their shoulders when asked what they're going to do if Spring comes and the French still refuse to play ball. The Germans become increasingly restive in their present twilight status of an occupied country, a country that is divided with the Russians glowering over their shoulder. Currently the

Germans, with the most stable government in Western Europe, are all for European unity and the European Army. But if the delays continue and the frictions increase, they may decide to go it alone, and no one can be sure of the direction in which they will go.

The debate in France is complicated and confused, but for the French and for us it is crucial. The importance to us can be easily stated. It could wreck our whole foreign policy, so far as Europe is concerned. So the French politicians, who often appear to us to be brilliant, highly individualistic and irresponsible, are really arguing not only about what's going to happen to them but what's going to happen to us.

It is always difficult to view politics at a distance. And no one was more aware of this than Will Rogers. In 1931 he wrote:"When you start telling France something about Germany, the French will say: that's fine from an American angle, but we happen to live right across the river from 'em and we know what's going to happen to us soon as they are able again. Don't try to shorten our lives." Times haven't changed.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday Nov. 26

This is the news:

The Russians changed their signals tonight and announced that they will consent to meet with "representatives" of the United States, Great Britain and France. Moscow radio, broadcasting this brief surprise announcement, says the text of the Soviet reply to the western powers bid for a Big Four foreign ministers meeting, will be made public later. So far we do not know where or when the Russians propose to meet with western [redacted] "representatives." And we do not know what conditions the Russians are proposing. The British news agency Reuters suggests that the Russians want the meeting to be held in Berlin. Reuters also says the Soviet note... now being translated in the western embassies in Moscow.. is eight pages long. British and French sources say this is in reply to the western note of November 16 turning down Moscow's "conditions" for such a meeting. At that time the Russians insisted first, that there be a five power meeting to include Red China. Then they wanted what the west described as "a defenseless Europe as the price for Soviet participation in such a conference. [redacted]am

~~Tonight's announcement of Moscow comes on the eve of the~~

Tonight's announcement from Moscow comes but a week in advance of the scheduled Big Three meeting in Bermuda. And it comes on the eve of a vote in the French Assembly on Premier Daniel's announced support of the European army treaty.

In Brussels today the Belgian House of Representatives ratified the European army plan by a three to one vote. We're told approval by the Belgian Senate is certain. Only West Germany has completed ratification. The Dutch House has voted approval... and Italy and Luxembourg have yet to give the matter formal consideration.

At the United Nations today the Dutch representative warned the Soviet Union that if it tries to force ~~is~~ ITS system on the west "our peace-loving world will handle the Russians in the way it handled the Kaiser and Hitler." And Soviet Delegate Vishinsky later appeared to warn the west that Russia may have some atomic and hydrogen weapons that we don't have. Then the U.N's Political Committee rejected every paragraph of Moscow's "peace plan". Among other things it called for a ban on nuclear weapons.

In Korea, Thanksgiving Day has passed, with no progress on negotiations looking towards a peace conference.. and no progress in the stalled exchange or prisoners of war who do not want to go home.

A Czechoslovakian truce inspection officer in Korea was seriously wounded today. But no one seems to know if he shot himself, or was wounded when his gun went off accidentally.

Vice President Nixon was in Burma today. In a speech over the Burmese radio he said our country seeks no bases in Burma. And we have never sought favors that would cast doubt on the Burmese courage or "discredit its new nationalism." Later the Vice President visited the ancient city of Pegu and walked among anti-American demonstrators, shaking hands and answering questions.

The President today attended a special Thanksgiving service at the Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church in Atlanta. And he heard Dr. Robert Strong offer thanks for the administrations " trend away from a regimented economy, and toward a decentralized government, and the expression of the free spirit of our nation." Tonight, with their son, Major John and his family, the Eisenhower's had their Holiday meal at the Augusta

National Golf Course where the President is vacationing.

The Federal Reserve Board reported in Washington today that in 1953 the nation enjoyed a new level of good living. The Board predicts a record production for the year. Personal income is expected to set a record. And the only drop on the board's charts is shown in the graph on farm income. The report says the income of farm proprietors "declined markedly".. and is now back at the postwar low reached in 1949.

Democratic Representative Eberharter of Pennsylvania says a House committee studying the social security system "has been nothing but an attempt to discredit and smash the present system." But Republican Representative Goodwin of Massachusetts says: "There is no intention of breaking up social security, but of trying to improve it."

Republican Senator Malone of Nevada charges that the late Harry Dexter White deliberately underestimated America's mineral and patroleum reserves in 1944 in order to promote a multi-million dollar loan to Russia. The loan was never made. But Malone says White "faked" statistics in an effort to make the loan to Russia in return for

Soviet raw materials.

Chairman Jenner of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee said today that the convicted perjurer Alger Hiss is among nine former federal employes whose government jobs are being investigated by his committee. The Senators want to know how these people kept their jobs despite derogatory security reports.

Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota says "apparently Senator McCarthy is determined to shoot at President Eisenhower as well as former President Truman." Humphrey says Mc Carthy's Tuesday night speech indicates to him that Mc Carthy is "trying to set himself up apart from the Eisenhower Administration."

And the New York Times reports from Washington that White House staff members are "hopping mad" over the McCarthy speech. They are reported to feel that Mc Carthy: criticized Mr. Eisenhower as well as Mr. Truman.. tried to make himself, rather than the Administration's legislative program, the central issue of next year's congressional campaign. The White House staff members are also reported to believe that McCarthy distorted the case of John Paton Davies.. a State Department diplomat.. although he personally was aware of the true facts in the case.

And that's the news on this Thanksgiving Day. For some reason there never seems to be much news on a holiday. But there is never any lack of proclamations. My favorite proclamation offered today came from General John Hull, our Far East Commander. He said: "Let us reflect that in this year of 1953 our country is still free and still strong - that we have withstood every attack upon our liberties, whether from without or within - and that we have not only the earthly resources but also the moral strength to continue in the path of international righteousness, and the cause of humanity and peace. Let us thank God that this is so."

I would suppose it to be true that most of us have personal and private reasons for giving thanks - [reasons which we would not publish or utter before a microphone.] But I should like to suggest a few perhaps unorthodox reasons for national thanksgiving. We should give thanks for the burdens we bear; they are part of the price of power. As a nation we are in a position to influence and indeed determine the course of history. Other nations have been created and then crushed, without ever having such an opportunity or such an awesome responsibility.

We should give thanks that we have allies - great and proud nations whose history and culture are thicker and longer than ours, and who have

joined with us, not as satellites seeking survival but because we and they desire to live in the same kind of world. Troublesome as allies often are we should give thanks that they do not follow us blindly; that they argue and contend - are frequently disposed to counter-balance our impatience with their experience.

We should give thanks that in a period in the history of this minor planet when humans have devised a method of destroying humanity, we as a nation are not a spectator. The decisions we have been called upon to make in the last few years have been hard and harsh, and we may again be forced to bite upon the iron. But the power of decision is ours and we cannot abdicate. We should be thankful that we are not isolated - that our inheritance,received almost before we reached maturity, includes the hope of survival, freedom and the dignity of the individual. We should be grateful for the knowledge possessed by most of us that if we fail there will be no interest, anywhere, in apologies for that failure. There are those, even amongst our allies, who doubt that we are or will become a great nation. But we are obliged to do so, not only in order to ensure the survival of this nation's state, but in order to preserve from extinction the ideas, the beliefs which created the nation.

We should be thankful that we can still argue, that most of us can still distinguish between dissent and disloyalty; and that there is, slowly but perceptibly, occurring in this country an increase in racial tolerance.

We are confronted with internal and external threats. We are required to be vigilant lest we lose our liberties in the process of preparing to defend them.

We might give thanks that however well or ill we discharge our duties or face our responsibilities, it will be done by what Will Rogers used to call the "big, normal majority" - through the laborious process - slow and painful - of the people who live in this country making up their collective mind. It is not true that the scientists have provided us with weapons we cannot control or manipulate. The existence of the most fantastic destructive devices has nothing whatever to do with the necessity to render continuing judgment between good and evil, between justice and injustice. There exists no moral difference between a big bomb and a little bomb.

We should give thanks for the burdens we bear, because we must believe that we can bear them; must believe that all the blood and all the history which brought us, however reluctantly, to this position of leadership was not merely a series of accidents. When Mr. Roosevelt said this nation had a

rendezvous with destiny he stated no time limit. It seems to me that we have not yet reached the rendezvous point. And who among us would cast off these burdens, responsibilities and demands for decision? Who would willingly become a spectator, leaving the power of decision - however terrible or hopeful the consequences may be - to other men and other nations?

Ernst Reuter, the late Mayor of Berlin, used to say during the air lift: "We have to be heroes, whether we like it or not". For our part, we have to be leaders, with all the dangers and obligations that that word implies, whether we like it or not.

XXXXXX

November 26, 1953.

WORD FOR TODAY

These lines, by Samuel ~~Eliot~~ Morison, would seem appropriate as another Thanksgiving comes to an end: "One small candle lighted near Plymouth Rock on a dull December day in 1620 has burned with a steady flame that no misfortune could quench. Let us have confidence that divine providence, who kept alight that one small candle from which a thousand have been lit, has some great purpose for the million-candle power nation to perform."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday Nov 27, 1953
Evening

This is the news:

The State Department says that the Russian note, agreeing to a meeting of the Big Four is "disappointing." The British "welcome" the acceptance...the French are "hopeful" that a conference will produce results...and my colleague, Richard C. Hottelet cables from Bonn that the Germans feel we should follow up the suggestion for a meeting in Berlin.

I'd like to discuss the note, and the results of today's French Assembly vote in a few minutes. (The French gave Premier Laniel a vote of confidence on the eve of the Bermuda conference. But a strong opposition indicated France could not promise to go along in approving a European Army.)

On Formosa, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek met with South Korea's President Syngman Rhee. The talks were secret. But Chiang later told newsmen his "sincere hope is that the two governments will cooperate to "eliminate" the common enemy."

At Panmunjom, our envoy, Arthur Dean, says there is a "distinct possibility" that his preliminary talks with the Communists will assure a holding of the Korean Peace Conference. Both sides meet again tonight.

There is still no casualty report on that fire which has destroyed our headquarters in the South Korean port of Pusan. The fire is now under control. But thousands of homes have been destroyed.

An American soldier - Sgt. Maurice Schick of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania has confessed the brutal murder of a nine-year-old child a week ago in Tokyo. Schick is married and the father of two adopted children.

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The President, in a letter to Chairman Hendrickson and his committee looking into juvenile delinquency, said he hopes the Committee's work will make the people aware of the immensity of the problem. The President promised the "wholehearted assistance" of all government agencies.

Secretary of the Air Force Talbott warned today that we are "woefully weak" in our supplies of titanium - a strong, lightweight metal used in the production of high-speed aircraft. He urged that immediate steps be taken to increase supplies.

And the Director of Selective Service, General Hershey, made known that he's opposed to any upward revision of mental requirements for draftees. He contends that the standards are too high already.

Senator Jenner said today that his Internal Security subcommittee heard testimony last June indicating that Alger Hiss tried to control strategic positions in the State Department. Jenner said the committee was given this information by J. Anthony Panuch, a former assistant in the department.

Edward R. Murrow: November 27, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Notes from Moscow are usually so drafted and timed as to serve Soviet power interests; that is a fact of Recent History ~~and it is not finding fault to point that out.~~ Obviously it is the job of a Foreign Office to serve its country's power interests. The Soviet note of yesterday is a characteristic example ~~instance~~ of drafting and timing a note to serve power interests. It was drafted to accept a four-power meeting on Germany without repeating the unacceptable conditions spelled out in the preceding Soviet note. And it was timed to arrive just before the French Assembly was to vote on the policy of the Laniel Government, a Policy favorable to European unification, and by implication, favorable to a re-armed Germany. In not repeating the unacceptable conditions, Moscow was trying to look conciliatory. No other look would have influenced the French Assembly to overthrow the Laniel Government and thus condemn to failure the years of effort to set up a European Defense Community. And there would have been no point in sending the note at this precise moment except to influence the Assembly.

As it turned out the note failed to overthrow the Laniel Government and so it failed to wreck the European Defense Community. And that is the momentous fact to register about it. Foreign Minister Molotov can gloomily report to his colleagues that he did his best. And certainly he tried hard

enough. He had written a note on November 3rd that was perhaps purposely too stiff, then had softened it to show an ostensible change of temper and policy. And the note did strike the French Assembly, as correspondents reported, like a bombshell. They had not been sure Laniel was going to win before the note arrived. Then they became all the more unsure of it. But the strategy did not succeed. Laniel goes to Bermuda without a resoundingly affirmed confidence; but he goes.

The French Assembly probably is the weakest link in the chain of Western power, but it has proved stronger than the Kremlin's power to thwart and destroy in France. The Soviet leaders have not been able to exploit French fear of Germany enough to overcome French fear of communist power. Now the West can go forward with its work of creating effective strength in Europe. #

There still is room for failure. But the French Assembly has put substance into the hopes for success. The debate just ended has shown a large majority in favor of a close alliance with the partners in the Atlantic Pact. # Only four out of more than twenty speakers opposed German re-armament. Less than eighty out of 627 Deputies indicated they would vote against German re-armament in any form. The differences that proved so awkward were over the means and not the end, both of German re-armament and the unification of Europe.

It is well to repeat that the arming of Germany as an organic part of Western strength would be a bitter defeat for the Soviet Union. That is not said as a guess. Moscow has repeatedly warned that it must not happen. No notes in peacetime have been couched in words more grave or ominous than the Soviet notes on this theme. Earlier, the Kremlin hoped to stop the West by frightening it. It was trying to make neutralists of the war-weary and exposed Western Europeans. When that campaign did not succeed, the Soviet strategy was reversed. The Kremlin decided to present itself as peace-loving, and to turn European suspicions against the United States. It is this new strategy that now has floundered.

As things turned out Laniel won by a narrow margin, a majority of 29 with a hundred members abstaining. So the Kremlin was right if it was sure there could be a majority against Laniel. But it was not able to marshal this majority. The abstainers did not like the Laniel policy for one reason or another, but they disliked a Kremlin victory still more. So they did not vote. It may even be that without yesterday's note they would have voted, and that the Kremlin misjudged the position. It may be that unintentionally they helped Laniel. It may be that Molotov should confess to his colleagues that, as Artemus Ward said of Napoleon, he had tried to

do too much and had done it.

Now that the note has failed of its purpose, it does not pass out of the picture. The Kremlin is on record as retreating from the stand it took in the stiff note of November 3rd. That note, it will be recalled, objected in principle to the security measures of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance, to the arming of Germany and the sharing of bases. And the Russians objected in principle to the holding of three-power meetings. They no longer can object to that, for this note is to be considered at one such a meeting in Bermuda.

Previously the Soviet Government had insisted on a five-power conference, with Communist China attending, to be held at the same time as a conference over Germany. Now it is willing to have a meeting over Germany first, but insists that such a conference must take up and arrange for a meeting with China.

As for the earlier conditions, it should be emphasized that they are not withdrawn. They simply are not made as pre-conditions. The new note re-states and re-argues them. And if a conference is held they are sure to re-appear one after the other, so the outlook for a conference is ~~not too rosy~~ Rather dusty

If anyone asks himself if the Soviet leaders are not to be credited with

a sincere desire to reduce tensions and turn their efforts to raising the standards of Russian consumers, a four-power conference should answer the question. If the meeting is held and fails, the remaining opposition to a European community and Army can be expected to fold up. If it is held and the totally unexpected happens, if the Soviet Union agrees to free German elections, if at the same time it throws its influence behind a genuine peace in Korea, if it accepts controlled disarmament - [and Foreign Minister Bidault wants that made a demand by a four-power conference] - and if it does not set too high a price on Communist China's presence at a conference table, then 1954 can be a year when the cold war gives way to an era of work for peace ~~in~~ and good will. But it takes second sight to discover portents of such an era in the Soviet note. To ordinary journalistic eyes it is a fairly familiar concoction, perhaps not so abusive and hostile as usual, for it does represent a retreat of sorts, but it is a studiously non-committal document. The Western Powers had asked for a four-power conference without conditions. The Kremlin now says yes, and does not renew its conditions. But that is as far as it goes. If at Berlin, where the Soviet Government would like to hold the meeting, the Kremlin should be ready to go further and act to relieve tensions, the West will rejoice. But the time for rejoicing is after, not before the act.

The French have given Premier Laniel a modest vote of confidence as he prepares to leave for the Bermuda conferences. The French opposition is obviously skeptical, for as Daniel Webster said:"Men can not be forced into trust." But Laniel may yet win over his critics. The Roman Livy was aware of this centuries ago when he remarked:"Confidence placed in another often compels confidence in return."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The French have given Premier Laniel a modest vote of confidence as he prepares to leave for the Bermuda conferences. The French opposition is obviously skeptical, for as Daniel Webster said: "Men cannot be forced into trust." But Laniel may get win over his critics. The Roman Livy was aware of this centuries ago when he remarked: "Confidence placed in another often compels confidence in return."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday November 30, 1953

This is the news:

British Foreign Secretary Eden said today he has every reason to believe that the United States shares his hope for an early Big Four foreign ministers conference with the Russians. Mr. Eden told the House of Commons that Moscow's latest note, accepting such a conference, had no conditions. The State Department on Friday called the Soviet note "disappointing." But today Secretary of State Dulles told a House committee: "We approach a possible meeting with representatives of the Soviet Union."

In his testimony (to a committee investigating Russia's seizure of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia) the Secretary outlined our general approach to any meeting with the Russians. He said we welcome opportunities to settle specific disputes..and reduce the risk of war. "But," he said," let me assure you that we do not look upon the conference table as a place where we surrender our principles...but rather as a place for making our principles prevail."

In his direct testimony on the Baltic states, Mr. Dulles said the captive peoples of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia are not forgotten. He assured them that "we are not prepared to seek illusory safety for ourselves" while bargaining away their freedom. The Secretary noted that

15 once-independent nations have now been Sovietized. He pointed out that the leaders of Russia are still asking free peoples to rely on Soviet mutual security pacts. "We should know," said Mr. Dulles," that when the Soviet rulers use the word 'security', they mean an opportunity for the Soviet Union to secure new victims."

At the United Nations today, Ambassador Lodge charged that under a conscious policy of "wholesale brutalities", laid down by world Communism, 38-thousand allied soldiers and civilians were brutally treated in Korea. All but a few thousand died. And American representatives say of the 11-thousand non-Korean troops subjected to these atrocities, all but a few hundred were American G.I's. Lodge told the United Nations that Russian officers headed the Communist prison camps in North Korea, and Soviet citizens were the leading officials in the North Korean government. Ambassador Lodge proposes that the U.N. express its grave concern at "reports and information" that in many instances the enemy employed inhuman practises. The British delegate, Sir Gladwyn Jebb said the only motive for these atrocities seems to have been "a love of cruelty for its own sake." He said if the delegates ignore this atrocity report

they are guilty of [redacted] "callousness unworthy of this great organization that would lower its status in the eyes of world opinion."

The General Assembly today rejected Russia's demand for a ban on atomic and hydrogen weapons and a cut in armaments by the big powers.

In Korea, some American reporters have been told that we might start "explanations" next week to the 22 Americans who refuse to return home from Communist prisoner of war camps. And the allied command [redacted]ow wants to start--tomorrow--questioning 328 South Koreans who don't want to come home.

And General Taylor, the 8th army commander, today offered "all the resources of the United Nations" to rebuild the city of Pusan which was swept by fire over the week-end. Twenty-seven thousand persons lost their homes.

Britain's Prime Minister Churchill was 79 years old today. And the President cabled him warmest congratulations and his best wishes for many more years of hapinness and contentment.

In Washington today the President said he thinks the Department of Agriculture should spend more money for soil conservation. He asked Secretary Benson to see if he could use some of the money he plans to save

elsewhere to aid the conservation program.

And Secretary Benson, speaking in Chicago tonight, will say that rigid price supports and production controls for farm products...could bring unemployment among non-farmers and "terrific repercussions in our entire economy."

Interior Secretary Mc Kay told a Senate committee that this country does not have "enough petroleum to depend on in the event of an all-out war." He said we must continue to import some oil supplies.

Chairman Langer of the Senate Judiciary committee said today he will investigate a charge by a federal judge that Attorney General Brownell refused to let the F.B.I. help the prosuection investigate a jury-tampering case in Denver. United States District Judge Ritter, in Denver, said recently that Brownell refused to let the F.B.I. help the local federal district attorney.. Charles Vigil. But Vigil won the case, smashing a Denver gambling ring, and then was fired. Clayton Fritchey, deputy chairman of the Democratic National Committee, says Vigil was replaced by Donald E. Kelly, a fraternity brother of Brownell.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch says today that Igor Guzenko, the former Russian code clerk, has decided he cannot "in safety" testify before the Jenner committee. The paper quotes Guzenko as saying he has nothing to give the Senators except advice. He feels the choice he faces is conversation with the American officials or the safety of [redacted] "my family and myself." Guzenko is said to believe that if he does testify he would endanger the disguise he has so carefully cultivated to hide his identity and his new home [redacted] somewhere in Canada. And Guzenko has told the [redacted] TORONTO Telegram that there are many Soviet spys who could be encouraged to desert their bosses in the United States and Canada if they could be assured of safety and lifelong protection with material [redacted] security.

Edward R. Murrow: November 30, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

There is still no settlement in the New York newspaper strike. The photo engravers asked for a package increase of fifteen dollars a week, covering wages, pensions and welfare benefits. The publishers offered a weekly package increase of three dollars and seventy-five cents. Six major newspapers are shut down because the mechanical, editorial and business employees refuse to cross the photo engravers' thin picket lines.

In New York subways and buses most people have nowhere to hide, unless they bought a magazine. It is a case of "unusual exposure" for the faces of commuting New Yorkers.

This is an appropriate time to reflect upon the continuing phenomenon of the daily newspaper. There was a time, about twenty years ago, when certain enthusiastic persons - (with more enthusiasm than judgment) - thought radio news would kill them off. A city without newspapers serves to remind everyone that press, radio and television are basically complementary. But the newspaper is more "tangible". Have regard for the disappointment of those who are denied pictures of the latest murder or investigation; for the disappointment of those who are not informed as to who was born and who died - what well-known business man dined with what attractive blonde at what well-known bistro. Consider the bitterness in the heart of the hostess

whose party didn't get into print. Pity the faithful reader who cannot read his favorite column, and is therefore denied support and sustenance for his favorite prejudice. Spare a thought for those long, turgid editorials chock-full of phrases that have long since lost their cutting edge. And do not disregard the secondary uses of the newspaper. What else is so suitable for lining the garbage pail, or to light a fire in the grate or stove? And what of the unfortunates who wrap newspapers in a triple layer under their jackets, or spread the magazine zections between mattress and springs? There's warmth and protection there; (and no radio or television station can make this claim.) And did you ever try to pack china or glassware without newspapers?

But a newspaper is like your youth - never appreciated till it's gone. It is essential even for those who deal in radio and television news to be able to read, [even though at times they may have difficulty reading their own copy aloud.]

This reporter pretends to no considerable knowledge of newspapers, although his record as a customer and reader in several countries would add up to a tidy sum, both in money and time. I would suppose that the main thing wrong with newspapers in this country is that there aren't enough of

them, and that the editors have in many cases assigned too much of their responsibility to the syndicated columns.

It is not as great a calamity for a community to be without newspapers as it was before the advent of radio and television. But a community must commune, and newspapers are a mainstay of communication. Without press or radio, a community would be stunned as by a stroke of paralysis. With the press silent, the paralysis is only partial. But in free countries newspapers are something more than mere communicators. They are an essential part of the community's freedom. They are an essential part of its spirit and health. So a community without newspapers, or with censored newspapers is less than free. This is an old story to us, and there was probably a time when the press was more powerful than it now is. We still talk, and rightly, about the freedom of the press as one of the foundations of our national life. But it is well to remember that freedom through the press is the thing that comes first.

This reporter is uninformed as to who is right and who is wrong in this controversy between publishers and employees here in New York City. But the absence of newspapers brings forcibly to mind considerations other than the absence of the comics, the columns, the cartoons and the long and

informative despatches containing intelligence from various points at home and abroad. I would suppose that there are good newspapers, and bad ones. Some contain more news than others. Most of us have our favorites and are prepared to defend them. Some are altogether predictable in editorial policy and in presentation of the news. But most of us - disregarding the secondary uses of newspapers - probably feel that we couldn't be free without the newspapers, and that is the real reason we want the newspapers to be free. Even in a controlled society, where every effort is made to make people think the same thing at the same time, there must be newspapers. How much more important are they to us where diversity, dissent, disclosure and information may color the white space of newsprint.

We were talking of the newspaper strike here in New York. And it reminded me of something Will Rogers once said:" No matter how punk you might think your local newspaper is getting, just take it away from you and see how you feel. There's no substitute. Don't underestimate your paper no matter how small it is. For a breakfast without a newspaper is a horse without a saddle."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1953

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles charged today that Senator McCarthy's speech of a week ago "attacked the very heart of American foreign policy." #

Mr. Dulles did not mention McCarthy's name. But he IDENTIFIED [redacted] the speech by describing it as "criticizing the government for speaking too kindly to our allies..sending them "perfumed notes" instead of using threats and intimidations to compel them to do our bidding." In a few minutes we'll hear the major portion of Mr. Dulles' statement.

Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota says he's glad the Secretary has finally spoken out. Republican Senator Hendrickson of New Jersey told reporters: "We Republicans ought to sit down and talk things over instead of calling each other names."

At the United Nations today Andrie Vishinsky ATTACKED ~~commented on~~ the American charge that the Communists murdered thousands of soldiers and civilians in Korea. He called this everything from "bosh" to "deliberate lies designed to wreck the chances of a Korean peace." Ambassador Lodge followed...asking the Russians to agree to permit an impartial investigation in Korea and China of our atrocity charges. Lodge said: "This puts Vishinsky's good faith to the test. We await his answer."

And the Australian Delegate, Sir Percy Spender said:"If Vishinky in truth represents the people of his country, then God help the cause of peace." He called the speech the "most irresponsible and evil speech ever made in the General Assembly."

In Washington today, Alfred Berzins, who was a minister of the Latvian government before the Russians took over, charged that Andrei Vishinsky is "the greatest murderer in this world and the greatest of liars." Berzins told a House committee that Vishinsky masterminded the Communist enslavement of his country.

The United States today again appealed to the Russians to account for the hundreds of thousands of missing prisoners of World War Two. And 800 Japanese prisoners of the Russians, returned to their homeland today. Many had been prisoners for eight years. Some told of a "terrifying" military establishment and an atomic arsenal the Russians have constructed in Siberia.

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The Russians today broadcast a note they have sent Pakistan asking for clarification of reports that Pakistan may permit the United States to build air bases there. Moscow took note of "press reports" to this affect, but the Russians did not note other "press reports" in which top American and Pakistani officials denied the stories.

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In Washington the Jenner committee made public a part of an F.B.I. report of 1945 based on testimony by Igor Guzenko, the former Russian code clerk. Guzenko then told investigators that it was possible that a scientist on the staff of Admiral Ernest King..then commander in chief of our fleet.. may have passed on to Russian spies information on the Navy's proximity fuse. The Senate committee says it has already questioned this scientist who was a consultant to Admiral King.

Treasury Secretary Humphrey says the Administration has not abandoned its hope for an early balanced budget. But, he said, this goal cannot be reached "as rapidly as we all might wish."

Defense Secretary Wilson says he thinks the army can cut its manpower by ten per cent next year..without reducing any of its world-wide obligations.

Democratic Senator Byrd, back from a European tour, says he's impressed by the progress we've made in establishing 150 bases overseas. He's especially pleased "with progress in Spain" and feels "we can depend on Generalissimo Franco."

Here in New York, the photo-engravers, whose strike has shut down every major newspaper in the city, have agreed to vote tomorrow on whether they should arbitrate four issues.

And this city now has a strike on the waterfront. Most of the ports are tied up as a result of work stoppages by longshoremen, who are angry over a new New York-New Jersey waterfront control law. The strikers are trying to force the new commission to temporarily resinstate men who have been barred from the piers because of criminal records.

Edward R. Murrow: December 1, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Secretary Dulles, by answering in his news conference this morning a charge made by Senator McCarthy in his telecast last week, opened what some observers believe will be an Administration counter-offensive against the Wisconsin senator. The fact that Mr. Dulles was closeted both yesterday, and this morning, with President Eisenhower, and let it be known that his reply to the McCarthy charge had the President's approval, is not the only basis for the belief. State Department sources showed confidence that a real counter-offensive had begun, and displayed a confident spirit. # If President Eisenhower, at his news conference tomorrow, speaks out unequivocally to the same effect, then the belief will become a fact, and not just a possibility. It had been noted in Washington that since the McCarthy telecast, no prominent Republican had spoken out in defense of the Eisenhower Administration. That perhaps is what stirred Secretary Dulles to ~~XXXXXX~~ action. Now Washington waits in some excitement to learn if President Eisenhower is stirred to the same depth.

Secretary Dulles, in taking issue with Senator McCarthy, refrained from using his name, but he answered the McCarthy charge in the words the Senator had used. Here is a portion of Mr. Dulles' statement as recorded at his conference:;;;;.....(TAPE: 3 Min. End cue:..."...if circumstances were reversed would reject."

Mr. Dulles, in his conference, also revealed that John Patton Davies is now undergoing a new security investigation, (which will be completed in about a month.) The retention of Mr. Davies in the United States Foreign Service had been cited by Senator McCarthy as an instance where the Administration had, as he put it, struck out. The new investigation can end in one of two ways. Mr. Davies may be dropped, and that would be a kind of McCarthy victory. Or he may be retained, in which case Mr. Dulles would be able to justify the retention on the ground that the evidence had been tested afresh. That is, the mention of the new investigation today did not necessarily represent an effort to soften the answer being made to Senator McCarthy.

One portion of Mr. Dulles' statement calls for comment - his claim that the Soviet acceptance of a four-power conference is a diplomatic victory for the West. The statement is true enough, for the Soviet note was a retreat, and a retreat is of itself a limited victory, for the other side. But it has to be pointed out that on last Friday the State Department issued a formal statement calling the Soviet note "disappointing," and saying nothing about a diplomatic and moral victory. That can only mean that the victory had not then been discovered. Mr. Dulles spoke today about not grabbing at a Soviet proposal without reading the fine print. One must charitably conclude that

the State Department experts were buried in fine print on Friday. / Perhaps the alacrity with which London and Paris have welcomed a meeting with the Soviet Union, has made the Western victory suddenly visible.

No one can say for certain if a big four conference will materialize in the immediate future. And there are those who contend that the recent record shows such meetings achieve little, anyway. They might quote Charles Dana who once remarked:"A word that is not spoken never does any mischief." But others...perhaps more hopeful...might agree with Henry Ward Beecher when he said:"All words are pegs to hang ideas on."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Tuesday, December 1, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Here is a portion of Mr. Dulles's statementas recorded at his conference.

DULLES: Since I ...? back with you last week, there has been a widely publicized criticism of this Administration's foreign policy. The burden of that criticism was that we spoke too kindly to our allies and sent them so-called "perfumed" notes instead of using threats and intimidation to compel them to do our bidding. I welcome constructive criticism, but the criticism I refer to attacks the very heart of United States foreign policy. It is a clearand firm purpose of this administration to treat other free nations as sovereign equals, whether they be large or small, strong or weak. My grandfather, John W. Foster, of Indiana, himself a Secretary of State, said of American foreign policy, that from the beginning it had been marked by quote "a spirit of justice, forbearance and magnanimity." I do not intend myself to mar that record. The tide of recent events has made our nation more powerful. But I believe that it should not make us less loyal to our great American traditions and that it should not blur our dedication to the truth, expressed in our Declaration of Independence, that we owe a respect to the opinions of others. Today it is to our interest to assist certain countries. But that does not give us the right totry to take them over, to dictate their trade policies or to make them our satellites. Indeed, we do not want weak or subservient allies. Our friends and allies are dependable just because they are unwillingto be anyone's satellites. They will sacrifice freely much in a common effort, butthey will no more be subservient to the United States than they will be subservient to Soviet Russia. Let us bethankful that they arethat way. And that there still survives so much rugged determination to be free. If that were not so, we would be isolated in a world, and in mortal peril. To maintain a cooperation of the free is a difficult and delicate process. Without

mutual respect and friendship, it would be impossible. We do not propose to throw away those precious assets by blusteringand domineering methods. We shall be firm and persistent in trying to secure agreement on what we believe to be right. We shallexpect a fair sharing of efforts and burdens, but we shall try not to be arrogant or to demand of others what we ourselves - if circumstances were reversed - would reject.

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

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Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota says he's glad the Secretary has finally spoken out. Republican Senator Hendrickson of New Jersey told reporters: "We Republicans ought to sit down and talk things over instead of calling each other names."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL: No one can say for certain if a big four conference will materialize in the immediate future. And there are those who contend that the recent record shows such meetings achieve little, anyway. They might quote Charles Dana who once remarked: "A word that is not spoken never does any mischief." But others, perhaps more hopeful, might agree with Henry Ward Beecher when he said: "All words are pegs to hang ideas on."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1953

This is the news:

The President said today he is in full accord, with Secretary of State Dulles's attack on Senator McCarthy's attitude toward our allies.// Mr. Eisenhower told reporters that unity among free nations is our only hope for survival./ And, without mentioning Senator McCarthy, he disputed his recent statement, that Communism in government will be an issue in next year's congressional elections./ The President repeated his "conviction" that fear of communists in government will not be an issue, [redacted]. In a few minutes, we'll hear the statement the President read to White House reporters.

The President also told reporters: the question of admitting Communist China to the United Nations is not open to negotiation with anybody, at the present time.../ Any cuts in our troop strength overseas, will not affect those units closest to "hostile positions"./.. he hopes next week's Bermuda meeting will help prevent misunderstandings./// he doubts whether taxes can or should be raised, above the present levels. Mr. Eisenhower also said: he's encouraged by Vice President Nixon's far eastern tour.

Mr. Nixon today spent two hours visiting with India's Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi. He described Nehru as "a very [redacted] eloquent and [redacted] articulate advocate of his point of view."

~~India today signed a five year trade agreement with Russia, the first such agreement with Moscow the Indian have negotiated since they became an independent state.~~

Both India and Russia today were warned by Pakistan not to meddle in Pakistan's foreign affairs. [redacted] Premier Mohammed Ali denied the Russian charge that Pakistan has offered military bases to the United States.

The French have invited the Communists in Indo-China to make an official presentation of their views on a possible armistice in the seven-year-old war in Indochina.

And in Korea tonight, the allies will again question 30 South Korean prisoners of the Communists. Yesterday the first 30 prisoners questioned all chose to remain with the enemy instead of returning home.

At the United Nations today, Ambassador Lodge charged that

North Korean General Nam Il set a record for "international double-talk and double-DEALING" by protesting prison riots on Koje island at the same time he was masterminding the riots. Andrie Vishinsky asked for evidence. And Vishinsky called the American suggestion that an impartial commission investigate our charges of communist-committed atrocities.. Vishinsky called this "demagogic in character, designed for public consumption."

General Ridgeway, the former 8th army commander in Korea who is now the army chief of staff, told a Senate committee today that we can prove the Communists in Korea "violated every recognized rule of humanity and decency." ~~Ridgeway said the enemy failed to return eight thousand six hundred American prisoners who knew to have been victims of their atrocities.~~ The General said: we can prove beyond question that the Communists deliberately shot wounded prisoners.. brutally mutilated both the wounded and the dead..used cruel tortures for minor infractions of prison rules.. and served some of our men food they knew would bring on sickness or death. General Ridgeway said this was "the most brutal and ruthless conduct in the history of modern warfare..without parallel in modern times."

Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staffs, told a West Point audience today that the truce in Korea is not peace.. and the threat of war has not diminished.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Hannah says we must continue the draft for many years to come. AND [redacted] universal military training must be put off.

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The Jenner Committee today decided to accept Canada's conditions on questioning Igor Guzenko, the former Soviet embassy code clerk. This means Canada will decide what testimony can be made public. AND the interview must be held under Canadian SUPERVISION. [redacted].

~~The Committee today asked William Ludwig Ullman, a former Treasury department employe, if he had ever engaged in espionage against~~

~~the United States. He refused to answer because it "might tend to incriminate" him.~~

Thirty-three thousand C.I.O. steelworkers quit work today at more than half the plants of the American and Continental Can companies. The walkouts were scattered through 37 cities. The men want a 21-cent an hour "package" raise. The companies offered ten and a half cents. SPOKESMEN for the Florida citrus industry say they'll suffer serious losses if their can supplies are not continued.

Here in New York, striking A.F. of L. photo-engravers refused to arbitrate their dispute with the city's major newspapers. BUT They offered to cut their demands in half. Tonight union and newspaper managers will meet with federal mediators.

Air Secretary Talbott said today the Civil Air Patrol, founded 12 years ago, "deserves the gratitude of the entire country."

~~In Iran, a spokesman says his country has decided to resume diplomatic relations with Great Britain.~~

At the White House today the President told reporters that he wanted to read a statement for two reasons: because it was all he would say on the subject.. and so that he could be quoted directly. We recorded the

President's statement for you:

<u>RETURN CUE</u>: "...such a program will be enacted."

Edward R. Murrow: December 2, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

It seems to this reporter that the President, in his comments today, was saying two things. He was reaffirming the continuity of American foreign policy. What he had to say about our relations with our allies and the rest of the free world might have come, as indeed it has, from the lips of Truman or Acheson.

The President's references to Senator McCarthy, translated into military language, meant that the Administration, by 1954, would destroy the Senator's ammunition and his sources of supply. Senator McCarthy's reputation has been built upon the search for communists in government. If there aren't any communists left in government, and if the people believe that to be a fact, then the Senator will lack both ammunition and targets. He has no political, social or economic philosophy sufficiently different or unique from those advocated by Republicans or Democrats to permit him to win and hold a large mass following.

In a sense, of course, this argument about what will be the issues in the 1954 elections is academic; for those issues will be determined, not by words from President Eisenhower or Senator McCarthy but by events.

Those who are ~~already~~ predicting what the issues will be in next year's elections, might do well to recall something H.W. Beecher once said: "The gravest events often dawn with no more noise than the morning star makes in rising." Actually, it's very much as Carl Sandburg pointed out in these words:"The woman named "Tomorrow" sits with a hairpin in her teeth and takes her time and does her hair the way she wants it."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, December 2, 1953
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... At the White House today the President told reporters that he wanted to read a statement for two reasons, - because it was all he would say on the subject and so that he could be quoted directly. We recorded the President's statement for you.

EISENHOWER: I am in full accord with the statement made yesterday by Secretary Dulles in his press conference. I would like to add this comment to what he said. The easiest thing to do with great power is to abuse it, (?) to use it with effect. This most powerful of the free nations must not permit itself to grow weary of the processes of negotiation and adjustment that are fundamental to freedom. If it should turn impatiently to coercion of other free nations, our (word unintelligible), of course, so far as our friends are concerned would be a mark of the imperialist rather than of the leader. What America is doing abroad in the way of military and economic assistance is as much a part of our own security program as our military efforts at home. We hope to be able to maintain these overseas elements of our security program as long as our enlightened self-interest requires even though we may, and probably we always will, have various differences of opinion with the nations receiving our aid.

We do this because unity among x free nations is our only hope (?) for survival in the face of the worldwide Soviet conspiracy backed by the weight of Soviet military power. This thought (?) dominates all other considerations of our times, - the issue, freedom versus Communism, is a life and death matter. To my mind it is the struggle of the ages. This fact arouses justifiable concern about Communism in our own Government. I repeat my previously expressed conviction that fear of Communists actively undermining our Government will not be an issue in the 1954 elections. Long before then this Administration willhave made such progress in rooting them out under the security program developed by Attorney General Brownell that this can no longer be considered a

serious menace. As you already know, about fifteen hundred persons who were security risks have already been removed. Fair, thorough and decent investigations followed by unhesitating corrective action are the most effective and the only efficient way to get this necessary job done. By next fall I hope that the public, no longer fearful that Communists are destructively at work within the Government, will wish to commend the efficiency of this Administration in eliminating this menace to the nation's security. The people must have the facts on this important subject in order to reach sound conclusions. As provided for in the liberalized regulations of this Administration established facts, so far as the national security permits, will continue to be made available. The best way to keep subversives out of the Government is not to employ them in the first place. The Administration will continue to hunt for any that are present and, of course, any subversives located by a congressional committee will be removed promptly just as will any others. In all that we do to combat subversion, it is imperative that we protect the basic rights of loyal American citizens. I am determined to protect those rights to the limit of the powers of the office with which I have been intrusted by the American people. In my judgment, the efficiency and vision with which the Government is administered by this Republican Administration, and whether or not the Congress enacts a progressive, dynamic program enhancing the welfare of all the people of our country will determine the future political complexion of the Congress and the future of the Administration. I am convinced that those who fight for the program, that I shall soon submit to the Congress, will deserve and will receive the respect and support of the American people. In any event, unless the Republican Party can develop and enact such a program for the American people it does not deserve to remain in power, but I know that these sentiments are shared by the vast majority of the Republicans in this country, particularly by my close associates both in the Senate and the House of Representatives. Because of this unity of feeling, such a program will be enacted.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Air Secretary Talbott said today the Civil Air Patrol, founded 12 years ago, "deserves the gratitude of the entire country."

At the White House today the President told reporters that he wanted to read a statement for two reasons: because it was all he would say on the subject; and so that he could be quoted directly. We recorded the President's statement for you:

EISENHOWER: I am in full accord with the statement made yesterday by Secretary Dulles in his press conference. I would like to add this comment to what he said. The easiest thing to do with great power is to use it with effect. This most powerful of the free nations must not not permit itself to grow weary of the processes of negotiation and adjustment that are fundamental to freedom. What America is doing abroad in the way of military and economic assistance is as much a part of our own security program as our military efforts at home. We hope to be able to maintain these overseas elements of our security program as long as our enlightened self-interest requires even though we may, and probably we always will, have various differences of opinion with the nations receiving our aid.

We do this because unity among free nations is our only hope for survival in the face of the worldwide Soviet conspiracy backed by the weight of Soviet

military power. This thought dominates all other considerations of our times - the issue, freedom versus Communism is a life and death matter. To my mind it is the struggle of the ages. This fact arouses justifiable concern about Communism in our own Government. I repeat my previously expressed conviction that fear of Communists actively undermining our Government will not be an issue in the 1954 elections. Long before then this Administration will have made such progress in rooting them out under the security program developed by Attorney General Brownell that this can no longer be considered a serious menace. As you already know, about fifteen hundred persons who were security risks have already been removed. Fair, thorough and decent investigations followed by unhesitating corrective action are the most effective and the only efficient way to get this necessary job done. By next fall I hope that the public, no longer fearful that Communists are destructively at work within the Government, will wish to commend the efficiency of this Administration in eliminating this menace to the nation's security. The people must have the facts on this important subject in order to reach sound conclusions. As provided for in the liberalized regulations of this Administration established facts, so far as the national security permits, will continue to be made available. The best way to keep subversives out of the Government is not to employ them in the first place. The Administration will continue to hunt for any that are present and, of course, any subversives located by a congressional committee will be removed promptly just as will any others. In all that we do to combat subversion, it is imperative that we protect the basic rights of loyal American citizens. I am determined to protect those rights to the limit of the powers of the office with which I have been entrusted by the American people. In my judgment, the efficiency and vision with which the Government is administered by this Republican administration, and whether or not the Congress enacts a progressive, dynamic program enhancing the welfare of all the people of our country will determine the future political complexion of the Congress and the future of the Administration. I am convinced that those who fight for the program, that I shall soon submit to the Congress, will

deserve and will receive the respect and support of the American people. In any event, unless the Republican Part can develop and enact such a program for the American people it does not deserve to remain in power, but I know that these sentiments are shared by the vast majority of the Republicans in this country, particularly by my close associates both in the Senate and the House of Representatives. Because of this unity of feeling, such a program will be enacted.

MURROW: It seems to this reporter that the President, in his comments today, was saying two things. He was reaffirming the continuity of American foreign policy. What he had to say about our relations with our allies and the rest of the free world might have come, as indeed it has, from the lips of Truman or Acheson.

The President's references to Senator McCarthy, translated into military language, meant that the Administration, by 1954, would destory the Senator's ammunition and his sources of supply. Senator McCarthy's reputation has been built upon the search for communists in government. If there aren't any communists left in government, and if the people believe that to be a fact, then the Senator will lack both ammunition and targets. He has no political, social or economic philosophy sufficiently different or unique from those advocated by Republicans or Democrats to permit him to win and hold a large mass following.

In a sense, of course, this argument about what will be the issues in the 1954 elections is academic; for those issues will be determined, not by words from President Eisenhower or Senator McCarthy but by events.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Those who are predicting what the issues will be in next year's elections, might do well to recall something H.W. Beecher once said: "The gravest events often dawn with no more noise than the morning star makes in rising." Actually, it's very much as Carl Sandburg pointed out in these words: "The woman named "tomorrow" sits with ahairpin in her teeth and takes her time and does her hair the way she wants it.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday, December 3, 1953

This is the news:

Senator McCarthy said today it is "ridiculous and untrue" to charge that he is challenging the President's leadership of the Republican party. In a statement which we'll hear in a few minutes, he did ask those who agree with him to write the President in protest against any of our allies trading with Communist China.

In Washington today, a former G.I... Roy P. Manring of Chicago.. told a Senate committee how North Koreans shot 41 Americans after tying their hands behind their backs with bootlaces. [redacted]

The United Nations General Assembly today voted to condemn atrocities by any government. The resolution, approved by a 42 to 5 vote, expressed grave concern at reports of Communist atrocities in Korea. After the Russian bloc voted against the resolution, Andrei Vishinsky attacked it as "a falsification, a [redacted] fake and utterly spurious."

In Korea today American Ambassador Dean told reporters that

we cannot accept the enemy's demand to have Russia represented as a neutral nation at the Korean peace conference. Dean said the Soviet Union "is not a neutral..will never be a neutral and we could never accept her as a neutral." ~~He said the Chinese and North Korean communists must be complete about face on their demand to have Russia represented as a neutral.~~

Tonight the allied will again question South Koreans PRISONERS who want to stay with the Communists. In two days all 60 prisoners questioned have refused to return home..

Vice President Nixon today told the Indian parliament that American foreign policy will be made by the President "and you can be sure he will be supported by an overwhelming majority of the people." It was an obvious effort to counteract Indian fears over recent statements by Senator Mc Carthy ..but no names were mentioned. Mr. Nixon also said the President is trying to insure peace by maintaining enough military strength to keep the Communists from thinking they can win a new war. When he finished, the Indian vice president told MR. NIXON: "We have faith in freedom and faith in friendship with all nations.

And Prime Minister Nehru told American reporters: the United States is supporting colonialism in Indo-China and parts of Africa.. he again urged recognition of Communist China.. and said THERE are basic differences of approach but no basic chasm between the people of his country and the United States. Nehru feels the chances of war are remote because both sides are aware of the terrible consequences.

Here in New York, Democratic Representative Richards of South Carolina told a United Nations committee that the American people are "appalled" at the prospect of "rewarding" eleven Americans who were discharged from the U.N. secretariat for refusing the answer questions on their loyalty. The U.N. plans to pay these people 189-thousand dollars in compensation and "indemnities."

Andrie Vishinsky today was invited by a House committee to testify on "the illegal seizure" of Latvia, Esthonia and Lithuania. The special House committee, in a letter to Vishinsky, called him "the outstanding unpunished criminal of our time" and accused him of personally

directing the seizure of the three countries.

In San Fransisco, a former Communist told the House un-American activities Committee that in 1948 he met Robert L. Condon--now a Democratic congressman from California.. at a closed meeting of Communist party members. The witness Charls D. Blodgett of Chicago said the meeting was called to influence a Democratic political campaign. Condon is the representative who was denied admittance to an atomic test at Las Vegas. At the time he denied being a Communist.

A special committee of Admirals and Generals reported today that a career in the military service is losing its attractiveness because of too little pay and too much criticism. The committee predicted "most serious consequences" unless this can be corrected.

Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, says the chiefs favor a gradual--not radical--change in the national defense set-up, based on a long-term program.

Here in New York, former President Truman's aid tonight that the United States must help solve the Israeli-Arab crisis which is "undermining the whole life of the Middle East."

And a federal mediator reported "no progress" in today's effort to settle the six day old strike against New York's major newspapers. There will be further negotiations tomorrow.

Now.. for Senator McCarthy's statement replying to recent remarks by the President and Secretary of State Dulles. We recorded it in Washington.

RETURN CUE: "SO THAT HE MAY BE PROPERLY GUIDED IN THE MATTER."

Full Statement

That was Senator Joseph Macarthy of Wisconsin, stating the basis of his disagreement with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles.. and asking that letters and telegrams be sent to the President...

There has been no comment on the Senator's statement from either the White House or the Department of State.

Senator Mc Carthy has urged those who feel as he does, that our allies should not become involved in trade with Red China, to write to the President and tell him so. It is undoubtedly, as Juvenal said centuries ago, that the "incurable itch of writing possess many." It's also true, as Christopher Morley once remarked: "The problem is to teach ourselves to think - the writing will take care of itself."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Thursday, December 3, 1953
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... Now, for Senator McCarthy's statement, replying to recent remarks by the President and Secretary of State Dulles. We recorded it in Washington.

McCARTHY: On November 24, I discussed the Communist agents and how they were protected, coddled, and promoted under the Democrats' Truman regime. I then pointed out a few mistakes I ... made by my own Republican Party. At that time I said, and I quote, "before looking at some of the cases in which our batting average is zero let me make it clear that I think that this Republican Administration is doing a job so infinitely better than the Truman-Acheson regime that there is absolutely no comparison, and I spent perhaps as much time as any other man last fall urging the American people to elect President Eisenhower. I would do the same again as I do have a great deal of admiration for the President and I think he has an excellent record for the time he has been in office. However, errors by Democrats or Republicans are equally bad and one of the reasons that the Democrats were removed from office was their refusal to recognize their own errors and I feel that if we Republicans do likewise it can well be fatal not only to our Party but also to our country.

However, let me make these points perfectly clear. No. 1 - it has been suggested by our political enemies that I am challenging President Eisenhower's Party leadership. Nothing could be more ridiculous or untrue than that suggestion. No. 2 - I will give my utmost support to all Republican candidates for the House and Senate next year because I feel it is important beyond words to this nation that we have a Republican Senate and House to work with a Republican President. No. 3 - the Administration has already rid itself of one thousand four hundred and fifty-six security risks, risks inherited from the Truman Administration, and practically all of the fourteen hundred and fifty-six were removed because of Communist activities, connections, or be-

cause of perversion. I think this is an outstanding record and a real contrast to the Communist-ridden Truman-Acheson regime. No. 4 - I frankly believe that the question of Communism will be a very important issue in 1954 because the facts have proved that the Democrats represent the Party of the Left, the Party which is soft on Communism. This will become more and more important as the full facts about the Truman cover-up of Communists becomes known, as it will be made known over the months ahead. This nation must stand as a bulwark against Communism in the world and on the subject of Communism the difference in attitude between the Republicans and Democrats will be a most important political issue for many years to come, so this should make it clear once and for all that I will continue to give my support to the Republican Party, to the Eisenhower Administration, now and in the future. This does not mean that I will refrain from criticising my own Party when I think it is making mistakes, therefore, last Tuesday night I discussed our failure to clean up one of the foulest situations which we inherited from the Democrat (sic) Administration. I pointed out that on September 10 of this year the Army announced that some nine hundred American young men, known to the Army to have been living in prisons of the Communists, were still unaccounted for. I also pointed out that on September 12 of this year the Chinese Communists thumbed their nose at us and announced that they would not treat as prisoners-of-war American fliers who were shot down during the Korean war over Manchuria. I pointed out that my Party was not responsible for this situation, that we inherited it from the corrupt Communist-ridden Truman-Acheson regime but that it is now our duty properly to protect those young men who are as of today in Communist prisons.

The course of action which I recommended was that we refuse to give any American dollars to any nation, shipping any goods to Communist China so long as a single American remained in a Communist blood-stained dungeon. On this matter, Secretary Dulles and I are in complete disagreement. In a Republic such as ours there must be room for honest difference of opinion. I respect the honesty and sincerity of purpose of Secretary Dulles. However, I

have such a deep conviction, such very deep convictions, on this subject that I shall continue to discuss the matter at every opportunity and I cannot too strongly urge Secretary Dulles to reappraise our whole policy in this regard. It is my hope that such a reappraisal may result in a change of policy in this respect and I think President Eisenhower is an honorable man. I think he will follow the will of the American people if that will is made known to him and I would like to take this occasion to urge each and every American who feels as I do about this blood trade (?) with our mortal enemy that they write or wire the President of the United States and let him know how they feel so he may be properly guided in the matter.

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

Friday, December 4

This is the news:

The President flew to Bermuda today to join Prime Minister Churchill and French Premier Laniel. The three men then met for an hour and a half and reported that they had "made a general review of the world situation." [redacted] ministers [redacted] to have agreed to [redacted] peace [redacted]. In a few minutes I'd like to discuss some of the background of this Bermuda conference.

In Washington today Senator McCarthy accused the White House of making what he called "a [redacted] grievous mistake" in its tabulations of telegrams the Senator urged people to send to the President. Yesterday McCarthy appealed for public support in stamping out what he called "blood trade" with Communist China. This afternoon the White House announced that more than 15-hundred telegrams had been received by 4 p.m. Washington time. McCarthy says his own sources [redacted] indicate that more than 2-thousand messages had been received at the White House by last midnight. And he said they were continuing to arrive at Western Union at the rate of

250 to 350 an hour. The Senator said one difference in his figures and those released by the White House was caused by the fact that Western Union could not get all the telegrams it received to the White House — with the available lines. The White House says that tomorrow it will reveal how many of the telegrams it has received were for or against the Senator's point of view.

Chairman Potter of the Senate committee investigating atrocities in Korea says a United Nations resolution on the same subject is "inadequate". He will ask Congress to press for an investigation by an impartial U.N. committee. Today the Senator's committee was told that General McArthur ordered that evidence on atrocities be collected back in 1950. And Colonel James Hanley, in charge of this project, said: "We have evidence.. affidavits..eyewitness accounts and photographs of the bodies."

In Korea today, Ambassador Dean said again that we would free 22-thousand Chinese and North Korean war prisoners on January 22..unless a Korean peace conference is then underway.

~~Thirty more South Korean war prisoners have refused to return to their homeland.~~

And an Indian spokesman says the 22 Americans who prefer to stay with the enemy have turned down copies of the New Testament and asked, instead, for Communist newspapers.

The Communists today started a world-wide propaganda campaign for a cease-fire in Indochina. The World Federation of Trade Unions, supervised by the Cominform, plans meetings and demonstrations to support this position..later this month.

The deputy secretary of defense, Roger M. Kyes, said today that our new heavy bomber, the B-52 is faster than our medium bomber, the B-47..which has flown 656 miles an hour. Kyes also said we are saving millions of dollars in defense spending by trimming "fat wherever it hampers the strength of our military muscle."

A federal grand jury in Washington today indicted Val R. Lorwin, a former state department official, on charges of falsely denying that he was a Communist during a loyalty hearing in 1950. Lorwin says the charge is wholly false.. that he was cleared by the State Department's loyalty board after 90 witnesses supported the evidence he produced.

Democratic Congressman Condon of California today accused the

House un-American activities committee of "drumming up fantastic witnesses."

[One witness testified yesterday that the congressman attended a Communist meeting in 1948.]

In Miami today the former President of Cuba, Carlos Prio Socarras, was arrested and charged with conspiracy to violate the neutrality act...by shipping arms out of the country. Prio and the interior minister in his former regime are said to have shipped a "considerable" quantitity of arms and ammunition to Cuba. James Guilmartin, the United States district attorney in Miami, says "the implication is quite clear that these munitions were to be used for a revolution in Cuba." The Prio regime was overthrown by Batista in March of 1952. Prio says he knows nothing about the charges.

Here in New York we're told there has been "absolutely no change" in negotiations to settle the week old newspaper strike.

Brigadier General Sarnoff today announced the election of a new president of the National Broadcasting Company. He is Sylvester L. Weaver, Junior. And General Sarnoff's son, Robert, has been named executive vice president of N.B.C.

Edward R. Murrow: December 4, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

There is not much point in looking back to what the Bermuda Conference was originally intended to be. The Soviet acceptance of a four-power conference has changed all that. Bermuda has become the prologue to the four-power conference, that, and little else. The subjects that were to have been talked about, like the European Army, and British and American commitments to French security, still will be talked about, but in a different setting, and with much greater urgency. Before the Kremlin reversed itself on a four-power conference, Bermuda was to be an occasion for the Big Three to iron out differences that stood in the way of the European Defense Community. # And in addition, they were going to see if they could agree on a common approach to the Soviet Union for the reduction of tension. For a time it looked as though Soviet hostility had ruled out negotiation. And if that were so, no other course remained for France but to close ranks, and accept the European Defense Community, and its inclusion of an armed Germany. At that time there seemed to be a good chance of treaty ratification this winter.

Now ratification will have to wait. The immediate hope for it, depends on the Big Four conference with the Russians failing, and failing in a big way. Only then would the French opponents of a re-armed Germany, put the danger of a threatening Soviet Union ahead of their fear of Germany.

It hardly needs saying that the Western Powers cannot go into a conference with the Soviet Union intending to make it fail. They may ~~be sure~~ think it will fail, and Washington may be even surer of it than London or Paris. But they must test, in good faith, the good faith of the Kremlin. The Kremlin must do the failing. It has to fail openly, in full view, and without being able to pass the blame to the Big Three. / Otherwise the failure will not solidify Western unity, and it will not convince the French Assembly, and the House of Commons, that there is no acceptable way to reduce tensions at present. And for this to happen, the Big Three have to know clearly what they want the Kremlin to do, and what they will accept from the Kremlin, in the way of counter-proposals. / If the Bermuda Conference is a big success it will have to produce this understanding. It remains to be seen how well it will be able to do so.

The problem is best stated in terms of security. The purpose of the European Defense Community and the European Army, including Germans, is to make the West so strong, that the Soviet Union will not venture to expand in that direction. The men in the Kremlin see this greater security of the West, as representing greater insecurity for them. The re-arming of Germany - no matter how it is done - means a sharp setback for them in the rivalry for

power. They have denounced the European Defense Community, like NATO before it, as instruments of aggression, and evidence of the intent of aggression.

The West, to meet this objection, has been weighing an offer to the Soviet Union of a mutual security pact. The idea was first publicized by Sir Winston Churchill, who was thinking in terms of another Locarno Treaty, something that would be a guarantee against Germany rising again, to threaten its neighbors. Later the idea was re-stated, in different terms by Chancellor Adenauer. Being smack against the Iron Curtain, the German leader could understand why the Kremlin should be afraid of the rise of a re-armed Germany, allied with the West. But since he wanted Germany re-armed and associated with the West only for its own safety, he urged the West to offer the Kremlin a non-aggression pact. This would, he thought, underscore the defensive nature of all alliances of true democracies.

Perhaps the shrewdest stroke in recent diplomacy, is hidden in a passage of the last Soviet note, that has escaped wide attention. In it Mr. Molotov appropriated the Western idea of a non-aggression pact and made it a Soviet proposal. What Mr. Molotov says, in effect, is that Soviet power in Europe is just as defensive, as the West says Western power is, and if the West doesn't believe it, he will sign a pact of non-aggression and mutual security.

That is my language, not Mr. Molotov's. His language is long-worded and somewhat obscure, as is customary in Soviet notes. But that is the gist of it. And the West must be prepared to face and answer such a Kremlin offer.

So the crucial point is whether the Soviet Union can make the French believe Red power to be less of a danger than the re-arming of Germany. If the Kremlin offers a broad mutual security system, including everybody - the Soviet Union, the satellites and the West - how much will the French be impressed? And if this is linked with promises of greatly increased East-West trade in non-strategic goods, how much will the British be impressed?

What Washington would think of it is not hard to foretell. For though Washington wants tensions reduced as much as anybody else does, it asks for proof of a change in Soviet intentions before the Western guard is relaxed. And it has all along rejected promises not to do things. It does not trust Soviet promises at all.

At Bermuda it is not going to be easy to put together a concerted Western policy. President Eisenhower may find himself on one side with Sir Winston Churchill, and Premier Laniel on the other, in more than one debate. That will not be because they want something different, but because they do not want to pay the same price or run the same risks for it.

Twenty years ago, Will Rogers wrote of International Conferences:"Other nations have got it on us. They always bring a pack of experts and technical men along to advise, while with us, if we can find a man to send to one, we are lucky, and we always feel uneasy until he gets home. But I've always noticed, any time a man can't come and settle without bringing his lawyer - look out." Times have changed.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Twenty years ago, Will Rogers wrote of International Conferences: "Other nations have got it on us. They always bring a pack of experts and technical men along to advise, while with us, if we can find a man to send to one, we are lucky and we always feel uneasy until he gets home. But I've always noticed any time a man can't come and settle without bringing his lawyer - look out." Times have changed.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday, December 7, 1953.

This is the news:

The Big Three conference in Bermuda will end later tonight with a communique explaining what the three men want the world to know. Then the President flys to New York tomorrow to speak to the United Nations.

At the United Nations today, the General Assembly asked Russia and Communist China to permit a special commission to enter their countries to search for missing prisoners OF World War Two. And the Assembly received a message from Chou en Lai, the premier and foreign minister of Communist China, charging that what he called the "criminal" policy of the United States had led to a "critical situation" in Korea. He blamed us for the delay in agreeing on a peace conference and the delay in questioning more enemy prisoners now in our hands.

[redacted]

IN KOREA, Another 30 South Koreans, held by the enemy, have refused all explanations and decided to remain with the Communists. That makes 160 -- out of 160 questioned -- who have refused to come home. The date for questioning the 22 Americans who want to stay with the enemy has not been set. But the mother of one of them, Mrs. Portia Howe of Alden, Minnesota,

today received a State Department passport to go to Japan. Once there she'll have to convince American and neutral authorities to permit her to go to Korea and the prison camp to see her son. Mrs. Howe says her boy is a victim of "brainwashing and needs help." She told reporters: "Its my son's life that's at stake. I will wait in Japan and hope and pray I'll be cleared for the rest of the way."

In Tokyo, a Japanese war prisoner.. just returned from Russia... said today that he saw some "American prisoners" in a Soviet camp.

~~Vice President Nixon was in Pakistan today where he conferred with Prime Minister Mohammed Ali. He later told reporters: "the United States will be proud to stand with Pakistan in developing the country, industrially, and in maintaining the security from forces that would destroy it."~~

At Pearl Harbor today.. and in Arlington National Cemtery.. there were ceremonies marking the 12th anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

And tonight, in Indianapolis, Defense Secretary Wilson said we now have have the most powerful and effective air force in the world. Wilson added that our combat experience in Korea indicates that we also

222.

have the best pilots.

Labor Secretary Mitchell said today that the Administration will recommend to Congress that it broaden the unemployment compensation system "substantially." And as part of a campaign to safeguard the economy against aggression Mitchell said the Administration wants to increase both the amount and the COVERAGE of the present 75-cents-an-hour federal minimum wage.

The Supreme Court today again listened to arguments on whether or not the 14th amendment to the Constiution outlawed racial segregation in the public schools. Twenty-one states now practice this, or are permitted to segregate white and colored children. Thurgood Marshal of New York told the court that under the 14th amendment, any kind of segregation is illegal. But John W. Davis, a veteran constiutional lawyer representing South Carolina, said this is not so.. that neither the Court nor the Congress has the power to order Negro and white children to be.. as he put it.. "re-assorted or co-mingled." Davis said if this should happen "the results would not be pleasing."

The Court ruled today.. six to three.. that an employer may fire employes on the picket line who publicly attack the employer's product,,.. if such attacks have nothing to do with the labor dispute. Justice Burton held that:"There is no more elemental cause for discharge of an employe than disloyalty to his employer."

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Here in New York, the ten day-old strike of photo-engravers continues. The strikers are scheduled to hold a meeting Wednesday. But they could meet earlier. [redacted] The president of the striking A.F. of L. union says he's not too optomistic about an early end to the strike that has shut down all but one of the city's major newspapers. The publishers

have released a statement by George C. Biggers.. President of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.. saying the strike has proved to be against the public interest, and may lead to laws providing for compulsory arbitration and labor courts.

In Jerusalem today, David Ben-Gurion resigned as prime minister of Israel. He insists he is too tired to carry on and intends to retire to a home in the desert to think and rest.

The Bermuda conference is at an end. And I've asked my colleage, David Schoenbrun to record for us some of his impressions of the meetings."

RETURN CUE:

"Unless more comes out of the conference now."

Edward R. Murrow: December 7, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

The communique on the Bermuda Conference is expected some time later tonight. / It would appear that much of today was spent discussing the Far Eastern situation, including Korea and Indo-China. # So far as Europe is concerned, the French are believed to have made the point very strongly, that German troops can never replace British and American forces now deployed on the Continent. President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Churchill are reported to have expressed "understanding and sympathy" for the French position, but neither the British nor the Americans, would set a time limit on how long their troops would remain on the Continent.

The Principal news from Bermuda is the announcement that President Eisenhower will be flying to New York tomorrow morning. He will make a speech at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, New York time, before the Assembly of the United Nations. His topic will be, "The Perils that Confront the World in this Atomic Age." Reporters in Bermuda assume that he will not say anything, that has not been agreed upon by the three nations at Bermuda, although the degree and depth of the threat, is not the same for all three nations.

Over the week end, reporters on Bermuda have made much of the secrecy that has surrounded these conversations. This was inevitable, and indeed

necessary, and could have been anticipated. Even the final communique is not likely to be very informative. Insofar as there was argument, it was a family argument; and every effort was made to prevent hostile neighbors from overhearing it. Insofar as there was agreement, it was a case of the three nations deciding how they would play their hand when they sit down with the Russians. We are not likely to be told of the formal or informal agreements reached, any more than we were told of the agreements reached by the Allied powers during the war. The result of conferences is seldom found in the concluding communique. It is found, rather, in policies pursued by the various nations in subsequent months and years. But it is unlikely that many firm and fast commitments were made in Bermuda, for the simple reason that none of the participants know, as of now, what policy the Russians will pursue when the Four Power meeting is convened.

The Bermuda Conference was merely a prelude to the meeting with the Russians - it was a meeting where no one could win, because the purpose was to try to decide how the three Western Powers will play their hand when they sit down with the Russians. The difficulty in making advance decisions under these circumstances is not only that we do not know what's in the Russian hand - we don't even know what rules they will propose for this deadly game.

The primary purpose of the meeting in Bermuda must necessarily have been to devise a strategy designed to convince the largest possible part of the world that if the conference with the Russians fails, it will be their fault and not ours. And if it succeeds - even partially - it will be because the Western Powers were resolute and united.

Tomorrow afternoon, at 4, when the President speaks to the United Nations, we may get some idea of how the Western Powers have agreed to play this hand. It will be a speech as eagerly awaited in Moscow as by the reporters who have been trying to found out what's been happening in Bermuda.

It remains to be seen just what has been achieved in the course of the Bermuda conference. So far, at least, the newsmen have been kept pretty much in the dark. Which reminds me of something Confucius once said: "Strange how much you've got to know before you know how little you know." George Fuller put it another way: "A good edge, he said, is good for nothing if it has nothing to cut."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, December 7, 1953
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: ..... The Bermuda conference is at an end and I've asked my colleague, David Schoenbrun, to record for us some of his impressions of the meetings.

SCHOENBRUN: Ed, I asked a friend of mine downstairs just a few minutes ago here at the Castle Harbor news headquarters whether he thought this conference has accomplished much and whether it was a good idea to have held it. He replied: "Why, this conference hasn't been held." This is an opinion that is held by many observers here, most of the Europeans and even some of the Americans. There's a feeling here, a very definite one, that nothing at all has been accomplished in Bermuda that could not have been and that, in fact, was not well under way already back in Paris, in London, and in Washington, before this conference began. The only single accomplishment that we know about at all from official announcements is that we have agreed upon the text of the note to Russia. They haven't even told us details of that note, although I've learned from very reliable sources that the note accepts the Russian proposition that the meeting be held in Berlin and that it proposes that it be held very early next year on or about the fifth of January.

Well, this is not much of an accomplishment because, before I left Paris, one week ago, they had already studied that note and had agreed to do pretty much the same thing.

There's been no other major announcement from Bermuda. We do know, again from unofficial sources, that Mr. Churchill has tried to push his plan for a high-level meeting with Malenkov and has not received any particular encouragement from President Eisenhower or the French. I know from very reliable French sources that they have received absolutely no encouragement whatsoever on an American guarantee to provide a counterweight to German power to enable the French to ratify the European army and take the dangerous step of

rearming their dangerous enemies, Germany.

In the Far East, in Indo-China, in Trieste, almost nothing has been settled. On the troubled question of Trieste we learn, again from unofficial sources, that there's going to be another invitation to Italy and Jugoslavia to get together around a conference table.

This conference began with a smoke screen around it, a smoke screen and a barbed wire fence. It's now ending in a bit of fireworks, the fireworks being President Eisenhower's trip to the United Nations tomorrow, apparently very neatly timed, even if coincidentally timed, to take the attention away from this Bermuda conference. This has, thus, been a secret conference, perhaps in the nature of Yalta. There may have been secret deals made here. We don't know this now; we'll find it out perhaps in our capitals next week. One thing is certain. There has been no real progress made here on any of the outstanding problems of the west, no indication whatsoever that there's some different plan we have for building a different and a better world. This will be very disappointing to the people of the world unless more comes out of this conference now.

MURROW: The official communique on the Bermuda conference is expected sometime later tonight .....

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Big Three conference in Bermuda will end later tonight with a communique explaining what the three men want the world to know. Then the President flies to New York tomorrow to speak to the United Nations.

At the United Nations today, the General Assembly asked Russia and Communist China to permit a special commission to enter their countries to search for missing prisoners of World War Two. And the Assembly received a message from Chou en Lai, the premier and foreign minister of Communist China, chargint that what he called the "criminal" policy of the United States had led to a "critical situation" in Korea. He blamed us for the delay in agreeing on a peace conference and the delay in questioning more enemy prisoners now in our hands.

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in Bermuda assume that he will not say anything that has not been agreed upon by the three nations at Bermuda, although the degree and depth of the threat is not the same for all three nations.

Over the weekend, reporters on Bermuda have made much of the secrecy that has surrounded these conversations. This was inevitable, and indeed necessary, and could have been anticipated. Even the final communique is not likely to be very informative. Insofar as there was argument, it was a family argument; and every effort was made to prevent hostile neighbors from overhearing it. Insofar as there was agreement, it was a case of the three nations deciding how they would play their hand when they sit down with the Russians. We are not likely to be told of the formal or informal agreements reached, any more than we were told of the agreements reached by the Allied powers during the war. The result of conferences is seldom found in the concluding communique. It is found, rather, in policies pursued by the various nations in subsequent months and years. But it is unlikely that many firm and fast commitments were made in Bermuda, for the simple reason that none of the participants know, as of now, what policy the Russians will pursue when the Four Power meeting is convened.

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we may get some idea of how the Western Powers have agreed to play this hand. It will be a speech as eagerly awaited in Moscow as by the reporters who have been trying to find out what's been happening in Bermuda.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It remains to be seen just what has been achieved in the course of the Bermuda conference. So far, at least, the newsmen have been kept pretty much in the dark. Which reminds me of something Confucius once said: "Strange how much you've got t know before you know how little you know." George Fuller put it another way: "A good edge, he said, is good for nothing, if it has nothing to cut."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The President proposed today that an International atomic energy agency be created, with all nations possessing atomic power, to pool part of their atomic resources. This would include Russia. In a speech to the United Nations--which I'd like to review in a few minutes, the President proposed that this new agency develop peaceful uses for the atom to benefit all people and avoid an atomic war.

Both at the United Nations and among members of both political parties in this country there was praise for the President's message. Madame Pandit of India hopes the statesmen of the world give it serious consideration. Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb calls it a "noble and moving statement." Chairman Cole of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee urges all Americans to unite behind the President's plan. Members of both parties suggest that perhaps more information is needed on how we will safeguard our atomic secrets. And from Andrie Vishinsky of Russia there was only this comment: "We must study it."

The President returned to Washington tonight after a busy week-end devoted to the Bermuda conference. The Big three, in their communique, challenged Russia to negotiate peace settlements in Europe and Asia.

AND They announced they are sending notes to Russia urging an early Big Four Foreign Ministers meeting in Berlin.

IN Berlin today, the anti-Communist "Information Bureau-West" reports that the foreign ministers of Russia and her satellites are going to meet in Moscow on Friday.

The United Nations General Assembly..before hearing the President today..agreed unanimously not to reopen the Korean debate at this time. And at Panmunjom, the Communists angrily rejected the allies' final offer of a plan for a peace conference. The rejection was made without even reading our proposal. And American Ambassador Dean told reporters: "It is very obvious that the Communists have stopped negotiating." He says it up to the enemy to make the next move.

In Pakistan today, Prime Minister Mohammed Ali told reporters that India is trying to maintain its strong international bargaining position, by opposing proposed American military aid to Pakistan. The Prime Minister said his country has no aggressive design against any country..merely wants to strengthen its own defenses. And he told the reporters:"If we become important or strong, it diminishes the bargaining power of India."

In Washington today the Administration asked the Supreme Court to outlaw racial segregation in the nation's public schools. Assistant Attorney General J. Lee Rankin.. (arguing the same point of view held by the Truman administration.) said that seperate schools for Negro children, even if equal to facilities for white children, are illegal under the constiution. But Virginia's Attorney general--J. Lindsay Almond-- told the court it was being asked to make a decision "contrary to the spirit, intent and purpose of the 14th amendment."

The White House announced that by this afternoon it has received 25-thousand telegrams as a result of Senator McCarthy's appeal to the public to protest American aid to allies who trade with Communist China.

AND The White House estimates that about 25-thousand letters have been received. But as yet there is no breakdown on how many favor the Administration policy..and how many support the Senator's view.

[redacted]

~~The White House also announced that Mrs. Eisenhower has been in bed since Sunday with a chest cold. She has cancelled all appointments. Her secretary described Mrs. Eisenhower's illness as a bronchial condition.~~

Senate Republican Leader Knowland said today that Communism ~~will~~ in government will be an important issue in next year's congressional elections "regardless of the desires of anyone."

Here in New York, the 11-day-old strike by A.F. of L. photo-engravers has been called off. The ~~[illegible]~~ STRIKERS voted to accept a federal mediators proposal to go back to work for the $3.75 weekly package increase the publishers offered before the strike began. Both sides agreed to let a three-man fact-finding panel decide whether wages should be increased or working hours reduced. Neither side will be forced to accept the fact-finders recommendations. The city's morning newspapers are rushing to get out their next editions.

[redacted] Dec. 8

President Eisenhower's proposal to the General Assembly is to tackle the problems of the atomic age first of all by enlarging the peace-time uses of atomic energy through a new international agency. The idea as he stated it had not been aired publicly before and it took the delegates and the world wide audience by surprise. Mr. Eisenhower's plan is that this agency be supplied uranium and fissionable materials by the powers possessing them, so that scientists can make atomic energy useful to ~~the whole of~~ mankind as a whole. The new agency would be set up by the powers directly involved--the Soviet Union included, as Mr. Eisenhower stressed--and it would be responsible for protecting the supplies it received so that they could not be used for war. "The ~~ingenuity~~ INGENUITY of the scientists" he said, "will provide special safe conditions under which such a ~~bank~~ bank of fissionable material could be made essentially immune to surprise attack."

He outlined what the agency would have to do. "Its more important responsibility" he said, "would be to devise methods whereby this fissionable material would be allocated to serve the peaceful pursuits of mankind. Experts would be mobilized to apply atomic energy to the needs of agriculture, medicine and other peaceful activities. A special purpose would be to provide abundant electrical energy ~~in~~ in the power-starved areas of the world. Thus the contributing ~~powers~~ Nations would be dedicating some of ~~their~~

their strength to serve the needs rather than the fears of the world."

The plan itself was not spelled out. Obviously it could not be. He foresaw that it would start in a small way. But he promised to submit to Congress, with every expectation of approval, any plan that would do four things: First, encourage world-wide investigation into the most effective peacetime uses of fissionable material. Second, begin to diminish the potential destructive power of the world's atomic stockpiles. Third, allow all peoples of all nations to see that the Great Powers, both of the East and the West, are interested in human aspirations first and foremost, rather than in building up armaments. And fourth, open a new channel for peaceful discussion and to initiate a new approach to the many difficult problems that must be solved in both private and public conferences, if the world is to shake off the inertia imposed by fear and make positive progress toward peace."

¶ The idea of a new international agency is not original with Mr. Eisenhower. The United Nations in a resolution passed November eighteenth proposed that a new subcommittee of interested powers be named by the disarmament commission to seek an acceptable solution in private. "We shall carry these private talks to a new conception" said the President. "We would seek more than the mere reduction or elimination

of atomic materials available for military purposes. It is not enough just to take this weapon out of the hands of the soldiers. It must be put into the hands of those who will know how to strip its military casing and adapt it to the arts of peace."

He stressed that is no dream that atomic energy can be put to peaceful services. "That capability, already proved" he said, "is here, now, today. Who can doubt" he asked, "that if the entire body of the world's scientists and engineers had adequate amounts of fissionable material with which to test and develop their ideas, this capability would rapidly be transformed into universal, efficient and economic usage?"

One advantage Mr. Eisenhower mentioned for this approach, it would be much easier than wrestling first with the difficulties raised by international inspection. And with this argument he brought the sequence of American disarmament efforts up to date. First had come the Baruch plan, which ultimately languished in Russian insistence on sovereignty. President Truman also went to the General Assembly, trying to get ~~motion~~ action again, and made a speech advocating general disarmament. This was followed by the introduction in Paris two winters ago of detailed disarmament proposals, the ones which made Mr. Vishinsky spend most of one night laughing. ~~Discussions~~ Discussions bogged down again, this time over international inspection

issues. And there the stalemate persisted till today. Today Mr.Eisenhower was trying to blast an opening path out of the dead-end. He did not say to the Russians: if you don't like our plan, bring in a better one. He himself brought in a better one. HE found the new approach. And it is one that will appeal both to the idealism and the practicality of the world, quite a lot for a new approach to do.

It is notable that the constructive proposal with which the President's speech ended overshadowed the sensational statements it included about the perils of the atomic age. Part of this address was to have been the key portion of the much predicted speech known as Operation Candor. This part was grim. Here are one or two features from it. The President said that a single air group, afloat or land-based, now can deliver a destructive cargo exceeding in power all the bombs that fell on Britain in World War Two. Atomic bombs today are more than twenty-five times as powerful as the weapons with which the atomic age dawned. Hydrogen weapons are in the range of millions of tons of TNT equivalent. ~~The President did not go on to use the figure of the Strategic Bombing Survey which put the total of tons of bombs dropped by the American and British air forces in World War Two at one point nine millions, perhaps less than a single hydrogen bomb.~~ The President said that the stockpile of atomic

weapons exceeds by many times the explosive equivalent of all bombs and all shells that came from every plane and every gun in every theater of the war through the whole of World War Two.

These horrifying facts are really beyond grasp. But the Eisenhower plan is not beyond grasp. It is to make atomic energy the servant, not the master of men. And that idea is sure to have the attention of the world tomorrow.

The President today offered a new approach for the control of atomic energy. In a world accustomed to cynicism, there are those who would agree with the Greek historian Xenophon that "every word is vain that is not completed by deed." But those more hopeful might feel as Spinoza did when he remarked:"I endeavor not to laugh at human actions, not to lament them, despise them - but to try to understand them."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday December 9 1953

This is the news:

The Moscow radio says President Eisenhower's new atomic energy plan is a threat to launch an atomic war. The Russian radio, in a [redacted] comparatively fast reaction to the President's speech to the United Nations yesterday, calls it "a eulogy of the policy of force." Actually, the president proposed an international pool of atomic energy to be used for peaceful purposes. But the Moscow radio has this to say: it was a war-mongering speech..a variation of the Baruch plan [redacted] for international control of atomic energy. And says the Russian broadcast: the week-end Bermuda conference proved that the three western powers do not want to ease the international tension.

Andrie Vishinsky took occasion in the closing minutes of the 8th General Assembly to say that there must first be an unconditional ban on atomic weapons and aplan for strict international control before atomic ENERGY can be used for peaceful purposes.

The first official American reaction to the Moscow broadcast came from James Wadsworth, the deputy chief of our United Nations [redacted] delegation. He told reporters; "The delegation is amazed.. nobody could read

such a connotation into the President's speech." Earlier, American Delegate Henry Ford had said that the President's speech had brought fresh air to the Assembly's meeting. And former President Truman, in Missouri, called it a good speech and expressed the hope that "it might be carried to a successful conclusion and bring peace to the world."

At the end of today's U.N. session, Chairman Pandit of India expressed the hope that Prime Minister Churchill, French President Auriol and Russian Premier Malenkov might address the Assembly in person.. as did the President. She referred to Mr. Eisenhower's speech as [redacted] "affirmation of man's desperate need" for assurance of peace.

In Korea today the Communists have again rejected our "final offer" for a peace conference plan. The enemy insists that Russia be seated at the conference as a neutral. American Ambassador Dean told the Communists he would wait "a reasonable time" for them to show a willingness to negotiate. Other American officials indicate our delegation is packing, plans to be out of Panmunjom before Christmas.

In Washington today the Supreme Court heard final arguments on whether the segregation of white and negro children in public schools violates the CONSTITUTION. Lawyers for Negro parents said this is not constitutional under any circumstances. Lawyers for some southern states said it is entirely legal if Negro children have schools as good as those maintained for white children. The court may not hand down its decision before next spring.

Senator McCarthy said today it is "ridiculous beyond words" for the Eisenhower Administration to follow a security order laid down by former President Truman in 1948. This order provides that the files on loyalty investigations of federal workers must be kept secret. Mc Carthy says: "Someplace somebody is tying someone's hands."

And the White House announced a GENERAL breakdown of the 25-thousand telegrams it has received in response to McCarthy's appeal for wires protesting American aid to allies who trade with Communist China. White House Secretary Hagerty says the telegrams on the Administration's side are "slightly ahead. He said of the roughly 25-thousand letters received, "the other point of view"--as he called it--is ahead. Hagerty also said: This is the last I'm going to say on the subject.

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Informed sources in Paris say General Gruenther, the head of the North Atlantic armed forces, will ask [redacted] NATO leaders for 12-hundred more airplanes and a 10 per cent increase in ground forces. The ministers of the 14 North Atlantic Treaty countries meet in Paris on Monday.

Edward R. Murrow: December 9, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

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in world affairs. It still remains to be seen where his leadership will lead. But it is newsworthy that the President has responded to events in a manner not shown before. And in theory, at least, the dynamic leader should have more success than the Chairman of the Board.

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WE'RE TOLD

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But it is a long leap to a Five Power Conference. The Four Power Conference will be test enough. It will be a test of Soviet good will in agreeing to free elections in Germany, and the relinquishment of the Soviet foothold in East Germany. But it will also be a test of Western solidarity. Western unity is now fairly strong, but it may have to withstand both shock and guile if the Berlin Conference is not to be a Western defeat.

It is ~~probably~~ Indeed true, as Joseph Joubert once said that "we are all of us more or less echoes, repeating involuntarily the virtues, the defects, the movements and the character of those among whom we live." But in leading a political party, as in leading a nation, it's pretty much as J.N. Hunt concluded: "The depth of one's convictions measures the breadth of his influence."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Moscow radio says President Eisenhower's new atomic energy plan is a threat to launch an atomic war. Th Russian radio, in a comparatively fast reaction to the President's speech to the United Nations yesterday, calls it a "eulogy of the policy of force." Actually, the president proposed an international pool of atomic energy to be used for peaceful purposes. But the Moscow radio has this to say: it was a war-mongering speech - a variation of the Baruch plan for international control of atomic energy. And, says the Russian broadcast: the week-end Bermuda conference proved that the western powers do not want to ease the international tension.

Andrei Vishinsky took occasion in the closing minutes of the 8th General Assembly to say that there must first be an unconditional ban on atomic weapons and a plan for strict international control before atomic energy can be used for peaceful purposes.

The first official American reaction to the Moscow broadcast came from James Wadsworth, the deputy chief of our United Nations delegation. He told reporters: "The delegation is amazed - nobody could read such a connotation into the President's speech." Earlier, American Delegate Henry Ford had said that the President's speech had brought fresh air to the Assembly's meeting. And former President Truman, in Missouri, called it a good speech and expressed the hope that "it might be carried to a successful conclusion and bring peace to the world."

At the end of today's U.N. session, Chairman Pandit of India expressed the hope that Prime Minister Churchill, French President Auriol and Russian Premier Malenkov might address the Assembly in person - as did the President. She referred to Mr. Eisenhower's speech as "affirmation of man's desperate need" for assurance of peace.

In Korea today the Communists have again rejected our "final offer" for a

peace conference plan. The enemy insists that Russia be seated at the conference as a neutral. American Ambassador Dean told the Communists he would wait "a reasonable time" for them to show a willingness to negotiate. Other American officials indicate our delegation is packing, plans to be out of Panmunjom before Christmas.

In Washington today the Supreme Court heard final arguments on whether the segregation of white and negro children in public schools violates the constitution. Lawyers for Negro parents said this is not constitutional under any circumstances. Lawyers for some southern states said it is entirely legal if Negro children have schools as good as those maintained for white children. The court may not hand down its decision before next spring.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It is perhaps true, as Joseph Joubert once said that "we are all of us more or less echoes, repeating involuntarily the virtues, the defects, the movements and the character of those among whom we live." But in leading a political party, as in leading a nation, it's pretty much as J.N. Hunt concluded: "The depth of one's convictions measures the breadth of his influence."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Fifth Wash.

Thursday Dec. 10, 1953.

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"In the introductory part of his speech Eisenhower has stated that he felt it incumbent upon himself to speak in a new language..the language of atomic war." That was the whole summary given the Russian people.

The Communist rebels in Indo-China , for the second time in two weeks, HAVE made an offer to negotiate a settlement of the war in Indo-China. The enemy radio says: the Communists will negotiate if France WILL respect "our true independence". This apparently means the Viet Minh want the French to agree to allow the establishment of a Communist regime in Viet Minh..closely linker to Communist China and Russia. ~~The broadcast today said:"If the French government is sincere, if it respects our true independence, if it wishes to negotiate to put an end to the war, our people and our government are ready for discussions."~~

In Korea today, Ambassador Dean told reporters he will do "everything possible" to reach an agreement with the Communists on a Korean peace conference. In yesterday's meeting he told enemy negotiators that IF A CONFERENCE SHOULD BE ARRANGED they would have to "get their orders from the Kremlin" before they would know how to vote. [redacted]

Officials here in Washington say Dean has been authorized to

return home for Christmas. This would not mean an end to the negotiations. But it would be a means of giving him a rest from "the exhaustive negotiations." Kenneth T. Young, the State Department's director of Northeast Asian affairs, is now in Korea and would substitute for Ambassador Dean.

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A.F. of L. President George Meany today resigned from the public advisory board of the Foreign Operations Administration. He told Administrator Harold Stassen..who is on his way to Turkey.. that although Congress ordered the agency to strentgthen free labor unions overseas "virtually the entire labor program of the agency has been dismantled" in recent months. Meany says the Foreign Operations Administration is doing very little to encourage anti-Communist labor unions abroad. He says he agreed to serve on the Board last March but it held no meetings until this month.

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serve until the commission goes out of business..until it HAS considered the claims of all American civilians who were interned by the Japanese in World War Two. Both refused to submit resignations from their 14-thousand dollar a year jobs. The White House, ordering them fired tomorrow, SAYS they were supposed to serve "at the pleasure of the President."

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The phrase in Sir winstons speech that most impressed this reporter was where he said that "widespread individual virtue found so dim a collective focus"...here he was talking about both men and nations in the western world...talking about the millions of decent tolerant devoted citizens...willing to defend their heritage of freedom..prepared to make sacrifices...willing to serve the causes for which their ancestors fought..believing fiercely in the dignity of the human being,but being unable to find what Sir Winston called a "collective focus"...That is a nation with a philosophy,a policy,an example and a course of action which would represent and reflect all of this individual virtue that is looking for a symbol and a champion....The world is marred by cleavages graver and more violent than those which convulsed Europe after the fall of the Roman empire,and in this state the peoples look about for leadership and light and a sense of steadiness.//.Sir Winston reccomends that we humble ourselves and seek for guidance and mercy,but he certainly implies that this will not be enough...and he adds that we must have tolerance variety and ~~xxxx~~ calm.....If these qualities,if these elements of leadership are to be demonstrated effectively by a nation state...they must in terms of power,be demonstrated by this country...To an awesome degree the hopes and the fears of the free world are focused on this country..but anyone who has gone amongst our allies must agree with Sir Winston that the collective focus is dim...Again quoting Churchill,perhaps out of context but I think not..we have not been very tolerant..nor have we

been very calm...This can change...may indeed be changing...the communique after the Bermuda meeting was devoid of any threat or bluster...The Presidents proposal regarding the creation of an international atomic stockpile for peacefull purposes, did much to regain the inniative,diplomatically,for the west...The Russian radio has turned it down and that fact may insure that it will become a workable proposition for the free world,we may in fact be able to take in each others atoms and turn them to the uses of peace..but untill this is actually done the focus,even for many of our allies will remain dim. # If the Russians had seized upon the Marshall plan,made huge requests for aid for th themselves and their satelites,it is unlikely that congress ~~xx~~ would have appropriated a dollar for the Marshall plan.(Russian refusal made the plan a sucess.).their refusal of the atomic plan may do the same thing for it...but even if the plan had been accepted by all nations concerned,including the Russians,the reduction of tension would have been very small,the race for arms and power would have gone on..but there would at least have been an international demonstration of the promise as well as the threat contained in atomic power....

It seems to this reporter that if our world leadership is to be brought clearly into focus,we must state,at the appropriate time,the conditions under which we are prepared to live in the same world with the Russians....I am not sure that they are prepared to live with us ~~xx~~ under any conditions....but that

fact..if it is one...does not relieve us of the responsibilities of letting it be known,more fully that we have so far,what they must do and what we are prepared to do,in order that this cleavage of the world may be seen in clear focus..It is important that our allies,and the neutrals,and ourselves be able to measure,in clear light,what we will settle for ,as against what the Russians will settle for.//.This cant be done tomorrow or at Berlin...it may take decades...maybe it cant be done at all....
History gives us no example where this kind of power struggle has been settled without resort to violence.//.But even if it comes to that..our constant objective must be to sharpen and clear the focus on our policy,and our aspirations,and the conditions under which we are prepared to live with Communism as well as the conditions and considerations which will cause us to put this continuing contest to the final arbitrament of war....
Everything that is done to clear the haze from our policy and our purpose,to sharpen the ~~purpose~~ objectives of our policy... helps to improve and sharpen what ~~Mr Churchill~~ Sir Winston called that "dim collective focus...."

orbi

peace prize 52

Albert Schweitzer..!.Humanitarianism consists of never sacraficing a human being to a purpose

Voltaire..If you wish to converse with me ..define your terms..

Good write up -

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Today in Oslo, Lady Churchill accepted Sir Winstons Nobel Prize for literature - and read his acceptance speech. The British Prime Minister referred to "the age of storm and tragedy through which we have been living for the past fifty years - the power of man has grown in every sphere except over himself. Never in the field of action have enents seemed so harshly to dwarf personalities. Rarely in History have brutal facts so dominated thought or has such widespread individual virtue found so dim a collective focus. The fearful question confronts us - have our problems got beyond our control? Undoubtedly we are passing through a phase where this may be so. Well, may we humble ourselves and seek for guidance and mercy, Sir Winston added.. We in Europe and the western world who have planned for health

and social security, who have marvelled at the triumphs of medecine and science, and who have aimed at justice and freedom for all, have nevertheless been witnesses of famine misery, cruelty and destruction before which pale the deeds of Attila and Genghis Khan - but in spite of all this Churchill says let us therefore confront the clatter and rigidity we see around us with tolerance variety and calm. General George Marshall in accepting the Nobel Peace prize did so "on behalf of the American people who made possible the realization of the European recovery program" a few students demonstrated and scattered some leaflets describing Marshall as a man preparing for another war..The phrase in Sir Winston's speech that most impressed this reporter was where he said that "widespread individual virtue found so dim a collective focus" - Here he was talking about both men and nations in the western world - talking about the millions of decent tolerant devoted citizens - willing to defend their heritage of freedom - prepared to make sacrifices - willing to serve the causes for which their ancestors fought - believing fiercely in the dignity of the human being, but being unable to find what Sir Winston called a "a collective focus" - That is a nation with a philosophy, a policy, an example and a course of action which would represent and reflect all of this individual virtue that is looking for a symbot and a champion. The world is marred by cleavages graver and more violent than those which convulsed Europe after the fall of the Roman empire, and in this state the peoples look about for leadership and light and a sense of steadiness. Sir Winston recommends that we humble ourselves and seek for guidance and mercy, but he certainly implies that this will not be enough - and he adds that we must have tolerance variety and calm. If these qualities, if these elements of leadership are to be demonstrated effectively by a nation state they must in terms of power, be demonstrated by this country. To an awesome degree the hopes and the fears of the free world are focused on this country - but anyone who has gone amongst our allies must agree with Sir Winston that the collective focus is dim. Again quoting Churchill, perhaps out of context but I think not, we have not been very tolerant - nor have we been very calm. This

can change - may indeed be changing - the communique after the Bermuda meeting was devoid of any threat or bluster. The President's proposal regarding the creation of an international atomic stockpile for peaceful purposes did much to regain the iniative, diplomatically, for the West. The Russian radio has turned it down and that fact may insure that it will become a workable proposition for the free world, we may in fact be able to take in each others atoms and turn them to the uses of peace - but until this is actually done the focus, even for many of our allies will remain dim. If the Russians had seized upon the Marshall plan, made hugh requests for aid for themselves and their satellites, it is unlikely that Congress would have appropriated a dollar for the Marshall plan. Russian refusal made the plan a success - their refusal of the atomic plan may do the same thing for it - but even if the plan had been accepted by all nations concerned, including the Russians, the reduction of tnesion would have been very small, the race for arms and power would have gone on - but there would at least have been an international demonstration of the promise as well as the threat contained in atomic power.

It seems to this reporter that if our world leadership is to be brought clearly into focus, we must state, at the appropriate time, the conditions under which we are prepared to live in the same world with the Russians - I am not sure that they are prepared to live with us under any conditions - but that fact - if it is one - does not relieve us of the responsibilities of letting it be known, more fully that we have so far, what they must do and what we are prepared to do, in order that this cleavage of the world may be seen in clear focus. It is important that our allies, and the neutrals, and ourselves be able to measure, in clear light, what we will settle for, as against what the Russians will settle for. This can(t be done tomorrow or at Berlin - it may take decades - maybe it can't be done at all. History gives us no example where this kind of power struggle has been settled without resort to vidence. But even if it comes to that - our constant objective must be to sharpen and clear the focus on our policy, and our aspirations, and the conditions under which we are prepared to live with Communism as well as

the conditions and considerations which will cause us to put this continuing contest to the final arbitrament of war. Everything that is done to clear the haze from our policy and our purpose, to sharpen the objectives of our policy - helps to improve and sharpen what Sir Winston called that "dim collective focus.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: WORD FOR TODAY: "Humanitarianism consists of never sacrificing a human being to a purpose." - Albert Schweitzer - "If you wish to converse with me, define your terms." - Voltaire.

Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday, Dec. 11, 1953

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said today, that until we have an international agreement on atomic controls, the free world must maintain the power "to strike back against any aggressor." Just before taking off for Paris, with Defense Secretary Wilson, MR. DULLES told reporters: The President's "great address" to the United Nations, "boldly chartered the way to reduce the great peril of our time." He said: "We hope others will follow in that way. In any case, progress will of necessity be gradual." And the State Department revealed that before the President made his Tuesday speech, our ambassador in Moscow, Charles Bohlen, had told Foreign Minister Molotov that the speech would be one of "seriousness and importance." Since then, Bohlen handed Molotov a copy of the speech. A State Department spokesman said he doesn't know what else the two men may have discussed. And he said, so far, there has been no response from the Soviet government, to the President's proposal for an international atomic energy pool.

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18-thousand from the monthly level of 23-thousand that's been maintained since last July. Wilson does not think the draft call will be cut further

In Paris, the North Atlantic Military committee..awaiting the arrival of Secretaries Dulles and Wilson.. announced its support of General ~~[illegible]~~he Greunther's demand for a big increase in the NATO airforce next year. Informed sources say Greunther will ask the Council of Ministers for more than thirteen hundred planes next year.

In Oslo, Norway, General Marshal--accepting the Nobel peace prize--said today that the world now needs "a spiritual regeneration that would re-establish a feeling of good faith among men generally." He said: "Material assistance is not sufficient. Nations must learn that large armies are impractical tools for shaping peace. History books must be cleansed of nationalistic distortions so the youth of the world may see objectively why wars occur."

In PARIS, WEST GERMAN [redacted], Chancellor Adenauer said again that prompt establishment of a European army is essential to maintain the independence of Western Europe and preserve world peace.

And FRENCH [redacted] Premier Laniel, just back from the Bermuda conference, ridiculed [redacted] reports of [redacted] French-British friction at the recent conference. He called this "an absurdity."

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The other event is more ominous, it is last night's new offer from the Communist insurgents in Indo-China, the Vietminh, to negotiate a peace. It will be recalled that an invitation to negotiate with the Vietminh leader, Ho Chi Minh, appeared recently in a Scandinavian newspaper. The French were immediately attentive, but they remained cautious. They said that if the offer was made "in an official manner", they would give it full consideration.

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war, our people and our government are ready to negotiate."

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The Vietminh peace feeler is a reminder that the Communists are able, and prefer, to deal with problems simultaneously, on a world-wide scope. The Western powers prefer taking a step at a time. Going to Berlin, the West expects to discuss no more than German unity and an Austrian treaty. The Communists consider Germany, Austria, Korea, the recognition of Red China and Indo-China as parts of a problem that cannot be settled piece-meal.

At the Big Four conference coming up, the Kremlin faces defeat in the battle to keep Germany from joining the West. What most easily would avert this defeat would be to "sour" the French on their Western Allies. The Pravda editorial and the Vietminh peace offer seem to be concocted for their souring effect. If the French are not aroused over the danger of re-arming

the Germans, they now are being tempted with the prospect of an armistice in Indo-China.

And it is a temptation. The fighting there has gone on more than seven years - four years longer than the Korean war - and it has cost fifty thousand killed and missing, and in money more than the total aid received under the Marshall Plan. Even the optimists say the war in Indo-China cannot be won short of two more years, even with increased American help.

When the war started, it was frankly waged to keep a wealthy possession within the French empire. Since then the Indo-Chinese have been granted a large measure of political independence. It is true that the French insist on the Associated States remaining in the French Union, but as free and self-governing people, not as colonials. So the nature of the war has changed. The French find themselves holding communism at bay in Asia, and since the whole free world benefits, they believe it should share more of the burden.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday, Dec 14/1953

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said in Paris today that if the nations of Europe decide to commit suicide by blundering into another war "they may have to commit it alone." [In a few minutes I'd like to examine both Mr. Dulles' statement to reporters, and a statement by French Foreign Minister Bidault.]

Mr. Dulles had nothing to say about the situation in Korea, where our ambassador Dean is leaving for Washington and "consultations", in a few hours. Dean told reporters at Panmunjom that the conference with the Communists could be resumed, if the enemy so desires. His aide, Kenneth Young, is standing by. Dean laid out, as a condition for resuming the meetings, that the enemy withdraw his charge that we are guilty of " perfidy". (faithlessness, treachery, breaking our word.) But today the Chinese Communist radio repeated the "perfidy" charge, and said the breakdown in the negotiations was due to what they called "the contemptible cold war policy of the United States."

General Thimaya, the Indian in charge of the repatriation of war prisoners, says he doubts that the 22 Americans who have chosen

to REMAIN with the enemy are at all anxious to come home; he thinks they are trying to stall off allied "explanations" as to why they should return home. And in Tokyo, the mother of one of these men, Mrs. Portia Howe of Minnesota made public a letter she has received from her son; declaring his eagerness to stay with the Communists. Mrs. HOWE, a devout woman, says she will remain in Tokyo and has not given up her hope for the eventual return of her son. She read from Proverbs: "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." She asked reporters and all who would hear: "Where did I fail?"

Vice President Nixon today returned from his 45-thousand mile trip around the world. He told reporters in Washington: there is a great well of friendship in Asia for the American people despite efforts of the Communists to "build up hatred." Mr. Nixon said that if the Communists reject President Eisenhower's recent proposal for an international pool of atomic energy for peaceful purposes then the Communists "will lose tremendously among the people of Asia who desperately want peace."

The President today told a conference of 175 American mayors that for the first time in history our cities have become the principal targets for an enemy seeking to conquer our nation. He said: "The city has moved from a position of support in the rear out into the front line." He called on the mayors to prepare for a possible atomic attack without panic or hysteria. He said: "Ordered haste will save you and panic will destroy you. So it is first of all against the incidence of panic that we must be prepared." The President said we cannot be an armed camp..we're not going to transfer ourselves into militarists. But: "We are simply going to do our job..intelligently."

Admiral Radford, the chairman of the Joint chiefs of staff, said today that the joint chiefs feel our armed forces should be based on a greater use of airpower.. all-around atomic strength.. and eventually, fewer men. He says the President and the Defense Department agree that "this nation will maintain a national airpower superior to that of any other nation in the world." The Joint Chiefs would base their plans on a 20-year period.. so that we could win a limited war or an all-out war if it were forced upon us. He said atomic weapons today have reached "almost a conventional status" with our armed forces.

A Presidential Commission reported today that we could simultaneously operate a military training system and the draft... if we used a lottery. The lottery would determine which young men would get six months of military training and who would be required to serve two years as a draftee. The National Security Training Commission recommends that such a system start by January first of 1955. The commission chairman, Julius Ochs Adler, says he thinks this plan "can win approval" of Congress.

Russian Ambassador Zarubin called on acting secretary of state Smith today..spent 18 minutes with him.. then told reporters they had discussed:" lend-lease, nothing more." Later the State Department announced cancellation of a meeting scheduled to be held tomorrow on the lend-lease problem. The Russians oppose our proposals.

Federal District Judge Leahy today cleared the du Pont company of a charge that it created and maintained a monopoly of the cellophane business. Judge Leahy says duPont "should not be punished for its success."

Here in New York, Senator McCarthy told a witness who refused to say whether she had been a Communist that she should "apply for a job over at Harvard..that's a sanctuary for Communists." Mc Carthy also told

the witness, Sylvia Berke, a public school clerk, that the president of Harvard "has publicly announced that he won't fire Communists."

At Harvard, Dr. Pusey was not available for comment.

Edward R. Murrow: December 14, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

There occurred in Paris today, a most remarkable dialogue between Secretary of State Dulles and French Foreign Minister Bidault. Part of it was in private, part at a news conference - but the despatches make clear the substance of what was said. Both men were warning of the catastrophic consequences which will befall the free world, unless their respective policies were approved. Mr. Dulles was pressing for French approval of the European Defense Community, which means a European Army, including German troops. He said that a French failure to approve this plan would force Washington to make "an agonising re-appraisal of its own basic policies toward Europe". In short, unless the French agree to the European Army plan, we will reconsider our European Army commitments, and may conclude that the best way to defend Europe is from air bases scattered round the edges. Mr. Dulles emphasized that Congress will want French ratification of the European Defense Community, before acting on appropriations for the next fiscal year. He said: "We are not so much interested in getting German troops, as we are in a situation in which the Western nations, especially France and Germany, will not commit suicide." And Mr. Dulles added: "If they decide to commit suicide, they may have to commit it alone."

Our Secretary of State also said that a Soviet attack does not now seem

imminent, but the Soviet Union is making strides in its atomic weapons program, and there has been an increase in the "quality of danger from Russia." He also believes that the war against the communists in Indo-China can be concluded successfully within the next year; but he did not elaborate the military considerations that led him to this conclusion.

The French Foreign Minister agreed with Mr. Dulles on the ideal of European unity, based on French-German reconsiliation. But he warned, in solemn and grave terms, that a united Europe could not be formed in isolation - that a strong Anglo-American counterweight was needed to give balance to the European community. What he meant was that German power must be contained and channeled by Western leadership - that France alone could not contain or guide a resurgent Germany without British and American support and physical presence on the Continent. In short, the French want us and the British to agree to stay on the Continent indefinitely. Mr. Dulles contended that the North Atlantic Treaty commits us to twenty years, and that in his view and the President's it was a "durable treaty."

In this dialogue between Dulles and Bidault, there is to be found most solemn undertones. Each man knows the other's mind. Neither was trying to threaten, bludgeon or frighten the other into doing what he wanted him

to do. From Mr. Dulles there was the ~~solemn~~ hard warning that our Congress and the American people will not long co-operate complacently with a Europe which fails to take what we regard as the necessary steps towards unity. Bidault was saying that the French can't take the risk of embracing the Germans as brothers in arms, unless the Americans and the British agree more firmly than they have so far, to stay on the Continent and make the plan work.

This was not a personal argument between two men, for each was talking over the other's shoulder. Dulles was addressing himself to the French politicians and editors who have so far blocked ratification of the European Defense Community. He was warning them of the consequences of continued refusal or prolonged delay. Bidault, likewise, was talking not so much to Dulles as to the American Congress and people; trying to persuade them that the French Parliament and people remain unwilling to see the Germans re-armed, unless the British and ourselves strengthen and deepen our existing commitments - in other words promise that under no circumstances will we allow the French and Germans once again to contend for power and dominance on the Continent.

It seems to this reporter that both men stated the obvious, and in unusually blunt terms. If the French refuse to agree to the European Army

plan, then we will of necessity have to reconsider our whole European foreign policy, because that plan is the very heart of our policy; without that we wouldn't have any policy left, unless it be one of massive retaliatory power based on airfields around the edges of Europe. And unless the French can be persuaded that the British and ourselves will guarantee them against renewed German competition and aggression, over a long period of time, they won't agree to the plan. On this issue hinges not only the twenty billion we have put into Europe since the end of the war, but our whole European foreign policy. #This dilemma has been taking shape for some time. But today in Paris it was thoroughly unveiled. As David Schoenbrun cables me from Paris tonight, the diplomats there are like a man who has known for months that he would have to have a serious operation, and then suddenly, at a routine check-up, hears the doctor say that he must undergo major ~~XXXXXX~~ surgery immediately.

The French are obviously suspicious of their German neighbors. And are not inclined to make any major moves, without assurances of backing from the British and ourselves. Actually, what they want are promises. And it may be as Sam Slick once said that "mankind lives on promises." But it is equally true, as Charles Spurgeon concluded that "often promises don't fill the belly."

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This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles said in Paris today that if the nations of Europe decide to commit suicide by blundering into another war "they may have to commit it alone." I'd like to examine in a few minutes both Mr. Dulles' statement to reporters and a statement by French Foreign Minister Bidault.

Mr. Dulles had nothing to say about the situation in Korea where our ambassador Dean is leaving for Washington and "consultations" in a few hours. Dean told reporters at Panmunjom that the conference with the Communists could be resumed if the enemy so desires. His aide, Kenneth Young, is standing by. Dean laid out as a condition for resuming the meetings that the enemy withdraw his charge that we are guilty of "perfidy" faithlessness, treachery, breaking our word. But today the Chinese Communist radio repeated the "perfidy" charge and said the breakdown in the negotiations was due to what they called "the contemptible cold war policy of the United States."

General Thimaya, the Indian in charge of the repatriation of war prisoners, says he doubts that the 22 Americans who have chosen to remain with the enemy are at all anxious to come home; he thinks they are trying to stall off allied explanations as to why they should return home. And in Tokyo, the mother of one of these men, Mrs. Portia Howe of Minnesota, made public a letter she has received from her son; declaring his eagerness to stay with the Communists. Mrs. Howe, a devout woman, says she will remain in Tokyo and has not given up her hope for the eventual return of her son. She read from Proverbs: "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." She asked reporters and all who would hear: "Where did I fail?"

Vice President Nixon today returned from his 45-thousand mile trip around the world. He told reporters in Washington: there is a great well of friendship

in Asia for the American people despite efforts of the Communists to "build up hatred." Mr. Nixon said that if the Communists reject President Eisenhower's recent proposal for an international pool of atomic energy for peaceful purposes then the Communists "will lose tremendously among the people of Asia who desperately want peace."

The President today told a conference of 175 American mayors that for the first time in history our cities have become the principal targets for an enemy seeking to conquer our nation. He said: "The city has moved from a position of support in the rear out into the front line." He called on the mayors to prepare for a possible atomic attack without panic or hysteria. He said: "Ordered haste will save you and panic will destroy you. So it is first of all against the incidenc of panic that we must be prepared." The President said we cannot be an armed camp; we're not going to transfer ourselves into militarists. But: "We are simply going to do our job - intelligently."

Admiral Radford, the chairman of the Joint chiefs of staff, said today that the joint chiefs feel our armed forces should be based on a greater use of air-power - all-around atomic strength - and eventually, fewer men. He says the President and the Defense Department agree that "this nation will maintain a national airpower superior to that of any other nation in the world." The Joint Chiefs would base their plans on a 20-year period - so that we could win a limited war or an all-out war if it were forced upon us. He said atomic weapons today have reached "almost a conventional status" with our armed forces.

A Presidential Commission reported today that we could simultaneously operate a military training system and the draft - if we used a lottery. The lottery would determine which young men would get six months of military training and who would be required to serve two years as a draftee. The National Secretary Training Commission recommends that such a system start by January first of 1955. The commission chairman, Julius O. Adler, says he thinks this plan "can win approval" of Congress.

Russian Ambassador Zarubin called on acting secretary of state Smith today - spent 18 minutes with him - then told reporters they had discussed: "lend-lease, nothing more." Later the State Department announced cancellation of a meeting scheduled to be held tomorrow on the lend-lease problem. The Russians oppose our proposals.

Federal District Judge Leahy today cleared the du Pont company of a charge that it created and maintained a monopoly of the cellophane business. Judge Leahy says duPont "should not be punished for its success."

Here in New York, Senator McCarthy told a witness who refused to say whether she had been a Communist that she should "apply for a job over at Harvard - that's a sanctuary for Communists." McCarthy also told the witness, Sylvia Berke, a public school clerk, that the president of Harvard "has publicly announced that he won't fire Communists." At Harvard, Dr. Pusey was not available for comment.

There occurred in Paris today a most remarkable dialogue between Secretary of State Dulles and French Foreign Minister Bidault. Part of it was in private, part at a news conference - but the despatches make clear the substance of what was said. Both men were warning of the catastrophic consequences which will befall the free world, unless their respective policies were approved. Mr. Dulles was pressing for French approval of the European Defense Community, which means a European Army including German troops. He said that a French failure to approve this plan would force Washington to make "an agonizing re-appraisal of its own basic policies toward Europe."

In short, unless the French agree to the European Army plan we will reconsider our European Army commitments, and may conclude that the best way to defend Europe is from air bases scattered round the edges. Mr. Dulles emphasized that Congress will want French ratification of the European Defense Community before acting on appropriations for the next fiscal year. He said: "We are not so much interested in getting German troops as we are in a situation in which the Western nations especially France and Germany, will not commit suicide." And Mr. Dulles added:

"If they decide to commit suicide, they may have to commit it alone."

Our Secretary of State also said that a Soviet attack does not now seem imminent, but the Soviet Union is making strides in its atomic weapons program, and there has been an increase in the "quality of danger from Russia." He also believes that the war against the communists in Indo-China can be concluded successfully within the next year; but he did not elaborate the military considerations that led him to this conclusion.

The French Foreign Minister agreed with Mr. Dulles on the ideal of European unity, based on French-German reconciliation. But he warned, in solumn and grave terms, that a united Europe could not be formed in isolation - that a strong Anglo-American counterweight was needed to give balance to the European community. What he meant was that German power must be contained and channeled by Western leadership - that France alone could not contain or guide a resurgent Germany without British and American support and physical presence on the Continent. In short, the French want us and the British to agree to stay on the Continent indefinitely. Mr. Dulles contended that the North Atlantic Treaty commits us to twenty years, and that in his view and the President's it was a "durable treaty."

In this dialogue between Dulles and Bidault, there is to be found most solemn undertones. Each man knows the other's mind. Neither was trying to threaten, bludgeon or frighten the other into doing what he wanted him to do. From Mr. Dulles there was the hard warning that our Congress and the American people will not long co-operate complacently with a Europe which fails to take what we regard as the necessary steps towards unity. Bidault was saying that the French can't take the risk of embracing the Germans as brothers in arms, unless the Americans and the British agree more firmly than they have so far, to stay on the Continent and make the plan work.

This was not a personal argument between two men, for each was talking over the other's shoulder. Dulles was addressing himself to the French politicians and editors who have so far blocked ratification of the European Defense Community. He

was warning them of the consequences of continued refusal or prolonged delay. Bidault, likewise, was talking not so much to Dulles as to the American Congress and people; trying to persuade them that the French Parliament and people remain unwilling to see the Germans re-armed, unless the British and ourselves strengthen and deepen our existing commitments - in other words promise that under no circumstances will we allow the French and Germans once again to contend for power and cominance on the Continent.

It seems to this reporter that both men stated the obvious, and in unusually blunt terms. If the French refuse to agree to the European Army plan, then we will of necessity have to reconsider our whole European foreign policy, because that plan is the very heart of our policy; without that, we wouldn't have any policy left, unless it be one of massive retaliatory power based on airfields around the edges of Europe. And unless the French can be persuaded that the British and ourselves will guarantee them against renewed German competition and aggression, over a long period of time, they won't agree to the plan. On this issue hinges not only the twenty billion we have put into Europe since the end of the war, but our whole European foreign policy. This dilemma has been taking shape for some time. But today in Paris it was thoroughly unveiled. As David Schoenbrun cables me from Paris tonight, the diplomats there are like a man who has known for months that he would have to have a serious operation, and then suddenly, at a routine check-up, hears the doctor say that he must undergo major surgery immediately.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The French are obviously suspicious of their German neighbors. And are not inclined to make any major moves without assurances of backing from the British and ourselves. Actually, what they want are promises. And it may be as Sam Slick once said that "mankind lives on promises." But it is equally true, as Charles Spurgeon concluded that "often promises don't fill the belly."

Good Nite and Godd Luck!

Tuesday, December 15, 1953

This is the news:

Defense Secretary Wilson said in Paris today, that the President is going to ask Congress to amend our atomic energy law. (so we can share information on atomic weapons with our allies in Western Europe.) Wilson also promised to equip our allies with the latest weapons.. (some of them presumably to be atomic weapons.) And he said we'll increase our air forces in Europe next year. The Council of Ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization voted today to increase the air forces of NATO by 25 per cent, with a 15 per cent increase in naval forces, and a five per cent ground force increase. And General Grunther, the NATO commander, told the ministers the buildup of NATO forces since 1951 has been "fantastic".

OFFICIALS of our west European allies, today were inclined to take a calmer approach, in public, than newspapers in their countries have taken towards Secretary of State Dulles. Mr. Dulles SAID yesterday, that France must ratify the European army plan soon or face an American "re-appriasal of our European policies." French and British newspapers called this: "a brutal ultimatum.. folly... at best left unsaid."

But French Vice Premier Reynaud is reported to have told a secret cabinet meeting: Dulles was perfectly justified..he could have used more diplomatic language; but the important thing is that he spoke the truth. British Defense Minister, Field Marshal Lord Alexander said; "The Americans have spent billions and billions of dollars in Europe and they want to see results. " Chancellor Adenauer's party in West Germany calls the Dulles statement "logical and natural." The Belgian foreign minister says its time for west europe to say "yes or no" to the European army plan. The Dutch Foreign Minister told reporters: "In dealing with the French it is sometimes necessary to be very clear." Italian Premier Pella thinks it was "a very courageous statement."

In Korea today, Ambassador Dean turned down a Communist request for an immediate renewal of the talks he broke off when the Communists accused us of "perfidy." Dean says the enemy repeated the insult today. But--before leaving for Washington in a few hours--he told reporters he thinks the Communists want a Korean peace conference and he feels that eventually they'll retract the statement. The Moscow radio accuses us of breaking off the talks as part of what it calls "a long-term manuver for wrecking the armistice."

Indian General Thimaya said today that his troops will release all prisoners still in their control, on January 22nd. This is what the allies have been demanding, against Communist opposition. But Thimaya says he is "worried" by what will happen when the prisoners..on both sides.. are set free. And the Indian GENERAL told reporters today, he does not think the 22 Americans who want to stay with the Communists, will ever agree to return to our lines. He talked with the men today and says he's convinced they have firm political beliefs in Communism. Thimaya says all of the Americans "are dying for news".. he told them something of what's happened in the world in recent weeks, and he reports that they considered this "a good day."

In Washington today the Mayors conference sent the White House a memorandum blaming "public apathy" toward civil defense, on the failure of Congress to "take civil defense seriously."

A special presidential commission has proposed an attack on slums and the "decay" that blight American cities and towns. The Commission endorses the "need" for government-subsidized low-cost housing. It recommends that the government spend millions, to help

restore run-down neighborhoods.

A Senate committee "task force"--headed by Republican Senator Mundt of South Dakota, today called the late Harry Dexter White "a notorious communist agent". He's accused of plotting to influence our government to give Russia German occupation currency at the end of World War Two.

And Senator Mc Carthy said today his investigating committee does not have the job of proving espionage... but merely to alert security officers to it. He says that up to the first of this year "there was practically no concern for the security of our secrets."

The Democratic National Committee today issued a 16-page "fact sheet" SAYING that under the Democrats the federal government "had the most successful record of any free country in crushing" Communist subversion. Among other things the Democratic record says: 83 Communist leaders were prosecuted under the Smith act. And nine persons were convicted of espionage and related activities. House Republican Leader Martin calls this "bunkum politics."

The White House says the President will fly to Augusta, Georgia, on Christmas Day..or the day after. He may stay through New Year's day while working on the State of the Union address and other messages he'll send to Congress in January.

Edward R. Murrow: December 15, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

The problem of the equal distribution of the sacrifices of military service seems to be one of the hardest nuts that the government and its advisers have to crack. Nobody will pretend that it is solved by present practices, which keep thousands of veterans of World War II under arms while many more thousands of young men are not called into service at all. That is highly inequitable. The only excuse for it is that a better practise has not been found. Now the President's Commission on National Security Training recommends what it considers a better procedure. Writing what is actually a substitute for the kind of universal military training defeated by the last Congress, it proposes to keep the draft with two years' service, and in addition introduce a program of six months' military training for another set of young men. The decision as to which kind of service the young men are to undergo would be made by a drawing of names, in other words, a kind of lottery.

Terence, the Latin dramatist, said that life was like a game of dice. Voltaire called it a game of chance. It has often been said that life is a lottery. But this idea has not yet been accepted as our basic national philosophy. The proposal that a young man should roll the dice to decide whether to serve his country for two years or six months is putting a

strange price-mark on the duties of citizenship.

And while a drawing of names isn't literally the rolling of dice, we imagine that Terence and Voltaire would agree that it amounts to the same thing. National service is a grave matter. Nothing a nation does is graver than taking two years of duty from its young men, at the possible risk of their lives. If the nation is a democracy, the utmost measure of equality must prevail in apportioning the obligations of service. This the President's commission recognizes. The first finding in its recommendation reads: "All should share equally the obligation to serve the nation." But it goes on to propose a system in which the equality is not in the term of a service, but in an equal submission to a gamble. That is a curious place for equality to stop. And it is not too much to say that the commission by introducing the element of the gamble is undermining the concept of national service. It makes it something that by luck can be escaped. A soldier now serving in Korea after having seen active duty in World War II may be embittered by the thought that hordes of his generation haven't done any service whatever. But it seems a poor remedy that they should lay the blame on the outcome of a lottery.

Congress is reported today to be unfavorable to the lottery idea, since it has consistently objected to the legalization of lotteries. # This reporter should explain that he is not objecting to a lottery as such. He has often been fascinated by the thought of the revenues that would flood to the Treasury of the United States - in place of income + Corporate - taxes - if the gambling instincts of the nation were suitably exploited for the public good in a national lottery. But a distinction must be drawn between gambling voluntarily under treasury auspices in a lottery with money prizes, and being compelled to gamble under the auspices of the Defense Department for escape from eighteen months of national service. # If gambling is to be legalized, a far better place to begin would seem to be with the cash gamblers freely risked in a government lottery. A start should not be made in gambling for lives.

The President's commission foresees a system that would be giving six months of training to a possible million-and-a-half young men by 1960. These men in an emergency would complete their training in quicker time than those without training. The commission rightly says this is a better system than the one in force before World Wars I and II. # Unfortunately the experience of those wars does not necessarily apply to a future war. The

commission makes this statement: "If there is another World War we will probably be attacked first or early in the conflict. If we do not have trained fighting men beforehand, we will not have time to train them afterwards. In peacetime we cannot possibly maintain active forces large enough to insure victory in war." But in the art of war as now developing there may not be time to complete the training of even partially trained men, certainly not for adequate defense.

It also is at least questionable whether a direct attack will be made on the United States. Much more likely is an attack on outposts vital to American security, and there immediate defense by fully trained forces would be essential. It does not solve the problem of deterring or meeting attack on these outposts to have partially trained men in the reserves. Only if the conflict dragged out, as in Korea, would reserves become vital.

The report of the commission deserves study as a discussion of one of the country's most difficult problems. But as it stands it is more of a preparation for World War II than of World War III. And it underscores, without solving it, the problem of apportioning military service with scrupulous equality.

How to maintain an efficient and equitable method of keeping our armed services supplied with manpower has yet to be resolved. Appropriately, two hundred years ago the Frenchman Vovnarg remarked:"Nothing is more plausible in theory than equality but nothing is more impracticable." And Alfred Martin once added;"The supreme worth of life is not wealth, not ease, nor fame or even happiness - but service. Nothing else counts."

Good Nite and Good Luck.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: How to maintain an efficient and equitable method of keeping our armed services supplied with manpower has yet to be resolved. Appropriately, two hundred years ago the Frenchman Vovnarg remarked: "Nothing is more plausible in theory than equality but nothing is more impracticable." And Alfred Martin once added: "The supreme worth of life is not wealth, not ease, nor fame or even happiness - but service. Nothing else counts."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday, Dec 16, 1953

This is the news:

The President said today that he's determined to keep working for international control of atomic energy..no matter what the Russians officially say about his latest plan. Mr. Eisenhower says, even if the Russians turn down his plan for an international pool of atomic energy to be used for peaceful purposes he will keep trying to solve the problem. And as for our allies...the President will ask Congress for a ~~limited~~ change in our atomic energy law so that we can give them "very limited information". This would not include anything about the processes or techniques of building weapons, [redacted]

In one respect it was an unusual news conference Mr. Eisenhower held today. Because, later, the White House made available to the radio networks a recording of everything he said. Tonight over many of these stations at [redacted] 10 P.M. EASTERN TIME you will hear a Presidential news conference..for the first time.

The President [redacted] was asked about Secretary of State Dulles statment in Paris that we may have to have an "agonizing re-appraisal"

of our obligations to Western Europe — if the European army plan is not quickly approved. The President said he's somewhat astomished that this caused so much of a fuss.. that anyone felt there was anything new in it. Mr. Eisenhower pointed out that under the Richards amendment to the foreign aid bill, beginning next year, 50 per cent of our military aid to Europe must be channeled through the European Defense Community. At the moment this has not been set up. So the President asked: "What do we do?"

Mr. Eisenhower also commended Vice President and Mrs. Nixon for their "splendid job" on a tour around the world...and he said that at his conferences with Republican congressional leaders, beginning tomorrow, he will accept a modification of the details of his legislative program but not of its principles. The President said: "This is one Administration that believes in carrying out its promises." [redacted]

The Soviet government tonight made public detailed charges against former DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND Secret Police Chief Beria. The government newspaper Izvestia says Beria has admitted that he was guilty of: trying to place

his secret police organization.. the ministry of internal affairs.. above the Communist party and above the Soviet government. The Russians says Beria wanted to seize power, liquidate the Soviet system, and set up capitalism and the rule of the ~~bourgeoisie.~~ BOURGEOISIE Today's announcement lists other plotters: a former minister of state control.. former minister of internal affairs in Georgia (where Beria was born).. former deputy minister of internal affairs in the Soviet Union.. two former secret police chiefs.. a former chief of investigators.. The announcement says Beria started his so-called "traitorous activities" [redacted] at the time of the revolution. We are now told.. more than five [redacted] months after his arrest that Beria will soon stand trial. [redacted] possible to [redacted] Soviet [redacted] "brought into court for trial."

Moscow radio also says that Premir Malenkov has had a cordial meeting with Otto Grotewhol, the prime minister of Communist east Germany.

In Korea today, a South Korean who escaped from an enemy prison camp says that at least three of the 22 Americans held by the Communists really want to go home.

In Washington, Attorney General Brownell told a commission studying JUDICIAL and congressional salaries that the Administration favors a 10-thousand dollar a year raise for federal judges. (who now make from 15-thousand to Chief Justice Warren's salary...$25,500) The Administration also would raise the salaries of representatives and Senators to 25-thousand a year. (They now make $12,500 plus $2500 in expenses.)

Here in New York, a state committee investigating charities was told that the Disabled American Veterans Foundation spent 79 per cent of the FUNDS it collected for raising the money. The Fund..which raised 21-million dollars in three years..spent 18 per cent of it for welfare purposes. And the organization was accused of using President Eisenhower's name and that of former President Truman without authorization. An official of the fund acknowledged that none of the money was used for direct aid to INDIVIDUAL veterans. He said the PURPOSE of the organization is to give veterans counsel and advice.

Senator Mc Carthy today heard a witness refuse to answer certain questions because, he said, he was acting on the advice of the scientist Albert Einstein. The witness, Albert Shadowitz, voluntarily said he never engaged in espionage work. But he refused to [redacted]m cooperate with the McCarthy committee or "any other committee of a similar nature."

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered an election before next Wednesday night to determine what union shall represent 25-thousand longshoremen in the port of New York. And a vice president of the longshoreman's union that was recently ousted from the A.F. of L. said today that John L. Lewis of the coal miners has loaned the union 50-thousand dollars.

The AF of L. and the C.I.O. have formally signed an agreement not to take over union members who are already organized in unions.

And the Air Force says Major Charles Yeager has flown a Bell x- 1 A rocket plane "more than 1600 miles an hour." That's more than twice the speed of sound..more than two miles per second.

Edward R. Murrow: December 16, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Today the Council of Ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization - fourteen of them - wound up their meeting in Paris. President Eisenhower's proposal for a world bank of atomic energy was "warmly endorsed." The final communique declared again that the European Defense Community, including German military power, is essential to the defense of the West. The Ministers "noted with satisfaction" that Congress will be asked for authorisation to permit us to give our Allies certain information about atomic weapons. The Ministers also agreed that Russian strategy and objectives - the domination of the world by communism - have not changed, even though they have agreed to sit down at a Four Power meeting in Berlin.

There was another echo of Mr. Dulles' statement that unless the French ratify the European Defense Community, we may have to re-appraise our whole policy - the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Assembly said, in effect, that it will not be influenced or pushed by any intervention from whatever source it comes, even from the "best friends of France."

This meeting of the NATO council was overshadowed by the blunt warning from our Secretary of State. Dave Schoenbrun cables from Paris that there was in fact a new climate of confidence and progress discernible, despite

Mr. Dulles' dramatic threat. General Gruenther, who employs words cautiously, called the military progress "fantastic". For next year the Council decided on seven new divisions, as well as increased air and naval power. It is no longer true that all the Russians need to reach the ~~XXX~~ Channel is shoe leather. The Western strength, even without German participation, is now sufficient to require full mobilization by the Russians, and a huge build-up of rolling stock and dumps to a point where Western intelligence would have plenty of advance warning. # The West is still short of tactical air, but both the progress and the plans must be deemed encouraging.

A measure of the Russian plans was revealed today by Walter Ulbricht. He is the Secretary of the Communist Party in Eastern Germany, and the recognized mouthpiece of Moscow. # Today Ulbricht formally proposed that both East and West Germany be invited to send representatives to the Four Power Conference scheduled for Berlin in early January. This proposal must be regarded as a combined trial balloon and a delaying tactic. ~~This~~ IT HAS BEEN REJECTED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND IS CERTAIN ~~proposal is certain to be turned down by the Western Powers, as well as by~~ TO BE TURNED DOWN BY the West German Government. West German Chancellor Adenauer has said that his government would not even ask for an observer at the Conference, because

he said: "This would put us at the same table with the East German Communist Government, and would imply recognition of that government, which we don't want to do."

Russian propaganda in recent weeks indicates that they are trying to separate two areas of discussion. # They want the abandonment of the European Defense Community and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; and secondly, they want the isolation and the neutralization of Germany. # Specifically, Moscow has been wooing France with the argument, that she is threatened on two sides - by domineering Allies on the one hand, and by a dynamic and predatory Germany on the other. # The Russians are waving the bloody shirt of a revived Germn militarism, not only at France, but at the rest of Western Europe. And there is a terrible lot of blood on that shirt.

A secondary objective of the Russians, is to get the East and West German governments together, on an equal basis, as though they were indeed similar in nature and purpose. # The Communists are never worried by contradictions in their own ~~XXXXXXXXXXX~~ propaganda. For example, in Ulbricht's speech today he made another appeal for private negotiations between Western and Eastern Germany. In the next breath he belabored the West German leaders as hirelings of Anglo-American imperialists, Hitlerian

fascists, and warmongers; men, who if they get arms again, plan to deprive France of her sovereignty, honor and traditions. At the same time he offered to negotiate trade, travel and cultural agreements with these same leaders. And he went on to promise the West Germans that if Germany were re-united the country could have its own armed forces, and could as he put it, "pursue an independent foreign policy." Ulbricht was trying to aim the same speech at the French and at the West Germans, and the objective is clear: to divide Western Europe, isolate Germany, and then undermine both.

If it becomes necessary for us to "re-appraise" our policy in regard to Western Europe, it will have to be done in the light of the knowledge that that is what Russian policy is; and that no single nation in the alliance can commit suicide without wounding us seriously in the process.

In the unending cold war, the Russians are not averse to the use of pressure when it serves their ends. For they know, as did Frances Willard, that "success doesn't just happen." Probably Jean De La Bruyere was right when he remarked:"There are only two ways ~~in~~ of getting on in the world: by one's own industry or by the stupidity of others."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday, Dec. 17, 1953

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be just that--"assistance and not a purchase deal by Pakistan."

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We are only beginning to realize the full measure and the effect of the charges brought against Beria and his six henchman. He was Deputy Premier and head of the Russian Secret Police. # Dispatches from Moscow indicate that his trial will be held in private - Beria and the rest may not even be present, since there is a Russian law of 1934 which says that such trials shall take place without the presence of the parties. The court must make its finding within ten days; conviction carries the death penalty; and there is no possibility of appeal. The whole thing will be a judicial farce by Western standards, because it has been announced that Beria has already confessed. Even the trial may not prove whether Beria himself is alive or dead.

This episode makes a complete and cynical mockery of the entire history of the Soviet Union and its revolutionary principles. It must be remembered that three other Georgians were indicted along with Beria. The official version of the history of the Bolshevik Revolution in that area was written by Beria. He, together with Stalin, a fellow Georgian, was of course the hero in that account. The book was required Party reading, and over the years it has sold almost as many copies as the works of Stalin.

(The book has now been withdrawn from circulation.) But the accusation is now made, that Beria has been an imperialist agent since 1917; has always favored the restoration of capitalism. This is the destruction of thirty-five years of Russian political education and orientation. The admission is, that the official version of events in the Caucasus, during and after the revolution, was concocted by an enemy of the Bolshevik state. This throws suspicion, not only upon all other Soviet history, which may at some future time turn out also to have been written by enemies of the State, but also upon all Soviet officials; the man in the street may well ask himself: If Beria is a traitor, how do I know that Malenkov or Molotov are not also traitors?

So far, the Russian Government's case against Beria has been couched in general terms. There have been no details as to when, where, and for whom Beria was an imperialist agent. Nothing has been said about how the six other defendants fit into the case, but it is not to be doubted, that they will fit, for in a Communist trial everything fits. The published version of the trial may well deny all Russian historical records, may besmirch the whole historical landscape of Russian history; may make liars out of Soviet educators, historians and politicians. But the case against Beria

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We in the West find it difficult if not impossible to place ourselves in the position of the average Russian. # We are inclined to think that public opinion counts for nothing in a dictatorship, where all the organs for influencing public opinion can be manipulated by the government. But public opinion, however carefully protected and conditioned, remains a powerful factor even in a dictatorship.

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We don't know, and may not know whether Beria is alive or dead; or whether he was in alliance with capitalistic interests. But whether alive or dead, his demise - which is certain - will cause millions of Russians to think, to wonder and to speculate. His legacy to his successors will be scepticism, doubt, disbelief. Whether the charges against him be true or false, he is an ally - willing or unwilling - of those who like to ask questions in search of truth. And this is a habit that no dictatorship can afford.

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: As we mentioned a moment ago, there are some strange aspects to the Beria trial - not the least of which is that the defendent may not even be present. Henri Amiel once remarked: "Truth is not only violated by falsehood - it may be equally outraged by silence." Quite appropriately, Daniel Webster observed: "There is nothing so powerful as truth - and often nothing so strange."

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The President's statement also said that in addition to a discussion of taxes, legislative leaders concerned themselves today with a foreign affairs review, Hawaiian statehood, public works, farm problems, the St. Lawrence Waterway and extension of social security benefits. [Two final meetings will be held tomorrow.]

In Chicago today, Senator Mc Carthy said that he still believes Communism will be the chief issue in next year's election. He said the President is doing a "tremendously good job, but no one can have a hundred per cent perfect record." Mc Carthy said he's still opposed to our giving aid to countries trading with Red China. He hopes in the coming election, those who feel as he does, will be elected to Congress.

The Russian Army newspaper Red Star said today that only a series of Soviet offensives in the winter of 1945 "prevented the defeat of American and British forces and saved France from another German occupation." The paper said the western powers deliberately weakened French resistence - in order to pose as France's liberators.

In Washington, the Cpurt of Military Appeals has allowed Major General Robert Grow to withdraw his request for a new trial. Grow was convicted of violating security regulations in jotting down military secrets in a diary which was later stolen by Russian agents.

The Senate Elections subcommittee recommended today that 30-thousand votes cast in the Senate race in New Mexico last November be thrown out for violation of the election laws. The Committee vote ran strictly along party lines. It involves Democratic Senator Chavez who edged out Patrick J. Hurley.

Early this morning, the kidnappers and killers of Bobby Greenlease went to their death in Missouri State Prison without revealing what had become of half of the 6-hundred-thousand-dollar ransom money still missing. But today, in Kansas City, a federal Grand Jury indicted Elmer Dolan, a suspended St. Louis policeman who had handled the suitcases containing some of the money. Dolan is accused of perjury.

Here in New York, a grand jury has returned murder indictments against Harlow Fraden and Dennis Wepman, charging that they killed Fraden's parents by poison. [Both ~~youths~~ young men have admitted taking part in the crime.]

The wreckage of a missing American patrol bomber has been sighted on a glacier in Iceland. The first reports indicate that there are survivors among the nine-man Navy crew. And a rescue party is now on its way.

Frances Cardinal Spellman left New York by plane today to spend another Christmas with American forces in Korea. He will also visit servicemen in Alaska.

In Rome today, the Italian Parliament approved an amnesty bill that will free more than half of all the jail inmates in that country... in time for Christmas.

And in Bonn, West German leaders say they believe that the proposed Big Three Western power meeting in Berlin, set for early January will probably be pushed back by the Russians to the end of the month.

Edward R. Murrow: December 18, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

The release by the White House of a tape recording of President Eisenhower's last news conference raises some interesting questions. This is the first time a President has permitted direct quotation of all his off-the-cuff replies to newsmen. Heretofore direct quotation has had to be specially authorized, and for only selected passages. This has been thought advisable to protect the President both at home and abroad. No president, however gifted, can measure, in an instant, what the effect is going to be of the words he uses to answer an unexpected question. His own countrymen may know more or less what the hazards in a press conference are, and make allowances for hasty phrases. Foreigners are not able to do so.

At first glance the new policy looks like an unassailable decision in a modern democracy, since it draws the President and the people closer together, and increases interest in public affairs. And it helps create the image of the President as a man of candor, with nothing to hide. No one will question Mr. Eisenhower's desire to merit that description.

But if tape recordings of NEWS conferences are going to be broadcast often, are they not going to force the President to put a curb on himself? That is, more of a curb than he already imposes? If he feels that a question is too hot, he will realize that he is inescapably on the record,

and will want either to evade the question, or blur his answer. Then the news conference would tend to become what it should not be, a place where thoughts that ought to be revealed, are hidden.

It can be argued that there is not much difference between broadcasting a tape recording and publishing in a newspaper a stenographic report, in which the President is quoted nearly verbatim, but indirectly. That is the practise Mr. Eisenhower already had authorized, and in doing so had gone much farther than his predecessors. It can be noted that the President already has developed a highly personal kind of circumlocution by which he avoids pin-pointed answers to some questions.

The difference between printing indirect quotations and broadcasting the President's own voice may not be great, but there still is a difference. The President's voice, his feelings, his hesitations and pauses, all are registered on the tape recording, and sometimes say more than words. Indirect quotation in print is less forceful than recorded speech. If a mistake is being made, it is more damaging if quotation is direct and vocal.

Obviously it is also true that if a good statement is being made, it becomes more forceful by being heard out of the President's own mouth. And surely that is the reason for the new policy. It has been announced that

the tape recordings will be only occasionally released. Inevitably the occasion will be when the President has had a good day with the press, when he has been in form, when he has said things he wants the public to understand and support.

In this the President is exploiting the nature of modern communications for his own advantage. ~~Let me say emphatically that~~ Of course he has every right to do so. But it would not be accurate to say that he is only making the President more accessible to the people. He is doing something else, too. He is making the people somewhat more accessible to the President. And that would appear to be the motive.

This is the time when Mr. Eisenhower's record as President depends on his success as leader of his Party. It is evident that to have success, he must increase his personal influence. Enlisting public support will do just that. The President's critics have been exploiting the communications media to oppose him, and he is entitled to use them too.

In allowing only occasional broadcasts of the news conferences, the President is sure of their wide use. They would have a novelty value regardless of their news content. One may wonder if something is amiss in news practises, when political news commands time on the air, and space in

the newspapers, for any reason other than its content. But it does in this country today. We know that the phrase: "In the public interest" is presumed to be the guiding principle in operating press, radio and television in the field of political affairs. But the phrase has lost its shape. It has become: "What interests the public". Surely it is axiomatic that what interests the public, is not necessarily in the greatest public interest. Skillful politicians know how to grab headlines, and increase their political power, by staying on page one of the newspapers, and on the best spots on radio and television. It has developed into an art, and the communications media accede to it, regardless of whether editors deeply believe the material has merit, or is in the interests of the country.

Since this has already happened in communications, the President is keeping abreast of the times in assuring himself a greater share of the space and time given to Washington news. And since he is President, most of his news conferences will justify their widest use.

This departure is an experiment - not all news conferences will be recorded and broadcast. The practise, if it is pursued, will require a new and delicate editorial judgment by officials in the White House, and by the broadcasters.

This reporter is leaving for Korea later tonight, and will hope to do some reporting from out there next week. There are at least two things that reporters should remember: Thoreau, when he said: "It takes two to speak the truth; one to speak and another to hear". And then there is the counsel of Terence, who said: "Nothing is ever said that has not been said before."

XXXXX Goodnight and Good Luck!

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The President's statement also said that in addition to a discussion of taxes, legislative leaders concerned themselves today with a foreign affairs review, Hawaiian statehood, public works, farm problems, the St. Lawrence Waterway and extension of social security benefits. Two final meetings will be held tomorrow.

In Chicago today, Senator McCarthy said that he still believes Communism will be the chief issue in next year's election. He said the President is doing a "tremendously good job but no one can have a hundred percent perfect record." McCarthy said he's still opposed to our giving aid to countries trading with Red China. He hopes in the coming election, those who feel as he does, will be elected to Congress.

The Russian Army newspaper Red Star said today that only a series of Soviet offensives in the winter of 1945 "prevented the defeat of American and British forces and saved France from another German occupation." The paper said the western powers deliberately weakened French resistence - in order to pose as France's liberators.

In Washington, the Court of Military Appeals has allowed Major General Robert Grow to withdraw his request for a new trial. Grow was convicted of violating security regulations in jotting down military secrets in a diary which was later stolen by Russian agents.

The Senate Elections subcommittee recommended today that 30-thousand votes cast in the Senate race in New Mexico last November be thrown out for violation of the election laws. The Committee vote ran strictly along party lines. It involves Democratic Senator Chavez who edged out Patrick J. Hurley.

Early this morning, the kidnappers and killers of Bobby Greenlease went to their death in Missouri State Prison without revealing what had become of half of the 6-hundred thousand dollar ransom money still missing. But today, in Kansas City, a federal Grand Jury indicted Elmer Dolan, a suspended St. Louis policeman who had handled the suitcases containing some of the money. Dolan is accused of perjury.

Here in New York, a grand jury has returned murder indictments against Harlow Fraden and Dennis Wepman, charging that they killed Fraden's parents by poison. Both young men have admitted taking part in the crime.

The wreckage of a missing American patrol bomber has been sighted on a glacier in Iceland. The first reports indicste that there are survivors among the nine-man Navy crew. And a rescue party is now on its way.

Frances Cardinal Spellman left New York by plane today to spend another Christmas with American forces in Korea. He will also visit servicemen in Alaska.

In Rome today, the Italian Parliament approved an amnesty bill that will free more than half of all the jail inmates in that country in time for Christmas.

And in Bonn, West German leaders say they believe that the proposed Big Three Western power meeting in Berlin, set for early January will probably be pushed back by the Russians to the end of the month.

The release by the White House of a tape recording of President Eisenhower's last news conference raises some interesting questions. This is the first time a President has permitted direct quotation of all his off-the-cuff replies to newsmen. Heretofore direct quotation has had to be specially authorized, and for only selected passages. This has been thought advisable to protect the President both at home and abroad. No president, however, gifted, can measure, in an instant, what the effect is going to be of the words he uses to answer an unexpected question. His own countrymen may know more or less what the hazards in a press conference are, and make allowances for hasty phrases. Foreigners are not able to do so.

At first glance the new policy looks like an unassailable decision in a modern democracy, since it draws the President and the people closer together, and increases interest in public affairs. And it helps create the image of the President as a man of candor, with nothing to hide. No one questions Mr. Eisenhower's desire to merit that description.

But if tape recordings of news conferences are going to be broadcast often, are they not going to force the President to put a curb on himself? That is, more

of a curb than he already imposes? If he feels that a question is too hot, he will realize that he is inescapably on the record, and will want either to evade the question, or blur his answer. Then the news conference would tend to become what it should not be, a place where thoughts that ought to be revealed, are hidden.

It can be argued that there is not much difference between broadcasting a tape recording and publishing in a newspaper a stenographic report, in which the President is quoted nearly verbatim, but indirectly. That is the practice Mr. Eisenhower already had authorized, and in doing so had gone much farther than his predecessors. It can be noted that the President already has developed a highly personal kind of circumlocution by which he avoids pin-pointed answers to some question.

The difference between printing indirect quotations and broadcasting the President's own voice may not be great, but there still is a difference. The President's voice, his feelings, his hesitations and pauses, all are registered on the tape recording, and sometimes say more than words. Indirect quotation in print is less forceful than recorded speech. If a mistake is being made, it is more damaging if quotation is direct and vocal.

Obviously it is also true that if a good statement is being made, it becomes more forceful by being heard out of the President's own mouth. And surely that is the reason for the new policy. It has been announced that the tape recordings will be only occasionally released. Inevitably the occasion will be when the President has had a good day with the press, when he has been in form, when he has said things he wants the public to understand and support.

In this the President is exploiting the nature of modern communications for his own advantage. Of course he has every right to do so. But it would not be accurate to say that he is only making the President more accessible to the people. He is doing something else, too. He is making the people somewhat more accessible to the President. And that would appear to be the motive.

This is the time when Mr. Eisenhower's record as President depends on his

success as leader of his Party. It is evident that to have success, he must increase his personal influence. Enlisting public support will do just that. The President's critics have been exploiting the communications media to oppose him, and he is entitled to use them too.

In allowing only occasional broadcasts of the news conferences, the President is sure of their wide use. They would have a novelty value regardless of their news content. One may wonder if something is amiss in news practices, when political news commands time on the air, and space in the newspapers, for any reason other than its content. But it does in this country today. We know that the phrase: "In the public interest" is presumed to be the guiding principle in operating press, radio and television in the field of political affairs. But the phrase has lost its shape. It has become: "What interests the public." Surely it is axiomatic that what interests the public, is not necessarily in the greatest public interest. Skillful politicians know how to grab headlines, and increase their political power, by staying on page one of the newspapers, and on the best spots on radio and television. It has developed into an art, and the communications media accede to it, regardless of whether editors deeply believe the material has merit, or is in the interests of the country.

Since this has already happened in communications, the President is keeping abreast of the times in assuring himself a greater share of the space and time given to Washington news. And since he is President, most of his news conferences will justify their widest use.

This departure is an experiment - not all news conferences will be recorded and broadcast. The practice, if it is pursued, will require a new and delicate editorial judgment by officials in the White House, and by the broadcasters.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: This reporter is leaving for Korea later tonight, and will hope to do some reporting from out there next week. There are at least two things that reporters should remember: Thoreau, when he said:"It takes two to speak the truth; one to speak and another to hear." And then there is the counsel of Terence, who said: "Nothing is ever said that has not been said before."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

(1)

Monday, Dec 21, 1953.

The Soviet Union is willing to meet with other countries to discuss President Eisenhower's plan for an international pool of atomic energy. Secretary of State Dulles says this is a hopeful sign. But the Moscow note to Washington, reacting to the President's recent speech to the United Nations, has a few conditions. The Russians will talk over the Eisenhower plan but they insist that any agreement must call for an unconditional ban on atomic and hydrogen weapons. Russia is ready to negotiate but she says the President's proposal is not clear.. needs clarification. For example, Moscow notes that Mr. Eisenhower suggested that the new international atomic energy pool be made up of small contributions from those nations that have atomic energy. Moscow says: unless weapons are banned, the participating nations could use the remainder of their atomic production to make new weapons.

Soon after the Soviet note was made public Secretary of State Dulles issued a carefully worded statement. He said the Russians "seem not to have caught the spirit of the President's proposal." Moscow complains that this plan would not remove the threat of atomic weapons.

Mr. Dulles says the plan is intended only as a first step towards eventual ban of such weapons. Then The Secretary notes: "The Soviet Union expresses its readiness to take part in confidential or diplomatic talks concerning the President's proposal. This is hopeful. Little can be achieved through public debate." ~~Mr. Dulles~~ continues: ~~"The United States will, through new channels which the Soviet Union now accepts, explore every possibility towards securing an agreement and bringing the President's proposal into the realm of creative action."~~

Ambassador Lodge, at the United Nations, says the Russian reaction is "very encouraging if true."

In Korea, the United Nations command is preparing a last minute effort to convince 22 Americans now in Communist hands, that they should return to this country. Under terms of the armistice agreement the 90-day period for "explanations" to prisoners of war ends at midnight Wednesday..Korean time. General Hull, the allied commander in the Far East, says we are preparing a last-day ~~offer for~~ effort at "explanations." ~~We'll talk to the Americans if they're interested in changing their minds. General Hull says his major concern is that the American prisoners "have the freedom of choice" to return to our lines if they want to.~~

Tonight over many of these CBS radio stations Ambassador Dean, who has been negotiating with the enemy at Panmunjom, will make a report to the nation. It will be heard at 11;30 p.m. eastern time.

In Paris, the French National Assembly has again failed to elect a new president of the republic. Ten times since Friday the Right and Left votes have failed to produce the necessary majority for any candidate. And Premier Laniel has lost ground steadily in the last few votes. Tonight, before the Parliament adjourned for another day, the chairman called on all deputies and senators to have their political leaders meet with him tomorrow. He said it is the duty of all parties to "decide on a man to save the Republic."

There is word from Rome tonight of what reporters there are calling "a political time bomb." In essence its this: since last June a special election committee has been counting challenged votes. These votes apparently indicate that the pro-western forces should have a good majority in the present Parliament. At the same time the new votes would eliminate some 60 Communist and pro-Communist deputies. Under the law, any coalition that receives a simple majority, is entitled to sixty four and a half per cent of the Chamber of Deputy seats. So,

if the challenged votes are officially reported and if our information is correct--that the results would force a big reshuffle of the Italian parliament-- then the new parliament might be strong enough to end indecision and keep Italy from the same political paralysis that now grips France. But, we're told, the recount may be stalled--purposely.

In Yugoslavia, Marshal Tito says he pulled back his troops from the Trieste border because the danger of aggression in that area has ceased. (Italian troops have also been withdrawn and only normal border patrols remain.)

In Teheran, a military court has found former Premier Mossadegh guilty on 13 charges of attempting to overthrow the Shah. Mossadegh has been sentenced to three years in solitary confinement. The court said the midlness of the sentence is due to an appeal made by the Shah on Mossadegh's behalf.

In Washington today, Army undersecretary Earl D. Johnson said that the army has slowed down to a walk its purchases of manufactured goods. And the program will ease off more next year. Johnson says this does not mean that money has stopped flowing into industry. He says: "It means rather than industry's backlog of army orders is

shrinking. Money is still flowing out at close to peak rates because of old open orders."

Two Washington columnists who specialize in government personnel matters reported today that the Administration is planning to create well-paid jobs as patronage handlers in ever federal agency and department. Civil Service Commission Chairman Young says the head of any government agency has the authority to designate an assistant to handle personnel problems within his bureau. Young says: "There's nothing new in this concept."

[redacted] The White House says the President has now resigned from most of the organizations to which he belonged at the time he took office. The White House says Mr. Eisenhower had joined "several hundred organizations." But now he feels that he should retain his membership only in those in which he can be active..like the Red Cross.

The National Labor Relations Board today reversed an old ruling that [redacted] called on employers to give unions equal time to deliver speeches on UNIONIZING [redacted] employes during working hours. Hereafter neither the boss or the union can make speeches on

company property, during working hours, for 24 hours before an N.L.R.B. election.

Here in New York the Labor Board will conduct an election tomorrow among the 22-thousand dockworkers in the city..to determine which of two unions they want to respresent them. And William V. Bradley, the new president of the International Longshoremen's Association, says his union's financial troubles are over. He says if the I.L.A. wins tomorrow's election he favors affiliating with John L. Lewis' coal miners. The I.L.A. was recently ousted from the American Federation of Labor on the grounds that it is "crime ridden."

As you know, Edward R. Murrow is on his way to Korea. The fighting there has stopped, but the problems of Korea have not been solved and the fate of all of us is still tied to what happens there. Ed Murrow decided to spend this Christmas, as he spent last Christmas, in Korea. ~~Yesterday~~ He had got as far as Wake Island on his long journey, where he recorded this report:

RECORDING: RUNS 3:31...
ENDS...." heavy and light calibre guns."

That was to have been the end of Ed Murrow's report from Wake Island. But before he took off for the long jump to Tokyo, he found himself not only reporting but participating in a news story. We got this recording a couple of hours later.

RECORDING: RUNS: 1:12
ENDS:..."Good night and good luck."

Ed Murrow is going to Korea for Christmas. Its not the place that most of us would choose to go, if we had a choice. The Americans who are there, standing guard during the frustrating negotiations for a peace, don't have a choice. Maybe that's why Ed Murrow decided that this was the place he wanted to report from this Christmas.

This is Charles Collingwood.

I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news.

But first Bob Dixon

The American Automobile Association says that because old folks tend to wear dark clothes, they're harder to see at night and are more susceptibl to accident. So, continues the AAA: "If you're still wondering what to get your old Aunt Fanny for Xmas, how about a white scarf or a light hat or even white socks. And if you don't have an Aunt Fanny, the same type of gift could also come in handy for Uncle (EDGAR") This is CC... Goodnite!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD

Monday, December 21, 1953
7:45-8:00 p.m.

MURROW: This is Wake Island, a tiny atoll in the Pacific, actually 19.3 (?) degrees north, 166.5 degrees east. It's about nineteen hundred and eighty-four miles southeast of Tokyo, twenty-two hundred and ninety-six miles west of Honolulu. It's about thirty hours of flying time from New York and I should tell you, Charlie, coming out here I tried to sit down and write the sort of piece I have tried so often before as to what one thinks about on a long flight, but I found it completely impossible because on this occasion it seems that I just wasn't doing any thinking, so I'll tell you a little about Wake Island.

Actually, it lies across the international dateline and it counts its calendar one day ahead of our calendars at home and the people who live here will point out to you that as a result of this Christmas arrives first on Wake Island of any place on the globe. There are five hundred and fifty people living here on Wake and most of their business is maintaining an aerial commerce over the Pacific and that's what brought them here. Most of them are employees of Pan-American, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the Weather Bureau, the Coast Guard, and the people who take care of the unscheduled airlines. The island itself is administered by the CAA. I suppose to most Americans, Wake Island remains in their memory by reason of its having been the first battleground in our war with Japan. It was just twelve years ago that the defense of the island by four hundred gallant Marines under the command of Major James B. Devereaux (?) came to an end. In recent years, Wake came into the news as the site of that rather notable exchange of views on the Korean war between President Truman and General Douglas MacArthur.

Wake is an atoll consisting of three small island, - Wilkes (?), Pelew (?), and Wake, separated by narrow shallow channels. The islands enclose a sort of triangular lagoon four-and-a-half miles long. The residents

say thefishing here is pretty good. The climate is just about like that of the Hawaiian Islands, averaging about 75 degrees and frequently being subjected to rain squalls. All over Wake you still see the evidences of World War 11, the old Singapore guns that the Japanese moved in after they took Singapore. You still see the trenches, the rebutments,the odd Japanese landing vessel that lies resting in the shallow water. For people who live here on Wake they take the time not only from their memories of World War 11, but also the typhoon of 1952 and you can still see the results of that because it leveled every building that stood above ground. One of the things which strikes any visitor to Wake Island is the extent to which things aren't changed from World War 11. You see light tanks, rough red-? searchlights, heavy and light calibre guns.

Good night and good luck!

MURROW: Charlie, this is by way of a postscript. It's about two hours later and we are back on Wake Island. What happened was this. Just as we were about to take off word came in that a flying boat of the Air-Sea Rescue Squadron had either gone down or was about to go down a hundred and seventy-five miles ~~NNE~~ east of Wake Island so we were diverted with this big Stratocruiser to go and look for it, and wecruised around first at four thousand feet and then finally came down to about five hundred and I've never seen so many pairs of strained eyes. I think this reporter's eyes will never be the same again because everyone was looking for this flying boat. The flying boat had gone on to look for a DC-4, which has lost a motor. Well, the DC-4 finally came in all right. We discovered subsequently that the flying boat had flung overboard everything that was loose, the floor (?) beds, its communication system, and everything else. Finally the word came in from Wake that the flying boat was in wearing only one fan, making a hundred and five miles an hour, and had landed on the strip, so then we went up in the Stratocruiser to about five thousand feet and dumped some two thousand gallons of gasoline so that we could come back again to Wake and land and, so, now, when they put the gasoline that we dumped back in the Stratocruiser we will be off again with only two hours' delay for Tokyo and then on to Korea.

Good night and good luck!

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
(WITH CHARLES COLLINGWOOD)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

Good evening:

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Tues. December 22, 1953

Good evening:

Secretary of State Dulles predicts that the new year will be "a time for great decisions." He feels that 1954 [redacted] may see a recession of the horror of atomic warfare." The Secretary told the National Press Club in Washington that the danger of war has lessened in the last year or two. But the threat of Russian attack remains "immense and persistent." The Secretary also made it clear that if and when we meet with the Russians to discuss the control of atomic energy we will be ready to talk about the control of atomic weapons as well. The President has suggested a pool of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Moscow has insisted on discussing a ban on [redacted] weapons. Mr. Dulles said today that there is nothing in the Eisenhower proposal that would prohibit a discussion of atomic weapons.

And once again the Secretary took occasion to prod the French into approving the European army plan. He hinted today that unless the French act soon we may decide to withdraw the American troops now stationed in "advance positions" in west Germany. He said:"It is not acceptable that American troops be the principle defender of West

Germany while the Germans themselves look on as mere observers." (West Germany soldiers would be part of the European army the French have delayed approving.) And Mr. Dulles also pointed out that the failure of the French to act has "placed the entire North Atlantic treaty organization on a foundation which is precarious."

In Paris today, Premier Joseph Laniel withdrew as a candidate for president of France. After ten unsuccessful attempts to be elected, in six days of voting by the Parliament, Laniel evidently withdrew because he is convinced he cannot be elected. There was no voting today. But day-long conferences among political leaders made no reported progress. It was what the French call "a dialogue of the deaf".. with both sides talking, but neither side willing to listen.

In Teheran, former Premier Mossadegh has now decided to appeal his sentence of three years in solitary confinement.. for treason.

And in Palestine, Jordan officials charge that regular Isreali troops crossed the Jordan frontier in three places last night and killed three persons. United Nations officials are investigating.

3

There are now less than fifteen hours before the "persuasion period" for Korean war prisoners comes to an end. Inside a barbed wire compound at Panmunjom are 22 Americans, one British soldier and a hundred or so South Koreans who have decided not to return home. An American major tonight broadcast a message to the prisoners. He said, in part: "If you really want to come home now is the chance for which you have been waiting." They've been promised that they will face no military punishment if they change their minds before tomorrow morning's deadline.

Our special Ambassador to the proposed Korean Peace talks, Arthur Dean, SAYS that while the outlook for a conference is "discouraging it is by no means hopeless. There is no easy, pat solution. It will take all the brains, energy, resolution and patience at our command."

One of Japan's top military spokesmen told an Associated Press Correspondent today: "There's a strong anti-American feeling in Japan and it's increasing. It's too bad but it's true." He suggested that American troops be withdrawn as soon as possible or "the day will come when we will regret not having made the move."

A group of Republican Congressmen met with the President at the White House today to discuss what could be done to assure another Republican victory in 1954. In a statement released after the meeting, they concluded:"A republican Congress can be elected if the Administration's program is wise, progressive and forward looking and stresses a humanitarian approach."

Former Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden appeared before the Senate Internal subcommittee. He testified that while Ambassador to Cuba he opposed and defeated a proposal by Harry Dexter White which wpuld have bankrupted Cuba and hurt relations between the two countries. Braden also said that interference by State Department representatives who were "socialistically inclined" prevented our establishing a sound foreign policy in Latin America.

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5

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Ed Murrow is now in Korea. As soon as he arrived he joined a company in the line to get the feel of things in Korea now. This is his report after twelve hours in the line:

RECORDING

And this is C.C.. I'oo be back in a moment with a footnote to the news.

But first bob Dixon

CBS RADIO DIVISION

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD

Tuesday, December 22, 1953
7:45-8:00 p.m.

COLLINGWOOD: Ed Murrow is now in Korea. As soon as he arrived he joined a company in the line. This is his report after twelve hours in the line.

MURROW: This is Korea! Coming back here after one year is almost like coming home. The weather is the same, cold and damp. The blue haze of the charcoal fires hangs over Seoul in the late evening. The truck convoys wind up to the front followed by that blue-white biting dust. It seems that the same scavengers are on watch at the garbage dumps. The small children in the street don't seem to have aged. This, of course, is a most superficial report based on twelve hours with the line company, - Fox Company of the Wolfhound Regiment. I am told that conditions there are typical. This new line is a fighting line. I have never seen positions so well dug in, the fields of fire so clear. The boys seem to know why they're here. The mail and the packages are getting through from home. Troops in the rear areas are training and are training hard. If this war should begin again the foreward line is very hard. It's probably better than the old one. But the Army appears to have forgotten all that it learned about dispersal of vehicles and camouflage. A determined enemy attack from the air would create chaos, but to this reporter the most impressive aspects of this first day in Korea was that every man that I talked with had an answer to the question - why are you here? One said: "This thing has gone far enough." Another: "I'd rather fight here than in Texas." And when I asked a boy from Ohio why he was here, he said: "Now, that's a pretty stupid question, isn't it?" And there was no choice but to agree.

Up on the main line of resistance the squad tents are warm. They have oil-burning stoves. The mail and the packages are coming through all right. The Christmas decorations are a little more professional than they were a year ago, but whenever you ask a soldier where he would like to be outside of Korea he just grins and says - Oh, Ohio, or Kansas, or wherever

his home happens to be.

Years ago this reporter formed the habit of doing his first broadcast from a foreign post by asking questions of a colleague who had been there for a long time. Tonight that colleague, and an old friend, is Bob Pierpoint.

Bob, is anyone out here worried about what will happen tomorrow night when the six-month term for the x explanations to PWs expires?

PIERPOINT: Ed, I don't think anyone is really particularly worried about it. It's a sort of a cut-and-dried procedure now. Everyone knows that after tomorrow night no prisoners will be allowed explanations, that they still have to spend another thirty days inside the prison compounds under the Indian guards because that was under the terms of the armistice agreement.

MURROW: Yes.

PIERPOINT: But, actually, that was set up so that the Korean political or peace conference could discuss their fate, but that has never convened.

MURROW: Yes.

PIERPOINT: But General Hull xxx went up and talked today with General Thimayya and it seems now that all the prisoners will be released a month from tomorrow. I don't think that there's any particular reason for worry. Of course, there is some concern about the twenty-two Americans who have chosen to stay with the Communists but, after all, they have made their choice. We've given them every opportunity to change their mind. They have refused and that's all there is to it.

MURROW: Well, Bob, we agreed a moment ago that this word "morale" is very difficult to define, but would you say that what I said earlier about the morale of American troops is accurate?

PIERPOINT: Yes, up to a certain point. I think it's always difficult to judge morale in peacetime. Of course, the guys do dislike the training problems that they have to run. They get awfully tired of digging foxholes for nothing, but, on the other hand, I think they do appreciate now that they're

being well taken care of and that this is all very necessary. I was out today at a fighter base near Seoul here while you were up at the front and I got very much the same answers. The fellers say - Well, we got a job to do. Somebody had to stay in Korea, we were selected and we're going to go through with it. I'd say that's good morale.

MURROW: Well, Bob, I have spent one day with one company. You spent a lot of time with a lot of companies. Would you say that there is very much concern up here that this war is likely to start up again?

PIERPOINT: Well, of course, the guy on the line always has a little skepticism about what's going to happen just across the neutral zone there. He never can tell when somebody's going to fire off a round at him, but, generally speaking, I don't think anyone really expects the war to start up again here in the near future. I heard a report today from quite a high-ranking officer who says that there is no indication that the Chinese are building up at all over there and, as a matter of fact, I think more people have been worried about what Syngman Rhee would do.

MURROW: Yes.

PIERPOINT: And even that problem has to some extent diminished in the past few weeks.

MURROW: Then, Pierpoint, as an old Korean hand, you would say that what is really happening out here is that the boys are just sitting here and sweating it out, is that right?

PIERPOINT: That's about all they can do, Ed.

MURROW: I've just been chatting for a few minutes with Bob Pierpoint, our correspondent in Korea, and trying to cross-reference some of my immediate impressions with some of his more considered and experienced impressions.

Thank you very much, Bob.

We will be talking to you from Seoul again tomorrow night and this is Ed Murrow recording from Seoul.

Goodnight and good luck!

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

FOOTNOTE

In Baltimore, Maryland, a Catholic priest, Monsignor [redacted] Mendelis, is telling Children that it isn't Santa Claus who gives them presents, but their parents and friends out of the love Jesus put in their hearts. At first he was worried over how parents would react to his campaign to give, as he says, Christmas back to Christ, but now he reports letters are running three to one in his favor.

THIS IS CC... GOODNIGHT

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (Charles Collingwood)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

Good evening:

Secretary of State Dulles predicts that the new year will be "a time for great decisions." He feels that 1954 may see a recession of the horror of atomic warfare." The Secretary told the National Press Club in Washington that the danger of war has lessened in the last year or two. But the threat of Russian attack remains "immense and persistent." The Secretary also made it clear that if and when we meet with the Russians to discuss the control of atomic energy we will be ready to talk about the control of atomic weapons as well. The President has suggested a pool of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Moscow has insisted on discussing a ban on weapons. Mr. Dulles said today that there is nothing in the Eisenhower proposal that would prohibit a discussion of atomic weapons.

And once again the Secretary took occasion to prod the French into approving the European army plan. He hinted today that unless the French act soon we may decide to withdraw the American troops now stationed in "advance positions" in West Germany. He said: "It is not acceptable that American troops be the principle defender of West Germany while the Germans themselves look on as mere observers." (West German soldiers would be part of the European army the French have delayed approving.) And Mr. Dulles also pointed out that the failure of the French to act has "placed the entire North Atlantic treaty organization on a foundation which is precarious."

In Paris today, Premier Joseph Laniel withdrew as a candidate for president of France. After ten unsuccessful attempts to be elected, in six days of voting by the Parliament, Laniel evidently withdrew because he is convinced he cannot be elected. There was no

voting today. But day-long conferences among political leaders made no reported progress. It was what the French call "a dialogue of the deaf"..with both sides talking, but neither side willing to listen.

In Teheran, former Premier Mossadegh has now decided to appeal his sentence of three years in solitary confinement..for treason.

And in Palestine, Jordan officials charge that regular Isreali troops crossed the Jordan frontier in three places last night and killed three persons. United Nations officials are investigating.

There are now less than fifteen hours before the "persuasion period" for Korean war prisoners comes to an end. Inside a barbed wire compound at Panmunjom are 22 Americans, one British soldier and a hundred or so South Koreans who have decided not to return home. An American major tonight broadcast a message to the prisoners. He said, in part: "If you really want to come home now is the chance for which you have been waiting." They've been promised that they will face no military punishment if they change their minds before tomorrow morning's deadline.

Our special Ambassador to the proposed Korean Peace talks, Arthur Dean, says that while the outlook for a conference is "discouraging it is by no means hopeless. There is no easy, pat solution. It will take all the brains, energy, resolution and patience at our command."

One of Japan's top military spokesmen told an Associated Press Correspondent today: "There's a strong anti-American feeling in Japan and it's increasing. It's too bad but it's true." He suggested that American troops be withdrawn as soon as possible or "the day will come when we will regret not having made the move."

A group of Republican Congressmen met with the President at the White House today to discuss what could be done to assure another Republican victory in 1954. In a statement released after the meeting, they concluded: "A republican Congress can be elected if the Administration's program is wise, progressive and forward looking and stresses a humanitarian approach."

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: In Baltimore, Maryland, a Catholic priest, Monsignor Mendelis, is telling children that it isn't Santa Claus who gives them presents, but their parent and friends out of the love Jesus put in their hearts. At first he was worried over how parents would react to his campaign to give, as he says, Christmas back to Christ, but now he reports letters are running three to one in his favor.

This is Charles Collingwood...GOODNIGHT.

Wednesday Dec 23, 1953

Good evening:

Lavrenti Beria , once one of the most powerful men in the Soviet Union, has been shot by a firing squad. The government newspaper Izvestia told the Russian people today that six of Beria's top aides, also found guilty of treason, were shot at the same time. They had no appeal from their death sentence. Soviet law permits none in such cases. For almost 15 years Lavrenti Beria was the head of the Soviet Union's Ministry of Internal Affairs.. the M.V.D... the secret police. He was the first deputy under former Premier Stalin. And until his arrest in June of this year he was a first deputy premier under Malenkov. The six men who went to their death with Beria were all once top men in the Soviet government..particularly the business of secret police, special investigations, concentration camps. They were tried and are said to have confessed "orally and in writing" before a court headed by Marshal Koniev, a war-time Soviet hero.

The Russians lost a former secret police chief.. and the people of France today--finally--got a new president. On the 13th ballot by the

French Parliament the honors went to Senator Rene Coty, no relation to the perfume manufacturers. Coty is 71.. a member of parliament for 30 years. He is almost unknown to most French people. And no one--at the moment--seems to know what he thinks of the European army plan or the North Atlantic treaty organization. Coty's duties as chief of state call for him to be pretty much of a figure-head. Among his chief jobs is the naming of new premiers. Tonight, shortly after his election, Coty told the Parliament: "In the words of World War One Premier Georges Clemenceau: "Liberty is the right to discipline one's self and not to be disciplined by someone else." He said he would not forget and others should not forget that "the regime cannot defend itself unless it knows how to reform itself."

The long wrangle over chosing a French president has left many American officials discouraged. They regard the 13 ballots as a symptom of the deep political divisions in France. And they fear these divisions may be reflected in long wrangling when the new government is formed in January.

Tonight, soon after Coty's election was announced, the White House

issued a statement to make it clear to the French--and the rest of our west European allies--that the President supports in detail Secretary of State Dulles recent warning to the French: a failure to agree soon to join the European army plan will make it necessary for Washington to re-examine its basic European policies. The President believes that the failure of the European army plan "would confront the United States with the necessity of reappraising its basic policies." The President considers this plan "the only practical proposal for ending permanently the recurrent strife between France and Germany".. and creating a solid core for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In Korea today, the 22 young Americans who have turned down a an almost final chance to return home from Communist prison camps have now been listed as "absent without leave." In a few minutes we'll hear an excerpt from the American message that they rejected.

India's Prime Minister Nehru said today that if Pakistan should accept American military aid it would threaten Asian peace and weaken Pakistan "in the spirit of man." Nehru says this reminds him of creeping colonialism. But his sister, Madame Pandit, who is also

president of the United Nations General Assembly, told the Indian parliament: (IT) should not develop a fear psychosis over the American-Pakistan situation... She does not believe there is any threat from America.. and she is not prepared to believe charges about American imperialism.

In Washington, the government announces that after rising for eight months the cost of living dipped slightly during November. The government index went down three-tenths of one per cent.. mainly due to a big drop in food prices.

Democratic Senator Douglas of Illinois says he believes the country is now in a "real recession" which might contain the seeds of a full scale depression. He asks the President to prepare a program for such an eventuality.

Vice President Nixon will be heard over many of these CBS radio stations tonight in a report on his 45-thousand mile tour of the Far East and the Middle East. He'll be heard at 10;30 p.m. eastern time.

~~The Department of Agriculture says it has found no evidence of~~ any ~~widespread, above normal profit making by beef and cattle processors and wholesale distributors during the past two years.~~

Here in New York rival union logshoremen fought with knives and fists over a federal bargaining election. Two hundred police restored order after three dockers were knifed and four others beaten up enough to be sent to hospitals.

The Baseball Writers Association today selected Junior Gilliam, of the Brooklyn Dodgers, as the National League rookie of the year. Gilliam took over second base for the Dodgers last spring.

And in London, the mother of the mysteriously missing british diplomat, Guy Burgess received a Christmas letter from him. Burgess has been missing for two and a half years and is now believed to be behind the iron curtain. The intimate letter to his mother was ~~mailed~~ apparently mailed in Great Britain by someone other than Burgess.. whose whereabouts ~~is~~ are still a mystery.

Now here is Ed Murrow's recorded report from Korea:

And this is CC. - I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news - Good food, Bob Dixon

FOOTNOTE

Chances are you don't have on hand Volume "B" of the 1952 Soviet Encyclopedia. But if you did, you would find under Beria, L.P.:"One of the outstanding leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet State...a true pupil and comrade in arms of J.V. Stalin...he possess five orders of Lenin, two orders of the Red Banner and seven medals." Tonite, L.P. Beria is dead... shot as a traitor. Which perhaps only goes to prove how difficult it is these days for historians to keep up with history.

This is CC...goodnite.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD

Wednesday, December 23, 1953
7:45-8:00 p.m.

COLLINGWOOD: Now, here is Ed Murrow's recorded report from Korea.

MURROW: This is Korea! This reporter has spent most of the day with half of one platoon of Marines, about a hundred yards from the southern line of the demilitarized zone. There isn't any news up there, not even about what goes on in Korea, so I've asked Bob Pierpoint to brief you on the day's news.

Bob!

PIERPOINT: Well, Ed, first of all I'd like to play a part of the recording that was played as an explanation to the American prisoners today.

VOICE: If there are any of you who have been fearful of expressing your desire to return to the United States now is your opportunity. Now is the time. Come forward and inform the guard nearest you. The Indian guards will protect you. You have nothing to fear. The guards will protect you. In a matter of hours you will be on your way home. We shall wait here with the Indian guards for half-an-hour and those of you who may desire to come forward you need not fear for your safety. If you really want to come home now is the chance for which you have been waiting. The ninety-day explanation period expires tonight - twenty-three December at midnight. The fact that you have not elected repatriation prior to this time will not be held against you. With the protection afforded you by the Indian guards you are free to make your choice.

PIERPOINT: That was the voice of the American explainer, Major Edward Moorer, Ed, and the news is that none of the Americans chose to come back. But there's more than that. The pro-Communist prisoners sang and danced and shouted during the entire broadcast. It was a weird and a rather frightening sight up there at Panmunjom today. One of the observers said it was probably

the strangest spectacle he'd ever witnessed. The show started just about nine o'clock thismorning when around a hundred Allied officials, correspondents and officers arrived at Panmunjom. The United Nations observers were restricted to an area about thirty yards from the actual prisoner enclosure and the loudspeakers were about fifteen yards closer in to the barbed wire fence. At first the prisoners, the twenty-two Americans and one British soldier and the hundred-or-so South Koreans, they merely continued to play volley ball or ping-pong and generally milled around inside, but at the first sound from the loudspeaker there was a carefully prearranged reaction and it certainly demonstrated the strong hypnotic effect of any group action. The prisoners immediately began singing Communist songs, then they joined hands in traditional and highly emotional oriental folk dances. One of the Korean correspondents explained that one of the folk dances was a harvest dance. Some of the Americans joined in. They danced with South Koreans and with other Americans in twos and threes and there was a lot of rhythmical hand-clapping and the beating of cymbals and drums during the dancing. They all seemed to be enjoying themselves. Many of the Americans laughed and joked at the U. N. observers and correspondents and none of them appeared to be listening to the recorded explanations being played. Incidentally, there were only nineteen Americans actually in the enclosure. Three of the Americans, so the Indians said, were in the hospital. But even though they were not listening or did not seem to be listening, it was rather obvious that they must have heard something that was being said. The U. N. message was played four different times for each one of the three nationalities. It was played loudly and there wasn't singing and dancing all of the time. The message itself was confined to a rather simple and dignified explanation to the prisoners and it told them to walk up to the nearest armed Indian neutral guard and ask to be sent home, but not a single pro-Communist prisoner seized the opportunity. Years of Communist indoctrination and the amazingly strong group control exercise were just too much.

At the end of the day the prisoners requested that U. N. correspondents visit the prison camp to talk with the twenty-two Americans

tomorrow. I've asked to go along on that trip. The Indian neutrals have given their permission for the correspondents to attend and it certainly ought to be a very interesting session. That's about it for today, Ed.

MURROW: Thank you, Bob Pierpoint, for the report on what happened at Panmunjom today.

This is Ed Murrow recording from Seoul.

Goodnight and good luck!

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

Good evening:

The President tonight offered a Christmas eve prayer for peace. And he told the nation:"All hearts in America are filled with special thanks to God that the blood of those we love no longer spills on battlefields abroad." It was Mr. Eisenhower's first Christmas message to the nation and we've recorded for you the Christmas eve prayer offered by the President:

(runs 3 minutes

end cue:

"our supplication that peace on earth may live with us, always.")

It was a busy day for the President who earlier personally greeted 516 members of the White House staff. With Mrs. Eisenhower at his side the President gave each staff member a portrait of Abraham Lincoln that he had painted.. a copy of an original in the living quarters of the White House.

In Korea and wherever American members of the armed forces overseas are doing duty it was a quiet day. In a few minutes we'll hear Ed Murrow's report from Korea.

Even the 22 Americans who have refused to return to their country had some sort of Christmas celebration in the Communist prisoner of war camps they prefer to home. For most of these men it was the fourth such holiday in prison. And their Indian guards say they know "through secret means" that none of the men really wants to return home.

Admiral Radford, the chairman of our joint chiefs of staff, was in Korea today visiting South Korean President Rhee. They spent two and a half hours together. But there is no information on the subjects they discussed.

While Korea was quiet the French in Indo-China announced that Communist Viet Min forces opened a Christmas eve offensive about 225 miles south of Hanoi. The enemy struck into a fortified French post and then routed a French unit trying to reach the area.

In India today, Prime Minister Nehru told his Parliament that the Chinese Communists have withdrawn many of their troops from Tibet.. because of the difficulty in feeding them.

And George V. Allen, our ambassador to India, said in New Delhi

today that we have given India 20-million dollars to buy railway locomotives and freight cars... That's the largest single amount given to India so far under the Technical Assistance Program.

And in Washington, Secretary of State Dulles announced that we have returned to Japan about 20 small islands they lost in World War two. We will retain possession of Okinawa and some 200 other smaller islands for strategic reasons. Mr. Dulles says we intend to retain these islands "for the foreseeable future." Prime Minister Yoshida has expressed to the State Department a "thank you, for the big Christmas gift."

In Bethlehem today, Jordan and Israel, who are technically at war, engaged in temporary acts of peace. Israel allowed more than a thousand Christian Arabs who live in Israel to visit in the Arab section of Jerusalem

In Vatican City, Pope Pius said in his annual Christmas message that European unity would be a means of preserving peace on earth. He asked:"Why continue to hesitate? The end is clear;the needs of the nations are obvious to all." The Pope said that through unity the nations of Europe could overcome the division caused by a discrepancy

in standards of living and productivity."

In this country, the Chicago Weather Bureau says there is very little chance of a white Christmas. The sky is cloudless over most of the country. There were a few scattered snow flurries reported in Northern Michigan..parts of the midwest.. and some sections of New England and the Rocky Mountain states

Dun and Bradstreet reports that Christmas shoppers this month spent more money than in any previous Christmas season. On the basis of a preliminary survey its estimated that the retail volume of this shopping season will be about 17 and a third billion dollars... one to three per cent higher than the figures for last Christmas. And following the pattern of the last few years most of the shopping was done this last week.

Here in New York, A.F. of L. President George Meany today charged that the New York waterfront election was held under "circumstances of intimidation and violence by known criminals to a degree without precedent in a representation election." The National Labor

Relations Board says that the independent union--recently ousted by the American Federation of Labor--is leading the new A.F. of L. union by 15-hundred votes. But 45-hundred ballots have been challenged. Both unions say they are confident the vote will turn out in their favor.

Its now Christmas day in Korea and Ed Murrow is spending it with the troops. Before he left Seoul he made this Christmas eve recording for you:

(Murrow runs: 5;40

return cue: Good night and good luck)

And this reporter would add his own wish for a Christmas for everyone as full and as happy as every Christmas should be. Christmas Eve is a time when only the hardest hearts & scrooges ~~and~~ can resist the Christmas spirit.

This is C.C. - Good night

~~Kor~~ Christmas is the hardest time for soldiers in a foreign land. It is a day when no ~~[illegible]~~ ~~no~~ ~~[illegible]~~ activity can keep out thoughts of home. The unhappiest of us will have a Christmas than anyone in Korea. Those of us at home may well spare a kind thought for those in Korea.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
(WITH CHARLES COLLINGWOOD)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1953
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It was a busy day for the President who earlier personally greeted 516 members of the White House staff. With Mrs. Eisenhower at his side the President gave each staff member a portrait of Abraham Lincoln that he had painted...a copy of an original in the living quarters of the White House.

In Korea and wherever American members of the armed forces overseas are doing duty it was a quiet day. In a few minutes we'll hear Ed Murrow's report from Korea.

Even the 22 Americans who have refused to return to their country had some sort of Christmas celebration in the Communist prisoner of war camps they prefer to home. For most of these men it was the fourth such holiday in prison. And their Indian guards say they know "through secret means" that none of the men really wants to return home.

Admiral Radford, the chairman of our joint chiefs of staff, was in Korea today visiting South Korean President Rhee. They spent two and a half hours together. But there is no information on the subjects they discussed.

While Korea was quiet the French in Indo-China announced that Communist Viet Min forces opened a Christmas eve offensive about 225 miles south of Hanoi. The enemy struck into a fortified French post and then routed a French

unit trying to reach the area.

In India today, Prime Minister Nehru told his Parliament that the Chinese Communists have withdrawn many of their tropps from Tibet...because of the difficulty in feeding them.

And George V. Allen, our ambassador to India, said in New Delhi today that we have given India 20-million dollars to buy railway locomotives and freight cars...That's the largest single amount given to India so far under the Technical Assistance Program.

And In Washington, Secretary of State Dulles announced that we have returned to Japan about 20 small islands they lost in World War Two. We will retain possession of Okinawa and some 200 other smaller islands for strategic reasons. Mr. Dulles says we intend to retain these islands "for the foreseeable future." Prime Minister Yoshida has expressed to the State Department a "thank you, for the big Christmas gift."

In Bethlehem today, Jordan and Israel, who are technically at war, engaged in temporary acts of peace. Israel allowed more than a thousand Christian Arabs who live in Israel to visit in the Arab section of Jerusalem.

In Vatican City, Pope Pius said in his annual Christmas message that European unity would be a means of preserving peace on earth. He asked: "Why continue to hesitate? The end is clear; the needs of the nations are obvious to all." The Pope said that through unity the nations of Europe could overcome the division caused by a discrepancy in standards of living and productivity."

In this country, the Chicago Weather Bureau says there is very little chance of a white Christmas. The sky is cloudless over most of the country. There were a few scattered snow flurries reported in Northern Michigan...parts of the midwest...and some sections of New England and the Rocky Mountain states.

Dun and Bradstreet reports that Christmas shoppers this month spent more money than in any previous Christmas season. On the basis of a preliminary survey its estimated that the retail volume of this shopping season will be about 17 and a third billion dollars...one to three per cent higher than the figures for last Christmas. And following the pattern of the last few years most of the shopping was done this last week.

Here in New York, A.F. of L. President George Meany today charged that the New York waterfront election was held under "circumstances of intimidation and violence by known criminals to a degree without precedent in a representation election." The National Labor Relations Board says that the independent union--recently ousted by the American Federation of Labor--is leading he new A.F. of L. union by 15-hundred votes. But 45-hundred ballots have been challenged. Both unions say they are confident the vote will turn out in their favor.

It's now Christmas day in Korea and Ed Murrow is spending it with the troops. Before he left Seoul he made this Christmas eve recording for you:
MURROW: This is Korea. It's Christmas Eve out here. There is a threat or a promise of snow in the air, also a little Christmas music. Today, the (drowned out), but tonight the cold will stab through thick winter clothing. The air will bite keenly, but for most of the boys the loneliness will be worse. They aren't beefing about lack of mail or parcels. A good job has been done in that department. The chow is all right. I lunched today with an outfit that was stringing wire. The wire was being flown in by helicopter, but, then, it had to be manhandled into place. We had combat rations, but things weren't bad. There was a rumor that everyone would get a day off tomorrow. There was a small argument between a boy from Kansas and another from Oregon. The subject was - how long since we had a day off? One said six months. The other said it was Thanksgiving. And the first said maybe that was right, but it sure seemed like six months ago. Tonight the trees will be

lit even up where they only have candles. There will be some singing and in the rear areas no end of parties for Korean kids. Some letters will be written, some prayers said, and some unspoken, and I suppose most thoughts will go out across that big ocean that divides these boys and men from home. Old magazines will be read and several thousand guys named Joe sitting in brown tents heated by oil stoves will say to each other - do you think we'll still be here next Christmas?

Up at the front about one-third of the men in the line companies will be standing to their weapons out there in the cold darkness listening and looking and maybe thinking. This reporter has been thinking for the past three days that there are certain things we, as a nation, might learn from what's going on out here. In the first place, there is this coalition of free nations. None of them directly or physically threatened by what happened in Korea, but they sent their sons out here in a common venture, a common cause, and it has worked. There is perhaps another lesson we might learn from Korea. Generally it's called tolerance, The Army's policy of non-segregation has produced tolerance. The infusion of South Koreans into the American armed forces has produced more tolerance and, then, there's another example being wrought out here - generosity. Not just the Christmas parties for orphans, but the rebuilding of schools and hospitals. Not done with dollars but with hands and much sweat. I would suppose that no previous American Army ever found itself in exactly this position. There is no war, but there could be tonight. This means that the Army must be both ready and relaxed. Neither the Commanders nor the troops see any end or any solution, but this produces no demand for immediate action and no hysteria. There is a calm, purposeful atmosphere about this Army which would suit us well at home. This is not an Army seized with a desire to dictate to its allies out here and from that we might learn something about the way to deal with allies in general. But I have the feeling that we might draw the

primary lessons from what appears to me to be the attitude of the American troops here and I repeat that four days with them is all I've had. Most of them don't like Korea, but they have a vague idea why they are here. They don't want to conquer anybody, but they are quietly, methodically, and efficiently going about the business of preparing to fight if they must. Maybe that's because the strident tones of politicians at home are softened by distance. Maybe it's because soldiers are generally too tired to attend to the words of politicos. I don't know. But there is a steadiness, attention to detail, and a determination out here that is most impressive. If, as many Generals including Eisenhower have said, an Army is merely a reflection of the climate and public opinion of the country from which it comes then by those standards America is rather less confused, divided, and hysterical when viewed from Korea than when viewed from Washington. This reporter is leaving now to spend Christmas Eve through to the dawn of Christmas Dawn with half a platoon of Marines at an observation post. Theirs was a gracious invitation, warmly accepted, although it's going to be mighty cold up there. And since I have access to a microphone, and they haven't, they would not consider it presumptuous of me to wish you a most agreeable Christmas Season on behalf of your fellow-countrymen who will be standing to their weapons up there tonight. If it does snow, the scene won't be very much like Valley Forge, but those boys out there will do to stand in for their ancestors. This is Ed Murrow recording from Seoul. Goodnight and good luck.

COLLINGWOOD: And this is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news - but first, Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: Christmas is the hardest time for soldiers in a foreign land. It is a day when no cynicism and no activity can keep out thoughts of home. The unhappiest of us will have a better Christmas than anyone in Korea. Those of us at home may well spare a Christmas thought for those in Korea.

This is Charles Collingwood - Goodnight!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD

Thursday, December 24, 1953
7:45-8:00 p.m.

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Goodnight and good luck!

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

Dec. 25, 1953

Good evening:

American troops in Korea on this Christmas Day were praised for their efforts and warned again of the threat of Communism. Two high American churchmen spoke to the soldiers. Methodist Bishop William C. Martin told the men that by sharing their Christmas with the people of Korea they had brought the spiritual message of the holiday to more people in Korea than ever before. And Bishop Martin--who is president of the National Council of Churches of the United States--told the men they must not think of themselves as merely defending a 150-mile line across Korea. He said: "You came here to protect those who could not help themselves. Your gift to these unfortunate people is not paralleled in the history of Korea." And with the American Third Division, Francis Cardinal Spellman warned of the challenge from Moscow. He said: "The red star of Communism has risen to challenge our star of Bethlehem."

Edward R. Murrow who has spent the past week in Korea, commuting between Seoul and the front lines recorded for you a few ~~minutes~~ hours ago his observations on Christmas in Korea. Here it is:

(runs 4;50 ending Good night and good luck)

Korea was quiet. But in Indo-China Communist troops were again on the march. They have invaded the independent kingdom of Laos and are said to be moving toward the border of Thailand. The prime minister of LAOS has appealed to the free world to halt this "odious aggression." The enemy launched his attack yesterday from his mountain hideouts in neighboring Viet Nam. And the heavily outnumbered French and Laotion forces were reported to have suffered heavy casualties in their early retreat. Reports from Saigon indicate that the enemy may be determined to try to cut Indo-China in two, at its narrow waist.

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And the Moscow radio in a rare display broadcast a merry Christmas wish to the United States. The Moscow radio commentator said that not in recent years had the possibility of peace been so close or so real..as it is now.

As much of the world observed a day of peace and happiness, two railroad wrecks in separated corners of the globe brought death to hundreds. Reports from Vienna indicate that as many as 186 persons may have been killed in a wreck in Czechoslovakia yesterday. Of course there's no official information from behind the iron curtain. But reporters indicate that one way or another they have determined that there was a serious train wreck.. that "many persons were killed".. when two trains collided.

And from New Zealand we are still getting the details on the worst train wreck in that country's history: 64 bodies counted and an official estimate of 100 missing. Prime Minister Sidney G. Holland says close to 164 must be dead. The accident occured when the Wellington-to-Auckland express plunged into a raging river. The river is normally ~~clam~~ calm and is spanned by a bridge. But on Christmas eve either the bridge had been carried away or the impact of the train caused it to collapse. Officials are not yet certain. But they do know that five of the train's nine cars were catapulted into the river.

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Auckland. Many of the passengers were on their way to see and hear her annual Christmas message to the Commonwealth. The Queen expressed her deep sorrow. And then in a broadcast to her people throughout the commonwealth she re-dedicated herself "heart and soul, every day of my life" to her people. Queen Elizabeth said:"The Commonwealth bears no resemblance to the empires of the past. It is an entirely new conception.. built on the highest qualities of the spirit of man... friendship...loyalty and the desire for freedom and peace." She went on to note that some people have expressed the hope that her reign may mark a new Elizabethan age. "Frankly," said the Queen,"I do not myself feel at all like my great Tudor forebearer, who was blessed with neither husband nor children, who ruled as a despot and was never able to leave her native shores." But she said there was one comparison with the first Elizabethan age..."Britain was great in spirit and well endowed with men who were ready to encompass the earth."

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Christmas meant happiness in most American homes, but in some it meant tragedy. For, as it brings out the best in most of us, it brought out the worst in some. In Long Beach, California, a legless veteran of the Korean war was set upon by a gang of young hoodlums. They beat him up, broke his artificial legs, stole the watch his wife gave him for Christmas and took his last ten dollars.

But in Provo, Utah, they stopped a train to bring happiness to a 7-year-old crippled boy. He has cerebral palsy and the thing he likes best to do is to sit in the window and wave at the trains that go by. Well, while he sat in open-eyed wonder, the train stopped, right in front of his window, and out stepped Santa Claus and the trains crew. They brought him an electric train and showed him how a railroad man like him should run it.

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7

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AND THAT's the news on this christmas day. This is CC.. Good night.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
(WITH CHARLES COLLINGWOOD)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

Good evening:

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Edward R. Murrow who has spent the past week in Korea, commuting between Seoul and the front lines recorded for you a few hours ago his observation on Christmas in Korea. Here it is:

MURROW: ....a few flakes of snow about midnight last night, some pretty fair singing in the rear areas particularly "Silent Night." The chaplains and the padres talked briefly, at least those I heard. Their words were traditional. This wasn't the occasion for oratory. Last night up front a few patrols went out. The squawk box in the platoon CP came to life about every fifteen minutes as the boys in the holes on the forward slope reported all secure. We talked about the weather and about home. There was a long conversation about grand strategy, how we should deal with the Russians, and what was right and what was wrong about our international policy, but it didn't add up to much and no one took it very seriously anyway. It was probably just

talk to avoid thought. A 20-year-old youngster from West Virginia made Corporal yesterday, somehow found cigars for half the platoon. He's sure he'll be a Sergeant before long. Oh, yes, there was a couple of extra candles in the platoon CP, a bunker about twelve-by-ten. One or two of the old-timers told stories about earlier wars. No one really listened, althought there was a polite silence while the stories were being told. About four this morning the new Corporal called one of his forward positions no answer. He called again and still there was silence and so a Kansas boy picked up his musket and went out into the dark, came back in about ten minutes. All was well. He said something had gone wrong with the unmentionable telephone wire. We went up and talked to a youngster in a fighting hole on the forward slope. A couple of nights ago he caught two unauthorized personnel trying to get through the lines. He figured they might have been spies, but he didn't figure he'd get a medal for it. We talked a little about new cars. He favored the old hand-operated gear shift. He'd been out here about ten months, saw a little fighting, was shaken up some by enemy mortars, and he said the ten months had passed pretty quickly. He thought every young man ought to do some time in the armed forces. If he was lucky he might serve with the Marines.

About five-thirty this morning a little dirty, grey light oozed up over the brown hills to the east. Two boys in sleeping bags inside the bunker kept on snoring. The new Corporal lifted his telephone and there was a candle on each side of it and he checked his forward positions every fifteen minutes. An Alabama voice came through the speaker. He wanted to know how much longer he had to stay out on that unmentionable hill and the Corporal said another half-hour. The Alabama boy was <u>not</u> enthused. About six-thirty the truck came up with chow. The men turned out of the tents. Most of them ate standing up, - bacon, coffee, toast, boiled eggs. The general opinion

was that there might be turkey for lunch but no one was making (drowned out) A PFC from Connecticut said he sure would like to call home and figuring that he might make the call on this broadcase I thought I could talk the platoon leader into letting him come down to Seoul with me. I asked him what he would say if he did call home and he said: "Gee, I don't know. Just Merry Christmas, I guess," so I undertook to say it for him, also for boys who come from Oregon and Arkansas, Ohio, and the Carolinas. They all looked just a little older this morning than they had last night, but maybe it was just the light. Today, many of the frontline outfits had visitors, Korean orphans, plenty of presents, Santa Claus surrounded by sandbags, boxes of candy alongside boxes of ammunition. The boys didn't have to dig or string wire today, but otherwise Christmas Day was very much like any other day in Korea, maybe not so cold as usual, and now the men and boys out here can look forward to another month or six months, maybe a year or sixteen months before it's their time to come home. The Christmas trees ought to last quite a while out here in this cold weather.

This is Ed Murrow recording From Seoul. Goodnight and good luck!

COLLINGWOOD: Korea was quiet. But in Indo-China Communist troops were again on the march. They have invaded the independent kingdom of Laos and are said to be moving toward the border of Thailand. The Prime Minister of Laos has appealed to the free world to halt this "odious aggression." The enemy launched his attack yesterday from his mountain hideouts in neighboring Viet Nam. And the heavily outnumbered French and Laotion forces were reported to have suffered heavy casualties in their early retreat. Reports from Saigon indicate that the enemy may be determined to try to cut Indo-China in two, at its narrow waist.

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Dec 20, 1953

Good evening:

French warplanes are attacking the Communist invaders in Indo-China. And French reconnaissance troops say they have been unable to make contact with the enemy forces who cut Indo-China in two over the week-end. The French say the Communists may be avoiding "contact" at this time. And there are reports that the French are preparing a counter-attack to the enemy's biggest offensive of the Indo-China war. The Communists are now on the Thailand border and Thailand has mobilized her small forces. And the enemy radio has broadcast a message from the Communist chief Ho Chi Minh calling on his TROOPS to "make an assault that will destroy the enemy."

American troops in Korea are now waiting to learn whether their OUTFITS ARE INCLUDED IN the DIVISIONS that we plan to withdraw from Korea. And officials of other allied government with troops in Korea expect the week-end Washington announcement to result in pressure on them to bring home some of their men.

The United States today signed an agreement with Pakistan to send that county 22-million dollars worth of technical assistance. This is not the proposed military program to which India has objected.

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In Washington today a majority of some 300 economists..attending a forum of the American Statistical Association..made it known that they believe the country is having "an orthodox recession". They feel its mild; but general.. They anticipate a cut in payrolls and production. By a three to one show of hands the economists expressed belief that the recession would last through 1954. They agreed there is nothing to get excited about.

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The Defense Department says the armed forces have trimmed their military manpower by 51-thousand men since the Eisenhower Administration took office in January. As of November 30th we had three million 456-thousand men and women in uniform.

Retired Admiral DeWitt Ramsey, president of Aircraft Industries Association, says the industry may stop building piston-engine bombers next year..to confine its military production to jet aircraft. Admiral Ramsey says during 1953 the industry made more jet engines than piston-powered engines. He says the last piston-engined fighter was delivered during 1953 "and in all probability" the last piston-engined bomber will be delievered in 1954.

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5

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In Paris today an organization that studies the financial affairs of west European countries reports that Great Britain and France have made rapid progress toward prosperity..but Italy is lagging.

In Madrid, William D. Clark, recently dismissed as American chief justice for Germany, told reporters that the State Department has seized his diplomatic passport on threat of arrest and given him a one-way ticket home. Clark who is now vacationing in Spain refused, for one month, to obey the department's order to return home.

6

Edward R. Murrow is now someplace over the eastern part of this country, returning BY PLANE from his visit to Korea and Japan. Before he started home he recorded this report from Japan:

runs 6 minutes

(cue good night and good luck.

And this is C.C. - I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news - Bad Ford, Bob Dixon -

...

This is an involved complex world in which we're living...and often its difficult to ~~look ahead~~ see ahead. In Ironton, Ohio, a six-year old - Johnny Earhart - found this true, too. He complained REPEATEDLY THAT he couldn't see the blackboard in school. An eye specialist said there was nothing wrong with Johnny's eyes. BUT Johnny insisted he couldn't see the blackboard. Why, asked the specialist ? Because, said Johnny, there's a great big boy sitting in front of me."

This is CC...goodnite.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
(WITH CHARLES COLLINGWOOD)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1953
7:45-8:00 PM EST

Good Evening:

French warplanes are attacking the Communist invaders in Indo-China. And French reconnaissance troops say they have been unable to make contact with the enemy forces who cut Indo-China in two over the week-end. The French say the Communists may be avoiding contact "at this time." And there are reports that the French are preparing a counter-attack to the enemy's biggest offensive of the Indo-China war. The Communists are now on the Thailand border and Thailand has mobilized her small forces. And the enemy radio has broadcast a message from the Communist chief Ho Chi Minh calling on his troops to "make an assault that will destroy the enemy." American troops in Korea are now waiting to learn whether their outfits are included in the two divisions that we plan to withdraw from Korea. And officials of other allied government with troops in Korea expect the week-end Washington announcement to result in pressure on them to bring home some of their men.

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Edward R. Murrow is now someplace over the eastern part of this country, returning by plane from his visit to Korea and Japan. Before he started home he recorded this report from Japan:

MURROW: This is Tokyo. We're just on our way back from Korea. It's a curious thing how one can travel so far and learn so little, because right now I have no more idea of what is going to happen in Korea than I had when I left New York. Perhaps one reason for that is that no one in Korea seemed to have any firm ideas either. No reporter, at least not this one, can spend twelve hours in a foreign capital and come up with a definitive suggestion as to exactly what is heppening. So I've again availed myself of the services of my old friend and colleague Bob Pierpoint, who lives here in Tokyo.

Bob, one or two superficial impressions I would like to check with you, the first is that there's been an enormous improvement in the course of the last year - it's been just about a year since I was here last - an enormous improvement in the dress, in the general appearance, behaviour of people in the streets, is that right?

PIERPOINT: Yes, I would say that's quite generally true, Ed, people dress better than they did a year or two years ago, and they seem on the surface at least to be living better. However, I would like to say this, that does not reflect the basic problem of this country which is a shaky economy. The consumption level is very high.

MURROW: Yes.

PIERPOINT: But they're not putting enough money into capital goods and they're finding that they're having more and more trouble exporting because they have not nationalized their industries, so that while nowadays people do have enought to eat and pretty good clothes to wear, maybe six months from now when they aren't able to export any more they're going to be in real trouble.

MURROW: Well, isn't it going to be necessary eventually for them to trade more with the mainland of Asia than they are now?

PIERPOINT: I think most everyone here seems to feel that Japan is going to have to find outlets for its goods, greater export markets and of course the obvious export market here is China. Southeast Asia and China both present problems. They are trading with Southeast Asia to quite a large extent now, but those countries down there are building up their own industries, and they want to put up tariff laws so that they can protect their infant industries and build them up in India, in Burma, in Siam and the Philippines, and at the same time China, of course, presents a political problem to Japan. But I think most of us here feel that in the future Japan is going to have to find ways to trade with the Asiatic mainland.

MURROW: Bob, what about the relationship between American troops stationed

in Japan and the Japanese civilians?

PIERPOINT: Well, Ed, I think the anti-Americanism that we heard so much about last year and up until the Spring of this year, was over-exaggerated to a certain extent and also has declined. It was, of course, the natural after-result of the occupation. After all any country after it's been occupied feels the need to assert its independence, its national character, and the Japanese did that. To a certain extent it was...the thing was fostered and heated up by the Communists here. But I think the Japanese themselves began to realize after a while that the thing had gone too far, and nowadays you find essentially very little anti-Americanism here. I think that I can say with some assurance that the Japanese basically are pro-American. You go out into the countryside here and the people are friendly. If they like you they don't even resent the uniform like they may in many other countries. I don't think it's the problem that we sometimes have feared.

MURROW: B ob, you spoke of the Communists. What do the Communists think in Japan?

PIERPOINT: Ed, the Communist Party here doesn't have too many members - less than fifty thousand, I believe - and they don't have a single member in the Diet anymore. They have quite a few followers among the Koreans in Japan; particularly what are called the "North Koreans."

MURROW: Yes.

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MURROW: How much freedom of discussion is there here in terms of newspapers and radio and so forth?

PIERPOINT: A great deal. The Japanese have learned a lot along that line in the last ten years. The newspapers are of all colors and all varieties of political opinion, and these opinions are expressed forcibly and I think very well.

MURROW: Well, Bob Pierpoint, we've just come back from Korea, what do you think the reaction will be out there amongst the boys to the President's announcement that two divisions are going to be pulled out of Korea?

PIERPOINT: Well, I think every (indistinct) is hoping he's in the division that's gonna be pulled out, Ed.

MURROW: I'm sure that's the case. It was very impressive to me this time as it always is to spend only five or six days with troops, wandering about the front in this case when no fighting is going on, and to discover at the end of five or six days when you've acquired more friends than you would be likely to find in an equal length of time almost anywhere. Thank you very much, Bob Pierpoint. For the last few minutes, I've been sitting here in Tokyo chatting with my old friend and colleague, Bob Pierpoint. This is Ed Murrow recording from Tokyo. Good Night and Good Luck!

COLLINGWOOD: And this is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But, first, Bob Dixon.

DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: This is an involved complex world in which we're living...and often it's difficult to see ahead. In Ironton, Ohio, a six-year-old, Johnny Earhart found this true, too. He complained repeatedly that he couldn't see the blackboard in school. An eye specialist said there was nothing wrong with Johnny's eyes, but Johnny insisted he couldn't see the blackboard. Why, asked the specialist? Because, said Johnny, there's a great big boy sitting in front of me. This is Charles Collingwood. Goodnight.

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, December 28, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD: ... Edward R. Murrow is now somewhere over the eastern part of this country, flying back by plane from his visit to Korea and Japan. Before he started home he recorded this report from Japan.

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COLLINGWOOD: And this is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a footnoteto the news. But, first, Bob Dixon.

ANNOUNCER: (C O M M E R C I A L) ... (30) Ed. trans. P.O.

Tuesday December 29,

This is the news:

Defense Secretary Wilson warned the nation today that we must pay high defense costs.. and accept military service as a normal part of life..for as long as Russia threatens world peace. In his first report to the President Mr. Wilson said that in the middle of this year we had the strongest armed forces we have ever had "short of war." He says that if the Eisenhower Administration had continued the Truman military program, it would have been so expensive as to endanger our economic health. BUT NEW ECONOMIES [redacted] and new strategies have been worked out. AND [redacted] says Wilson, even with these, the cost of maintaining an adequate defense force will probably be high for many years to come.

Secretary of State Dulles told reporters today that even though we plan to recall two divisions from Korea, our military power in the Far East will not be reduced. He acknowledged that there will be a reduction in foot soldiers. But not in our overall strength, because of the continuing build-up of our air and sea power. Mr. Dulles says the withdrawl of the two divisions is possible for these reasons: One, just before the truce in Korea we had completed a large buildup of our ground forces. Two, one of the key reasons for seeking an armistice in Korea was to avoid having

troops pinned down on the Asiatic mainland; Three, we have built up our air and sea power in the Orient "substantially"; and Four we have warned Communist China and her allies that if the Korean war should start again..or if the Chinese Reds openly intervene in Indo-China.."our reaction won't necessarily be limited to either area". This was the suggestion-first made to the Legion last September..that we might decide to strike back at the Communist China mainland. And again Mr. Dulles warned the Chinese that we and our allies would join in "quick retaliation" should the Chinese intervene in Indo-China or renew the Korean war. He also pointed out that our greater reliance on air and sea power gives us a great choice of how to retaliate.

Mr. Dulles feels that the American press has greatly exaggerated the Communist successes in Indo-China..particular the enemy drive that cut Indo-China in two. He says the advance to the border of Thiland does not pose a present threat to that country... it does not upset the present French plans for an eventual victory. We take a serious view of the recent enemy attack. But there's no reason to get panicky. And the Secretary says he has complete confidence in the French Union forces. He acknowledged, too, without amplification, that there could be a relationship between this enemy attack and the late January meeting in Berlin of the Big Four

foreign ministers.

As far as we know there has been no contact between enemy and French forces in Indo-China in the past 24 hours. The French are building up their forces for a counter-attack. And the Communist guerrillas appear to be regrouping their forces to continue their drive. High French officials take the same view as Secretary Dulles--they minimize the enemy success... claim the French troops "have the situation well in hand." And French Defense Minister Pleven, in Paris, says France still plans to withdraw 15-thousand of her 185-thousand troops now in Indo-China. [redacted]

American air force officials in Germany say [redacted] they are going to replace more than 10-thousand American airmen in Europe with 86-hundred civilians.. as an economy move. They say the air force in the Far East will soon put a similar program into operation.

~~And the Army says that next year it will shorten the active duty tours of some 6-thousand name gulan junior officers, most graduates of the reserve officers training corps... the officer candidates program.. and the National Guard.~~

The President today made known his support of a policy STARTED by the old administration to channel more government defense contracts into areas where "there has been a large amount of unemployment." And some southern Democrats quickly decided that this was a renewal of the Truman policy to give more business to northern textile mills at the expense of business southern mills might have done.

Treasury Secretary Humphrey says in Newsweek that he looks for a continued high level of business activity next year. And GEORGE Meany, the president of the American Federation of Labor, predicts a rising tide of unemployment for next year. He criticized Administration officials for calling job cutbacks "mere readjustments of the economy."

Chairman Curtis of a House subcommittee today proposed a change in the social security law to give immediate pensions to all retired persons who are over 65. He would also raise the present payments.. and permit retired workers to earn up to a thousand dollars a year and still draw their pensions. Curtis, a Republican from Nebraska, would finance the changes in the law by extending the tax to cover almost all workers under 65.. and to all types of income.

In Berlin today the Russians set free two Americans who have spent years in Soviet prison camps. The two men, Private Homer Cox of Oklahoma and Merchant Seaman Leland Towers of California, will not make any statements until the army has investigated their stories.

Edward R. Murrow: December 29, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

South Korean President Syngman Rhee again today used hard and ominous language in his New Year's message. He promised the North Koreans that the South would "come to their rescue just as soon as possible." Mr. Rhee said that our special Ambassador, Mr. Arthur Dean, had met with the Communist delegates at Panmunjom for almost two months, only to find that in the end the Communists never could be persuaded by words, no matter how rational and justifiable. President Rhee believes that the failure of the preliminary talks can "be regarded as final." He called upon the Allies to conclude futile discussions with the Communists, and to rise with us in courage and valor for the last great battle to annihilate the Red forces who seek the destruction of the free world.

In part of his message the President appeared to be threatening what he has threatened before, a single-handed South Korean effort to reach the Yalu. But later on he said: "The current international situation does not permit us to take the action we so desperately want to take."

The State Department's Kenneth Young, who will talk to the Communists if any more talking is done, said that President Rhee's statement about a permanent breakdown in the talks was "largely a matter of speculation." The Communists have given every indication that they do not want a political

peace conference. But he said: "Who knows what's going to happen in the next month, or two, or three?"

Whatever the purely military reasons that may lie behind our decision to pull two divisions out of Korea, it must be regarded as a warning to the South Koreans that we are not disposed to support any venture they may undertake; and it is added proof that there is no considerable Communist build-up in either ground or air strength. Both sides are digging in deeper and deeper. The sound of blasting drifts down from the Chinese lines, to be answered by dynamite explosions along our own main line of resistance. Our aprons of barbed wire stretch farther and farther down the forward slopes, and our bunkers keep getting deeper at the bottom and thicker on top.

One week in Korea qualifies no one as an expert, but the troops on at least three division fronts appeared to be in good spirits; discipline is excellent, weapons ready and well cared for; night patrols are still run down to the edge of the de-militarized zone; all forward positions are manned at night; and the army appears to operate on the old principle that a tired soldier is a good soldier, for when there's nothing else to do there's always more digging to be done.

I didn't encounter any happy troops in Korea - didn't expect to - but they are steady, resigned and confident. The question most frequently asked of a visiting reporter, who for some reason is supposed to have inside information, is whether they'll still be out there next Christmas. My own guess would be that they will be. The guessing you hear amongst some of the brass, is that if the war should start again in Korea, that would rapidly become a minor theater of operations because the war couldn't be confined to Korea again. (as Sec Dulles suggested again today) The best guess is that Syngman Rhee will continue to talk tough, but that he will not try to go it alone to the Yalu. However, this guess is always accompanied by the statement that the ancient President is not altogether predictable, and might possibly be capable of making a fanatical gamble.

One of the strongest impressions this reporter brought back from Korea is that not enough is being done in the area of education and information. Most of the boys have a vague idea ~~sometimes even a well formulated idea~~ as to why it is necessary for them to be in Korea, and of the chain of events that led up to the war and this uneasy truce. Some of the officers contend that it is their job to strengthen the line, and teach the men to fight; in short, that they aren't a bunch of schoolteachers. This is

to a large extent a garrison army, even in the forward positions, there is time enough to tell the troops what's going on in the world, and the issues and events that finally landed them in a hole on the slope of those inhospitable mountains. They are curious, often eager to learn; and more information would probably make them better fighting men, if it comes to that, and certainly better citizens when they have finished their tour of duty. An army isn't a college, and never will be; but there are so many wasted hours out there, and so much time to think....mostly about home, of course. But even their attitude toward what goes on at home may be largely determined by what they know. It ought to be possible to devise a better method, or beef up the present operation to the point where the troops, who are prepared to defend the free world, know more about why they are there, and what those who sent them there are trying to do to unscramble the mess. Korea is often referred to as a good training ground for troops. In a sense that's true, although we aren't likely to fight a future war from such fixed positions. But under existing conditions it could be a different kind of training ground, which in the end of the day might be as important as the training in military science and tactics.

The past week ~~has been~~ was spent with some of the troops in Korea. And after having talked with a few of our men, eaten with them, and moved about on assignment with them, I think I know what Jefferson meant when he said: "Traveling makes a man wiser but sometimes less happy." But one thing I am certain of and that's an observation Disraeli once made: "Travel, he said, teaches toleration."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

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Secretary of State Dulles told reporters today that even though we plan to recall two divisions from Korea our military power in the Far East will not be reduced. He acknowledged that there will be a reduction in foot soldiers. But not in our overall strength because of the continuing build-up of our air and sea power. Mr. Dulles says the withdrawl of the two divisions is possible for these reasons: One, just before the truce in Korea we had completed a large buildup of our ground forces. Two, one of the key reasons for seeking an armistice in Korea was to avoid having troops pinned down on the Asiatic mainland; Three, we have built up our air and sea power in the Orient "substantially;" and Four, we have warned Communist China and her allies that if the Korean war should start again or if the Chinese Reds openly intervene in Indo-China "our reaction won't necessarily be limited to either area." This was the suggestion first made to the Legion last September that we might decide to strike back at the Communist China mainland. And again Mr. Dulles warned the Chinese that we and our allies would join in "quick retaliation" should the Chinese intervene in Indo-China or renew the Korean war. He also pointed out that our greater reliance on air and sea power gives us a great choice of how to retaliate.

Mr. Dulles feels that the American press has greatly exaggerated the Communist successes in Indo-China - particularly the enemy drive that cut Indo-China in two. He says the advance to the border of Thailand does not pose a present threat to that country - it does not upset the present French plans for an eventual victory. We take a serious view of the recent enemy attack. But there's no reason to get panicky. And the Secretary says he has complete confidence in the French Union forces. He acknowledged, too, without amplification, that there could be a relationship between this enemy attack and the late January meeting in Berlin of the Big Four foreign ministers.

As far as we know there has been no contact between enemy and French forces in Indo-China in the past 24 hours. The French are building up their forces for a counter-attack. And the Communist guerrillas appear to be regrouping their forces to continue their drive. High French officials take the same view as Secretary Dulles - they minimize the enemy success - claim the French troops "have the situation well in hand." And French Defense Minister Pleven, in Paris, says France still plans to withdraw 15-thousand of her 185-thousand troops now in Indo-China.

American air force officials in Germany say they are going to replace more than 10-thousand American airmen in Europe with 86-hundred civilians as an economy move. They say the air force in the Far East will soon put a similar program into operation. The President today made known his support of a policy started by the old administration to channel more government defense contracts into areas where "there has been a large amount of unemployment." And some southern Democrats quickly decided that this was a renewal of the Truman policy to give more business to northern textile mills at the expense of business southern mills might have done.

Treasury Secretary Humphrey says in Newsweek that he looks for a continued high level of business activity next year. And George Meany, the president of the American Federation of Labor predicts a rising tide of unemployment for next year. He criticized Administration officials for calling job cutbacks "mere readjustments of the economy."

Chairman Curtis of a House subcommittee today proposed a change in the social security law to give immediate pensions to all retired persons who are over 65. He would also raise the present payments and permit retired workers to earn up to a thousand dollars a year and still draw their pensions. Curtis, a Republican from Nebraska, would finance the changes in the law by extending the tax to cover almost all workers under 65 - and to all types of income.

In Berlin today the Russians set free two Americans who have spent years in Soviet prison camps. The two men, Private Homer Cox of Oklahoma and Merchant Seaman Leland Towers of California, will not make any statements until the army has investigated their stories.

South Korean President Syngman Rhee again today used hard and ominous language in his New Year's message. He promised the North Koreans that the South would "come to their rescue just as soon as possible." Mr. Rhee said that our special Ambassador, Mr. Arthur Dean, had met with the Communist delegates at Panmunjom for almost two months, only to find that in the end the Communists never could be persuaded by words, no matter how rational and justifiable. President Rhee believes that the failure of the preliminary talsk can "be regarded as final." He called upon the Allies to conclude futile discussions with the Communists, and to rise with us in courage and valor for the last great battle to annihilate the Red forces who seek the destruction of the free world.

In part of his message the President appeared to be threatening what he has threatened before, a single-handed South Korean effort to reach the Yalu. But later on he said: "The current international situation does not permit us to take the action we so desperately want to take."

The State Department's Kenneth Young, who will talk to the Communists, if any more talking is done, said that President Rhee's statement about a permanent breakdown in the talks was "largely a matter of speculation." The Communists have given every indication that they do not want a political peace conference. But he said: "Who knows what's going to happen in the next month, or two, or three?"

Whatever the purely military reasons that may lie behind our decision to pull two divisions out of Korea, it must be regarded as a warning to the South Koreans that we are not disposed to support any venture they may undertake; and it is added proof that there is no considerable Communist build-up in either ground or air strength. Both sides are digging in deeper and deeper. The sound of blasting drifts down from the Chinese lines, to be answered by dynamite explosions along our own main line of resistance. Our aprons of barbed wire stretch farther and farther down the forward slopes, and our bunkers keep getting deeper at the bottom and thicker on top.

One week in Korea qualifies no one as an expert, but the troops on at least three division fronts appeared to be in good spirits; discipline is excellent, weapons ready and well cared for; night patrols are still run down to the edge of the de-militarized zone; all forward positions are manned at night; and the army appears to operate on the old principle that a tired soldier is a good soldier, for when there's nothing else to do, there's alwasy more digging to be done.

I didn't encounter any happy troops in Korea - didn't expect to - but they are steady, resigned and confident. The question most frequently asked of a visiting reporter who for some reason is supposed to have inside information, is whether they'll still be out there next Christmas. My own guess would be that they will be. The guessing you hear amongst some of the brass is that if the war should start again in Korea, that would rapidly become a minor theater of operations because the war couldn't be confined to Koreaagain. As Secretary Dulles suggested again today the best guess is that Sybgman Rhee will continue to talk tough, but that he will not try to go it alone to the Yalu. However, this guess is always accompanied by the statement that the ancient President is not altogether predictable, and might possibly be capable of making a fanatical gamble.

One of the strongest impressions this reporter brought back from Korea is that not enough is being done in the area of education and information. Most of the boys have a vague idea as to why it is necessary for them to be in Korea, and of

the chain of events that led up to the war and this uneasy truce. Some of the officers contend that it is their job to strengthen the line, and teach the men to fight; in short, that they aren't a bunch of schoolteachers. This is to a large extent a garrison army, even in the forward positions there is time enough to tell the troops what's going on in the world, and the issues and events that finally landed them in a hole on the slope of those inhospitable mountains. They are curious, often eager to learn; and more information would probably make them better fightint men, if it comes to that, and certainly better citizens when they have finished their tour of duty. An army isn't a college, and never will be; but there are os many wasted hours out there, and so much time to think - mostly about home, of course. But even their attitude toward what goes on at home may be largely determined by what they know. It ought to be possible to devise a better method, or beef up the present operation to the point where the troops, who are prepared to defend the free world, know more about why they are there, and what those who sent them there are trying to do to unscramble the mess. Korea is often referred to as a good training ground for troops. In a sense that's true, although we aren't likely to fight a future war from such fixed positions. But under existing conditions it could be a different kind of training ground, which in the end of the day might be as important as the training in military science and tactics.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The past week was spent with some of the troops in Korea. And after having talked with a few of our men, eaten with them, and moved about on assignment with them, I think I know what Jefferson meant when he said: "Traveling makes a man wiser but sometimes less happy." But one thing I am certain of and that's an observation Disraeli once made: "Travel, he said, teaches toleration."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1953.

This is the news:

Republican Senate Leader Knowland says he's "disappointed" with the President's new order aimed at helping areas hit by unemployment. Yesterday Mr. Eisenhower asked government agencies to channel some defense contracts into such areas. Some Southern Congressmen protested that this would take business from their textile mills and channel it to northern mills. And Senator Knowland said today that the new order is "too wide, and needs curtailment." Even though White House Secretary Hagerty told reporters that those who object to the order did not get the full story.. Senator Knowland said later that he's confident the Congress will correct what he called the "abuses" in the new policy." At least one New England senator, Saltonstall of Massachusetts, says the new order does not go far enough. And William Pollack, executive vice president of the C.I.O. Textile workers union, says the union welcomes "any move by the administration to relieve unemployment and to stimulate activity in the nation's distressed areas."

The Associated Press reports, on the basis of a nation-wide survey, that at least 52-thousand workers have been laid off their jobs in recent

weeks throughout the country.

And in Washington, the American Economic Association heard two opposing views on the business outlook for next year. Dr. George W. Hildebrand of the University of California at Los Angeles, says that with a policy of tax reductions and so-called "easy money" the Administration may keep things humming for the next 12 months. He says the government is conducting an important economic experiment, designed to maintain "an expanding economy of private enterprise", and at the same time ease up on heavy federal spending. But Albert Gailord Hart, a Columbia University economist, and former consultant to the Treasury, predicts a serious slump in demand, for such things as automobiles, appliances and machinery. He says this will happen within a few years even if it does not happen next year.

A top C.I.O. official, Stanley H. Ruttenberg, the union's research and education director, today turned down the President's appointment to a government advisory board. Rutenberg said he never heard of the appointment, until he read about it in the papers; and neither he nor the C.I.O. was consulted about it. Two weeks ago George Meany, the president of the A.F. of L. quit as a member of a Foreign Assistance program board.

In Korea today, General Taylor, the 8th army commander, told his troops that he does not know which two American divisions will be withdrawn from Korea. And in commenting on a recent announcement by the President, General Taylor said he didn't know when the two divisions would leave or where they would go. He said in any event it will TAKE weeks or months before the transfer is made. In a series of talks across the front General Taylor told his troops:"Sometimes when you sit out there on the frozen hilltop with a hard wind blowing you might feel like forgotten men. But we know the people of America haven't forgotten us."

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In Alabama, Tuskegee Institute says it recorded no lynchings in this country during 1953. Hereafter the Institute will measure race relations with a report based on economic, political and educational standards.

The Navy said today that it could find no one to blame for the October explosion on the carrier Leyte which took the lives of 37 men. A court of inquiry reports that sabotage had no part in the accident... and that "someone, unown and dead" injected air under high pressure into a small tube that contained oil. This, it's assumed, started the fire.

Representative Oakley of California says some Social Security Administration employes are getting "culture--including lectures on art, music and literature, on government time." Spokesmen for the Administration say they know nothing of such classes.

Edward R. Murrow: December 30, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

At this time of the year most of our foreign correspondents come home - from England, France, Germany and the Far East. And they are all men who have provided much background material for these reports. Tonight I want to chat for a while with out Chief European Correspondent, Howard K. Smith, who makes his headquarters in London.

1) How is Sir Winston Churchill's health?

2) How much impatience is there inside his own Party? - that is people who wish that he would retire.

3) What is Anthony Eden's position as the heir apparent?

4) Has the prospect of high level talks between the heads of states been abandoned in Britain?

5) What's happened to rationing?

6) As near as you can tell, what is the British attitude toward American troops stationed there?

7) Now that more newsprint is available, what use is being made of it?

8) What are the prospects for a General Election in Britain?

churchill's health. Churchill's health seems very good. But he has certainly aged a great many years in the past few months. A very rich full, active life seems to have taken its toll all at once. He has a hard time getting up stairs. At Bermuda, when he went out to the airport to meet PresidentEisenhower, and the president reviewed the British guard of honor, Sir Winston tried to walk with him,but-tho the president did not walk especially fast, Churchill could not follow him and stopped in the middle of the apron and just waited for Eisenhower to return from reviewing the guard. His mind is still alert, his wit is sharp as a diamond...but physically he has become very very old.

impatience with him in his party. Well, rumor in Britain has it that the younger men inhis party- and in his cabinet- are impatient with the boss. Churchilldenies he is an autocrat. He isquoted ashaving said, I simply give my colleagues plenty of time to consider the plans I put before them... then I expect them to agree with me. He has always had a tendency to take decisions without consulting the appropriate member of his cabinet, and now he does it moreso. For example, before boarding the plane in Bermuda to go back to

.... England, he was seized with a fit of favor for the Bermudians and so announced he would restore the British garrison that had during the war been withdrawn and which was the center of Bermuda social life. Well, Bermuda is useless from a defense standpoint. Britain is suffering from a shortage of troops (that is why they are anxious to pull out of Egypt)....so it was not a wise gesture, and it was announced apparently without any consideration for or consultation with Churchill's own defense minister.

Eden's position: It has always been generally assumed Eden was the crown prince of Britishpolitics, the natural heir to the prime ministry. But in recent months, his position has been thrown into some doubt. Egypt has been the cause of thatsituation. Britain simply has to get out of Suez. She has 7o,ooo troops there she sorely needs for other defensive positions, and also to reduce her defense costs. The time is ripe now to get them out peacefully, without another ugly conflict in the Arab countries. But, inside the Consrvative party, there is a strong imperial wing. They consider that if Eden agrees totake British troops out of Suez he will be appeasing the Egyptians,

..... scuttling the empire. So Eden is really in rather n rrow straits. His future is likely to be decided on the Suez canal. If he agrees to withdraw British troops, he will, at the worst turn his party against him and see it reject him....at best, he will have to govern with a party divided against him. But if he does not agree to move out ofSuez, then he faces the prospect of a resumption of guerilla expensive warfare in Egypt, the prospect that the Egyptians will take the Suez issue before the UN, where is it highlylikely Britain would be out-voted...all of which might badly damage Eden's reputation. So the next weeks and month in Suez are going to have an important bearing on British internal politics.

Prospects for High-level talks The idea has lost its momentum, Ed. If Churchill had not been seized with illness shortly after proposing that kind of conference, he mighthave done something about it. But his illness gave all the opponents at home and abroad time to pretty well kill the idea. There is very little enthusiasm for it left now. Big conferances in general are in disrepute, after the Bermuda confer at which never have somany reporters had so little to report

.....about. There is more hope being put in quiet ordinary channels of diplomacy in such meetings as Churchill had in private last week with the Russian ambassador, and so on.

Rationing Almost everything came off ration last summer, Ed. The Food Ministry announced, it is not printing any ration books at all for next year. Austerity is rapidly becoming a memory of the past. Many long years of careful husbandry of resources plus American help are be ring fruit at last.

Attitude towards US troops Even that has mellowed, Ed. ~~Rumm~~ The most anti-Ameriaan periodical-- aside from the Communist paper-- is the magazine Tribune, for which Aneuring Bevan writes. Well Tribune did a survey of thebehavior of American troops in Britain recently and came to the conclusion that the British press has been treating the American GI much less well than he deserves. He was, the paper said, a pretty decent chap, after all.

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Use made of additional newsprint-- Not very good use is made of it, I am afraid Ed. I dont think it is generally known in this country that the British press generally-- excluding those fine papers the Times, Manchester Guardian and maybe a few others that also have small circulations-- the British press generally, the papers with four fifths of th cirtulation are on a pretty low level. More newspring has made the them the same, only moreso.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1953
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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SMITH: Well, rumor in Britain has it that the younger men in his party - and in his cabinet - are impatient with the boss. Churchill denies he is an autocrat. He is quoted as having said, I simply give my colleagues plenty of time to consider the plans I put before them, then I expect them to agree with me. He has always had a tendency to take decisions without consulting the appropriate member of his cabinet, and now he does it more so. For example, before boarding the plane in Bermuda to go back to England, he was seized with a fit of favor for the Bermudians and so announced he would restore the British garrison that had during the war been withdrawn and which was the center of Bermuda social life. Well, Bermuda is useless from a defense standpoint. Britain is suffering from a shortage of troops (that is why they are anxious to pull out of Egypt) so it was not a wise gesture, and it was announced apparently without any consideration for or consultation with Churchill's own defense minister.

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outvoted - all of which might badly damage Eden's reputation. So the next weeks and month in Suez are going to have an important bearing on British internal politics.

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SMITH: Even that has mellowed, Ed. The most anti-American periodical - aside from the Communist paper - the the magazine Tribune, for which Aneurin Bevan writes. Well, Tribune did a survey of the behavior of American troops in Britain recently and came to the conclusion that t e British press has been treating the American GI much less well than he deserves. He was, the paper, said, a pretty decent chap, after all.

MURROW: Now that more newsprint is available, what use is being made of it?

SMITH: Not very good use is made of it, I am afraid Ed. I don't think it is generally known in this country that the British press generally - excluding those

fine papers, the Times, Manchester Guardian and maybe a few others that also have small circulations - the British press generally, the papers with four fifths of the circulation are on a pretty low level. More newspring has made them the same, only more so.

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday, Dec 31, 1953

This is the news:

The Russians have chosen this New Year's eve to issue another statement on their desire for peace. And Premier Malenkov wishes the American people success "in the development of their greatly worthwhile task in preserving peace from all attaempts against it." In a message to International News Service, Malenkov says: there is no serious obstacle to Soviet-American relations.. he hopes "traditional bonds of friendship will be strengthened" between the two countries.. and "with all his heart" Malenkov says he wishes the American people "happiness and a peaceful life." He sees favorable possibilities for a relaxation of international tension.

There is no comment from the State Department. But Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee says if Malenkov's sentiments are substantiated by deeds "they will sound better." And at the same time the Communist newspaper Pravda charged today that the three western powers and West Germany plan to sabotage the forthcoming Berlin conference.

All reports from Europe tonight are optomistic. Sir Winston Churchill says [redacted] "The growing strength of the free world coupled with its desire to reach just and honorable agreements, has reduced the possibility of war."

French President Auriol says:"It is not talk alone that can modify relations between the great powers of the world."

Italian President ~~Einaudi~~ Eye-now-Dee promises that his government will work for "better times for all men."

Marshal Tito, who says he is not "an exaggerating optomist", says victory over the danger of war is in less question in the near future. Franco of Spain urges the West to take advantage of what he calls the "deep crisis" inside Russia caused by Stalin's death.

And on Formosa, Chiank Kai Shek has called on his people to prepare for more difficult tasks and more pains and sacrifices in 1954... He calls it the decisive year.

In Indo-China the war goes on. The French report that they killed 54 Communists in a small battle in the northwest. And southeast of Hanoi a French patrol was ambushed with "appreciable losses."

~~In Korea, the neutral Indians, in what they described as a routine head count of Chinese anti-Communists found 135 men who want to go home. They questioned a total of 11 hundred men without the knowledge of the United Nations Command. This has infuriated the South Koreans and~~

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In Korea tonight, one of the 22 Americans who has refused to return home from a Communist prison camp, [redacted] changed his mind. The neutral Indians have not announced the name of this man.. they promise it later. There are no other details. Yesterday the Indians, in what they described as a routine check of 44-hundred Chinese in our prison camps, found 135 men who wanted to go home. The decision was made without any allied representatives present. The Chinese Communist radio says this "screening" by the Indians is illegal. And the South Korean foreign minister says that as a result, his government may free 7-thousand North Koreans now held by the allied command.

[redacted]

Tomorrow, the families of more than 36-hundred Americans who have been missing in Korea for more than a year will be told that these soldiers and airmen are presumed dead. That will bring the Korean war death list to almost 30-thousand men.

[redacted]

And in Berlin , a report on five Americans being held in Russian prisons came from two men just released by the Soviets in Berlin. Private Homer Cox and former seaman Leland Towers say six other citizens of western countries are also in these prisons. Both men described the prisons as "hell holes".. with men dying daily or worked to death.

In London it was announced that Queen Elizabeth has conferred 59 KNIGHTHOODS ~~knighthoods~~. one of the titles went to American-born Jacob Epstein the sculptor whose works have often been the center of controversey.

In this country, the New Year brings a 10 per cent income tax

cut for 60-million Americans. And tomorrow the excess profits tax on 50-thousand corporations will expire. But the social security tax, paid by both employers and employees, will go up from one and a half to two per cent.

The Federal Reserve Board says industrial production dropped one and a half per cent in November. And the Post Office Department says that the volume of Christmas mail this year was the highest ever..about four per cent more than a year ago when seven billion pieces of mail were handled during the holiday season.

At Augusta, Georgia, the President today conferred with [redacted] advisors on HIS State of the Union message. And the President rejected an appeal by the independent International Longshoremens Association to assign a special representative to the New York waterfront dispute..to prevent a "chaotic strike." But Governor Dewey says the state will intercede before the National Labor Relations Board. The governor says he has evidence [redacted] of "coercion and intimidation" in the recent N.L.R.B. election.

George Meany, the president of the American Federation of Labor, charges that an old age insurance plan offered by Representative Curtis is "the most morally dishonest proposal to come from a person in a position of trust in many years." Curtis wants to put government payments to the aged on a new basis.

The State Department today banned further publication in this country of "The Romanian News".. in retaliation for the Romanian decision last week banning "News from America".. a publication distributed by our legation in Bucharest.

Edward R. Murrow: December 31, 1953. 7.45 p.m.

Again tonight we take advantage of the presence of one of our European colleagues to talk a little about what's going on in the rest of the world, with which we're going to have to live - whether we like it or not. David Schoenbrun, whose reports you have often heard on this program is in from Paris.

1) David, why can't the French keep a government for more than a few weeks?

2) The whole idea of a European Army was concocted by the French. We agreed to it, so did the Germans; and now the French are reluctant to go through with it - why?

3) What is this malady, this political sickness that afflicts the French, and is it permanent?

Sa 4/6/22

(1)

Murrow Schoenbrun why cant the French keep a government in office?

David. Because theyre afraid of dictators for one thing...because theyre civilized people for another and civilized people dont like rulers---Thomas Jefferson used to say: that government is best that governs least...and the French think the best way to make sure the government governs leastis to throw it out of office every four or five months. Theyre getting ready to throw the latest cabinet out as a New Years celebration early next week. We Americans will get all upset about the French crisis again...but they wont. Ive lived there a long time as you know ....Ive seen a lot of socalled crises...about eighteen since the end of the war....France goes on ...has even gotten stronger in the process in many ways.....

Murrow ~~Well now in what ways for example.~~

Schoenbrun Frenchmen and women are getting married more often and are having bigger and better babies.... theyre also writing some pretty good books that are influencing people all over the world. France has been for some two centuries and more the fountainhead of western culture....and still is to a great measure. You know we Americans at the moment are obsessed by such things as the European Army and are angry and furstrated about French refuaals to get on with it...rearming the Germans that is...but we forget our debt to Frqnce in the vital areas ~~of effect civilization which the French did get on without hesitations...from Henri Becquerel who first found that uranium salts were radiocative through Peirre and Marie Curie and Irene Curie and Kowarski and Halban the French led the world in devopming atomic energy right up to 1939...and their scientists are still creating in this new year.~~

murrow [redacted] But David science takes the long term view....humanity and progress...but the French seem to overlook the immediate issues: [redacted] you mentioned European Army...the free world needs German strength...Germany needs a free family to grow up in and plant the roots of its democracy...the French themselves first proposed unity with Germany in a European Army three years ago...ever since theyve been backtracking....why ?

schoenbrun....Well this is New Years Eve...a reminder that new years do roll around...and new situations develop....and what people thought and planned a year ago no longer looks like such a good idea today. I think we Americans had better not throw the first stone because we are not without sin....and backtracking . ~~as you put it~~. Why I remember a fellow named Ike Eisenhower who ran ~~against~~ against a man named Rober Taft for the Repuhlican nomination...because he opposed Tafts ideas on American military withdrawal from foreign soil...who wanted retrenchment and so on...Now Eisenhower is Presid nt and things have changed...and we're pulling divisions out of Korea and talking of pulling some back from Europe. And a man you know better than any reporter Ed Murrow...a man named Churchill propsed the European Army before the French did...back in August 1950. I sat in the news gallery in Strasbourg and listened to Mr Churchill proposed a joint army of Europe and promise that Britain would join it to defend the free world. But that was Mr Churchill, the Kings loyal opposition. Today he is Sir Winston, the Queens first Minister..Hes still calling for a European Army...telling the French to get on with it..but HE and england now refuse to join it....second thoughts, Ed..backtracking.

Murrow, Well just ~~xxxxxxx~~ what are the second thoughts of the French, why are they back tracking?

schoenbrun..... ~~First of all they think theres less danger today than~~ three years ago when the Korean war broke out..for one thing this New Year has brought an end to the shooting im Korea....and yet for the long suffering french it hasnt brought an end to the fighting in french indochina.... this is the eighth new years even that french boys are fighting and dying in the indochinese jungles...tonight at this very moment theres bitter fighting on the mekong river. ...and just so long as the french army is tied down on that river in asia theyll hesitate to raise a german army on the rhine in europe....military power almost always leads to political power...the french are afraid of german power on the continent....they were afraid three years ago too but they were more afraid of russia then. a lot has happened since then

murrow ~~thats true enough but you cannot live forever on fear...nor~~ can nations affordthe civilized luxury of anarchy for long.. youve told us that the french have been making progress despite cabinet upheavals but surely this progress has been spotty.. surely something is seriously wrong in france for there to be so many crises so many strikes such slow and low production in the face ,for example,of the surge of german power and recovery...just what is wrong with France.....

~~Is a the~~ political sickness a more a symptom than the

schoenbrun

france is ill ,ed...a sick country ~~as you said~~...the malady is chromic as well as acute... ~~is deep rooted in some ways it goes~~ and this is not a good moment for trying new ideas — back two thousand years...to the day that Caesar first said "all Gaul is divided".... ~~its~~ divided geographically for instance...france is one the mediterranean and the atlantic seas facing south and west ~~turn~~ buffeted by ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ the powerful tides from those two areas of the world...and france is a land power too....bound by the umbilical cord of the rhine river to the continent of europe...the peninsula of Asia. France has some great treasures which are mixed blessings..... afertile soil and climate that provided the basis of power and civilization before the machine age...before the age of steel.... ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ france grew strong and powerful on steak and spinach when those ~~xxxxxxxx~~ muscle building elements meant power.....but when iron and coal and machines replaced men as the source of power in the 19th century France ~~xxx~~ found it was deficient in the proteins of the industrial age....but by that time france had already developed strong habits... habits suited for another age.... the land was divided into small parcels...men had developed individual creative arts...not community skills or habits of team work.... frenchmen didnt have to pull together like the early american pioneers against the elements of nature because nature was kind and gentle and bountiful in france....and when the sub-soil proved to be short of ~~xxxxxxxx~~ coke and iron for steel it was almost too late for france to shift its habits.. france is still trying to enter the twentieht century.

3

and through all the long pull of history france was wracked

by war and revolution and counter revolution...one almost every fifteen years for the past 175.....

france carries her history on her back more than any country in the world today...the past is alive in france with all its passions and contradictions....yet france keeps on... ~~gerwix~~x and great progress has been and is being made... and french contributions to the west are still of vital importance and strength..

There is an illness in the land ....france is ~~sixkx~~ anguished and confused a...but there is a soundness and a strength too in the land ....and if may qote our american

secretary of state mr dulles....who is often impatient with the french---it would be a grave mistake he said...to underestimate the french....in any case we cant afford to.... france is our key ally on three continents of the world.... europea africa and asia.

These words are a particular favorite of mine. I first quoted those words ~~used them~~ on another New Year's eve - from London - in 1940. They were written a long time ago by a German, Heinrich Heine: "The New Year is at the door. I wish for the stupid, a little understanding...and for the understanding a little poetry. I wish a heart for the rich and a little bread for the poor. But above all, I wish that we may blackguard each other as little as possible during the New Year."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday Jan 1, 1954

This is the news:

The western powers have accepted the Russian proposal of January 25th as the date for the Big Four foreign ministers conference in Berlin. And we have told Moscow we regret that the Russians did not accept our suggestion for the meeting to get started next Monday. The State Department, as well as the British and the French, also [redacted] agreed to let representatives of the High commissioners in Germany work out details on the site of the meeting and other arrangements. And we believe the matter of an agenda [redacted] should be left to the actual meeting of the foreign ministers. In a few minutes I'd like to put [redacted] some questions to my colleague, Richard C. Hottelet, who is just baxk from Germany.

The Russians today returned to West Germany 800 German men and women who had been held in Soviet prison camps. And among these returned prisoners were some who reported that many East Germans who took part in the June 17 revolt against Communist rule are now in Soviet prisons.

In Korea, Private First Class Claude Batchelor of Texas will tell reporters tonight more of the details surrounding his life in a Communist prison camp.. and his decision last night to return to America. Batchelor says he was persuaded, finally, to leave the enemy camp and return to the

Americans by a heart-broken letter from his Japanese wife and by other mail from his family at home. Batchelor told Intelligence officers who questioned him that he was the "Number Two man" among the unrepatriated American prisoners. And he said at least one other man, and possibly more, want to come home. He told of a New Year's eve party in the neutral zone prisoner of war camp during which another American cried out: "I want to come home. I want to come home." Batchelor says he had a bit of trouble getting out of the camp because some of the other Americans carried daggers. But the neutral Indian guards say this is not true; they say they told talked with Batchelor and he told them none of the Americans are being held by force.

Washington sources say they have reports from Korea indicating that the Communists offered the American prisoners an automobile.. $5000 in cash and the promise of free eeucations in China to remain with the Communists.

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intensify his strategy of quick blows against the enemy deep inside Communist territory. Today there were some scattered clashes on the front lines. And the French report that the Communist-led Viet Minh troops are continuing to mass their forces in the northwest.

In India today Prime Minister Nehru told the National Trade Union Congress that India will never accept foreign military aid in any form. And, he said, India will never allow foreign troops on her soil. He says India's history and world history have shown that any foreign military aid is disastrous to any nation. And that's why he has repeatedly warned Pakistan not to accept military aid from the United States.

In Washington today the State Department challenged Soviet Premier Malenkov to back up his "expressed desire for peace" with deeds. A spokesman says we welcome the Malenkov statement of last night.. his desire to improve relations with the United States. And we suggest that the Russians will have an opportunity to prove this at the January 25th foreign ministers conference in Berlin. We also point out that Russia can prove its peaceful intentions by agreeing to : unite Germany and Austria...make possible a Korean peace conference AND bring an end to the

war in Indo-China.

The President today started working at 8 a.m. at Augusta, Georgia. He worked with his top advisers for four and a half hours..on his State of the Union message and other papers. A secretary reports "quite a lot of progress." In the afternoon the President's advisers returned to their work and Mr. Eisenhower took off for a round of golf.

The National Safety Council said today that the 1953 traffic death total will be approximately the same as the 38-thousand lives lost in 1952. This would be the first year since 1939 that traffic deaths have not increased.

In today's Football bowl games; Oklahoma defeated Maryland, ranked Number one in the country, by a score of seven to nothing..in the Orange Bowl game. Michigan State defeated UCLA 28 to 20 in the Rose Bowl.

In the Sugar Bowl, Georgia Tech defeated West Virginia, 42 to 19.

Texas Tech won the Gator Bow game 35 to 13..over Auburn. And in the Cotton bowl it was Rice 28; Alabama, six. In this game, in Dallas, Tommy Lewis, an Alabama fullback, jumped up from the bench and tackled Rice Halfback Dick Moegle who was away on a touchdown run....

The referee then awarded Rice a touchdown and credited Moegle with a 95-yard run. And the Alabama fullback, Lewis, explained:" I saw him coming from the bench. The nearer he got to me, the nearer I moved to the field. I don't know what happened. I couldn't realize that I had done it when I returned to the bench."

Murrow: We learned today that the four power conference will be held in Berlin on January 25th. It will be the first time in years that western statesmen have had the chance to come to grips with the Soviet Foreign Minister. -- Our correspondent Dick Hottelet will be [redacted] going back to Germany to cover the story. -- Dick, is the trip going to be worth the trouble for all concerned? Is the conference likely to settle anything?

Hottelet: From all indications so far I'd say no. Both sides hold rigid, and opposite, positions on the main problems. Take the German problem, as a concrete example. [redacted] The Russians pay lip service to the cause of German unity, democracy and peace. They talk about free elections and withdrawal of occupation forces. You'd THINK we were not far apart. But every action of the communist regime in eastern Germany shows that unity to them means only a settlement which will bring all of Germany under soviet rule. Free elections are elections which the communists will win. Peace can be furthered in their eyes only by our abandoning everything we've tried to do in Germany in the past five years. --- I suspect that this same approach to words and problems will also apply to questions like [redacted] world tension, security and atomic control which are bound to be discussed in Berlin.

[redacted]

Murrow: Well now, if you think that no real progress will be made in Berlin, what's the use of going? Failure will only bring new disappointment? [redacted] may [redacted] wreck what chance there might have been.

Hottelet: There's plenty of reason to go to Berlin with neither false hopes nor immovable pessimism. It gives the west a chance to take Molotov's measure after a year of great change in the Soviet union. After all he is the number two man in the Kremlin. The western foreign ministers can confront him [redacted] with the whole world's demand for security from war. There is no reason why

the west cannot [redacted] come up with some clear and concrete proposals. If the Russians accept - well, halleluya; if they don't they'll have to take the consequences in public opinion.

Murrow: So you think [redacted] Berlin will be a sparring session which we ought to try at least to win on points.

Hottelet: That's right.

Murrow: Well [redacted] Molotov is likely to throw a few punches himself.

Hottelet: He is bound to. He can jab and feint with ideas like a return to four power control of Germany, or recognition of the communist regime, OR an Eastern Locarno treaty which would neutralize Germany and [redacted] wreck [redacted] western [redacted] unity. He'll aim some special [redacted] arguments at France -- and perhaps play for time to make us all look weak and silly. ---- We've got to be ready for these tactics in any combination.

Murrow: The Germans [redacted] will certainly be watching closely to see how it all comes out. They've been getting a little restive. How much longer will they wait for the European Army and European unity?

Hottelet: The Germans are not busting to set up an army. But the defense treaties do more than that. [redacted] They also give Germany almost full sovereignty. [redacted] The Germans will not wait forever for France and the others to ratify the treaties. I believe they will start demanding equal rights in the next few months - with or without a defense [redacted] European community. Although they'd prefer to have [redacted] the EDC.

Murrow: Why?

Hottelet: German democrats don't want to risk a revival of NATIONAL military power either. -- Also, defense is a natural right for a free and equal nation. ---- In addition, although the economy is booming now, there are clouds on the horizon. If a recession comes defense contracts could be a shot in the arm, help maintain full employment and help keep the country politically sound.

Most of us are inclined to look forward to the start of a New Year with a degree of hopefulness. Samuel Johnson once put it this way: "It is necessary to hope, though hope should always be deluded; for hope itself is happiness - perhaps the chief happiness this world affords. And its frustrations - however frequent - are yet less dreadful than its extinction."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1954.
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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MURROW: Well now, if you think that no real progress will be made in Berlin, what's the use of going? Failure will only bring new disappointment. Cynicism may wreck what chance there might have been.

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MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Most of us are inclined to look forward to the start of a New Year with a degree of hopefulness. Samuel Johnson once put it this way: "It is necessary to hope, though hope should always be deluded; for hope itself is happiness - perhaps the chief happiness this world affords. And its frustrations - however frequent - are yet less dreadful than its extinction."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday, January 5, 1954

This is the news:

The President today told Congressional leaders of both parties, that we will strike directly at Communist China, if the Chinese renew the Korean war, or intervene in Indo-China./ Congressional sources, who attended the two and a half hour meeting, have told the United Press, that the President and Secretary of State Dulles insisted that the withdrawal of two of our divisions from Korea is an indication of strength./ These sources, say Democratic Senator Russell of Georgia expressed doubt.. said he fears it will be interpreted as an indication of weakness./ Mr. Dulles has twice warned the Chinese Communists against intervening in Indo-China, or renewing the Korean fighting. The United Press says, the President today was blunter than the Secretary has been. Mr. Eisenhower did not discuss his domestic program with the Democrats, who attended the White House meeting./ And one democrat, House Whip McCormack described it as: "A briefing, rather than a consultation."

2

~~This is the news:~~

~~The President today spent two and a half hours discussing his~~ foreign policy with ~~leaders of Congress, both Republicans and~~ Democrats. The group did not discuss the ~~domestic program the President will~~ send to Congress in his ~~State of the Union~~ message on Thursday. ~~And~~ the Democrats who ~~attended generally~~ had "no comment" for reporters ~~after the~~ meeting ~~was over. House~~ Democratic Whip McCormack told newsmen: "It was a briefing ~~rather than a consultation.~~" And among those ~~who briefed the~~ congressmen ~~were Secretary~~ of State Dulles.. Defense Secretary Wilson and Foreign ~~Aid Chief Stasseb.~~

The Department of Commerce reported today that unemployment rose about 400-thousand from November to December. The total unemployed in the country now is one million 850-thousand. In a few minutes I'd like to discuss the President's promise to use the Federal government to sustain the economy.

The Secret Service today announced the arrest of three persons in connection with the theft of 160-thousand dollars in new tenty dollar bills from the (BUREAU) of Engraving. All but 20-thousand dollars has been

recovered. Those arrested are: James Rufus Landis, 29, a distributor-checker at the bureau..his wife..and William Giles, a government flag pole painter. The Secret Service says this is what happened. Landis had access to the government's money storage vault. Somehow he managed to get the new money. He claims someone else took it from him..out of the building. Then Landis, his wife and Giles took the money to a Virginia farm where Mrs. Landis father is employed. They hid the money there. The father-in-law became worried and called the Virginia state police. The police and secret service found 88-thousand dollars hidden in a tool chest. There was also seven thousand in small bills, the results of changing the new (TWENTY) dollar bills. The rest of the money was found under a truck in a corner of the Bureau of engraving. Landis admits helping plan and carry out the theft. He says his wife had nothing to do with it.

Senator McCarthy today denied published reports that he has agreed to turn his investigating committee's attention from Communism to waste and corruption. The Senator says no one in the Administration "from the President on down" has asked him to do this. He says his committee "will continue roughly in the future as it has in the past."

Senators Jenner and McCarran returned to New York today from Canada and the secret questioning of Igor Guzenko, who helped smash a Russian spy ring in Canada. They say they questioned Guzenko for more than five hours.. their mission was satisfactorily accomplished.

The Western allies today proposed to Moscow that representatives of all four nations meet in Berlin Thursday to agree on a place for the Jan. 25 meeting of the foreign ministers

In Italy, Premier Pella resigned today after four and a half months in office. My colleague Bill Downs cables from Rome that the cause of the resignation was Pella's difficulties with his own Christian Democratic Party. Pella wanted to appoint a conservative man to the ministry of agriculture. But party leaders wanted a more liberal man to carry out the land reform program that has long been a pet project of former Premier De Gasperi. There is no indication as to who will succeed Pella. But in all likelihood it will be another Christian Democrat.

In Paris tomorrow, Premier Laniel will tell a National Assembly committee that he wants a confidence vote that will either oust his

government or make clear it support of Laniel before the Berlin conference.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer was 78 years old today. And William Clark the former chief justice of American courts in Germany, returned to New York and accused the State Department of "lying in its teeth" by denying that it had forcibly taken away his diplomatic passport. Clark says he may take court action against Secretary of State Dulles to get his passport restored.

The State Department announces that it has started "informal discussions" with the Chinese Communists to determine whether its possible to resume the Korean peace talks. We're told only that these discussions are being carried forward "through intermediaries."

Our 8th army is going ahead with its plans to guide 22-thousand anti-Communist war prisoners to freedom soon after their expected release on January 23rd.

Corporal Batchelor of Kermit, Texas, who recently decided to return home instead of staying with the Communists, told reporters in TOKYO today that the Communists ordered American prisoners not to come out for allied explanations. The Americans were also ordered to break up allied efforts to win the men back. Batchelor denied being an informer on fellow PRISONERS

[redacted]

The Army tonight released the names of 498 men who have been missing in Korea for more than a year. They are "presumed dead."

In Indo-China, the French say their troops have killed 45 more Communist-led rebels and captured 89 others in the Red River Delta. There were only minor patrol clashes in the northwest, as French fighters and bombers continued their round-the-clock attacks on enemy troop concentrations.

Edward R. Murrow: January 5, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

~~Nobody~~ Few will care to dispute the statement that one of the most important consideration of the New Year is what happens to American business. Three hundred economists met in Washington last week and debated the outlook. They were apart on details, but were fairly together about an orthodox recession coming up. Some thought it would lead to a three to five percent decline in production, some thought five to six percent, a few thought even more. But all of them rejected the forecast of Colin Clark, the eminent Australian economist now professor at Oxford, that the United States is heading into a major depression.

There was something new in this discussion - its candor. While the inevitable sprinkling of warnings have come from other quarters against "talking ourselves into a recession", it was recognized that something already has happened. Business already is having a setback, and it hasn't been the result of talk. Senator Douglas noted that automobile production was down 12 percent, steel production had dropped from above 100 to 67 percent, and carloadings were off.

Gerhard Colm, chief economist for the National Planning Association, pointed out that if full employment is to be maintained, production will have to increase ten billion dollars, whereas the decline in production may be between ten and twenty billions. That means that the

American economy this year may fall twenty to thirty billion dollars short of maintaining normal growth. And that is no figure to be taken lightly.

But that is as pessimistic as the economists cared to be. For not only has the candor of the discussion been unusual, something else is different from earlier recessions. It is the conviction of everyone, literally everyone in the field, that a violent dip in American prosperity is avoidable. This is not a faith that has just been acquired. But it is new in comparison with the time about which Americans are acutely aware, the last great depression. Since then economic and political thinking has undergone a revolution. The business cycle, once held to be as fateful and inevitable as destiny, has ceased to be so regarded. It is like communicable disease after Pasteur discovered the cure for anthrax. The economy may get sick, but now the cause is known and a treatment is available. For this reason it is possible to talk about the sickness; indeed it becomes desirable to talk about it, because political action has to be taken and public support is essential. The economic doctors agree that the sickness can be mastered, even though they have differences about the way to do it. The remedies for a recession are complex and controversial. What is not complex and controversial is that the recession can be overcome. And that is

a tremendous and cheering thought. It makes it a lot easier to talk about the business picture. One can mention unfavorable facts without dread. One can point out that if there is any recession things are already somewhat worse than they look, because this is a growing country and the only normal state is one in which production is increasing. That is where thinking should start, not in comparing the volume of this year's business with the volume a year or more ago. It is true the volume today is impressively great. It is true that this year well over sixty million persons should be employed. But it is also true that the number of unemployed will grow. Unemployment tends to create unemployment, government retrenchment tends to produce country-wide shrinkages. The real danger is from these two forces. But this danger is offset by the knowledge that the business cycle can be controlled.

President Eisenhower last night unequivocally promised that every legitimate means available to the Federal government is being used to sustain the economy, and will continue to be used as necessary. He did not spell out what the means will be. They are important. But much more important is the will to use them. Though economists have known that the business cycle could be controlled, they also know that the Federal government would

have to take the necessary actions. The fear about the year ahead, especially as felt in Europe, has been due to uncertainty whether the present Administration would take the necessary actions, or take them in time.

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We have been discussing the administration's efforts to brace itself should another depression appeab on its way. Of course, the main problem is to be able to recognize the true symptoms. And as Benjamin Franklin once said:"Tis easy to see but hard to foresee." But perhaps, in the end, most of us would agree with Will Rogers when he remarked:"I base my faith on the fact that 98% of all predictions are wrong."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The President today told Congressional leaders of both parties that we will strike directly at Communist China if the Chinese renew the Korean war or intervene in Indo-China. Congressional sources, who attended the two and a half hour meeting, have told the United Press that the President and Secretary of State Dulles insisted that the withdrawal of two of our divisions from Korea is an indication of strength. These sources say Democratic Senator Russell of Georgia expressed doubt said he fears it will be interpreted as an indication of weakness. Mr. Dulles has twice warned the Chinese Communists against intervening in Indo-China or renewing the Korean fighting. The United Press says the President today was blunter than the Secretary has been. Mr. Eisenhower did not discuss his domestic program with the Democrats who attended the White House meeting. And one Democrat, House Whip McCormack described it as "A briefing rather than a consultation."

The Department of Commerce reported today that unemployment rose about 400-thousand from November to December. The total unemployed in the country now is one million 850-thousand. In a few minutes I'd like to discuss the President's promise to use the Federal government to sustain the economy.

The Secret Service today announced the arrest of three persons in connection with the theft of 160-thousand dollars in new twenty dollar bills from the Bureau of Engraving. All but 20-thousand dollars has been recovered. Those arrested are: James Rufus Landis, 29, a distributor-checker at the bureau - his wife - and William Giles, a government flag pole painter. The Secret Service says this is what happened. Landis had access to the government's money storage vault. Somehow he managed to get the new money. He claims someone else took it from him out of the building. Then Landis, his wife and Giles took the money to a Virginia farm where Mrs. Landis father is employed. They hid the money there. The father-in-law became worried and called the Virginia state police. The police and secret service found

88-thousand dollars hidden in a tool chest. There was also seven thousand in small bills, the results of changing the new twenty dollar bills. The rest of the money was found under a truck in a corner of the Bureau of Engraving. Landis admits helping plan and carry out the theft. He says his wife had nothing to do with it.

Senator McCarthy today denied published reports that he has agreed to turn his investigating committee's attention from Communism to waste and corruption. The Senator says no one in the Administration "from the President on down" has asked him to do this. He says his committee "will continue roughly in the future as it has in the past."

Senators Jenner and McCarran returned to New York today from Canada and the secret questioning of Igor Guzenko, who helped smash a Russian spy ring in Canada. They say they questioned Guzenko for more than five hours - their mission was satisfactorily accomplished.

The Western allies today proposed to Moscow that representatives of all four nations meet in Berlin Thursday to agree on a place for the January 25th meeting of the foreign ministers.

In Italy, Premier Pella resigned today after four and a half months in office. My colleague Bill Downs cables from Rome that the cause of the resignation was Pella's difficulties with his own Christian Democratic Party. Pella wanted to appoint a conservative man to the Ministry of Agriculture. But party leaders wanted a more liberal man to carry out the land reform program that has long been a pet project of former Premier De Gasperi. There is no indication as to who will succeed Pella. But in all likelihood it will be another Christian Democrat.

In Paris tomorrow, Premier Laniel will tell a National Assembly committee that he wants a confidence vote that will either oust his government or make clear it support of Laniel before the Berlin conference.

West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer was 78 years old today. And William Clark, the former chief justice of American courts in Germany, returned to New York and accused the State Department of "lying in its teeth" by denying that it had forcibly

taken away his diplomatic passport. Clark says he may take court action against Secretary of State Dulles to get his passport restored.

The State Department announces that it has started "informal discussions" with the Chinese Communists to determine whether its possible to resume the Korean peace talks. We're told only that these discussions are being carried forward "through intermediaries."

Our 8th army is going ahead with its plans to guide 22-thousand anti-Communist war prisoners to freedom soon after their expected release on January 23rd.

Corporal Batchelor of Kermit, Texas, who recently decided to return home instead of staying with the Communists, told reporters in Tokyo today that the Communists ordered American prisoners not to come out for allied explanations. The Americans were also ordered to break up allied efforts to win the men back. Batchelor denied being an informer on fellow prisoners.

The Army tonight released the names of 498 men who have been missing in Korea for more than a year. They are "presumed dead."

In Indo-China, the French say their troops have killed 45 more Communist-led rebels and captured 89 others in the Red River Delta. There were only minor patrol clashes in the northwest, as French fighters and bombers continued their round-the-clock attacks on enemy troop concentrations.

Few will care to dispute the statement that one of the most important considerations of the New Year is what happens to American business. Three hundred economists met in Washington last week and debated the outlook. They were apart on details, but were fairly together about an orthodox recession coming up. Some thought it would lead to a three to five percent decline in production, some thought five to six percent, a few thought even more. But all of them rejected the forecast of Colin Clark, the eminent Australian economist now professor at Oxford, that the United States is heading into a major depression.

There was something new in this discussion - its candor. While the inevitable sprinkling of warnings have come from other quarters against "talking ourselves into

a recession", it was recognized that something already has happened. Business already is having a setback, and it hasn't been the result of talk. Senator Douglas noted that automobile production was down 12 percent, steel production has dropped from above 100 to 67 percent, and carloadings were off.

Gerhard Colm, Chief Economist for the National Planning Association, pointed out that if full employment is to be maintained, production will have to increase ten billion dollars, whereas the decline in production may be between ten and twenty billions. That means that the American economy this year may fall twenty to thirty billion dollars short of maintaining normal growth. And that is no figure to be taken lightly.

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production is increasing. That is where thinking should start, not in comparing the volume of this year's business with the volume a year or more ago. It is true the volume today is impressively great. It is true that this year well over sixty million persons should be employed. But it is also true that the number of unemployed will grow. Unemployment tends to create unemployment, government retrenchment tends to produce country-wide shrinkages. The real danger is from these two forces. But this danger is offset by the knowledge that the business cycle can be controlled.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We have been discussing the Administration's efforts to brace itself should another depression appear on its way. Of course, the main problem is to be able to recognize the true symptoms. And as Benjamin Franklin once said: "Tis easy to see but hard to foresee." But perhaps, in the end, most of us would agree with Will Rogers when he remarked: "I base my faith on the fact that 98& of all predictions are wrong."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday, January 6, 1954

This is the news:

The Russians have accepted our proposal to start secret talks on atomic energy in Washington. The Soviet government announced tonight that Ambassador to Washington Georgi Zarubin has been authorized to conduct "procedural talks" on the President's proposal for an international pool of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The Russian announcement was made after Ambassador Bohlen again called on Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov..at Molotov's request. The State Department says Secretary of State Dulles "expects to proceed at an early date" with the conversations.

And in Berlin ~~tomorrow~~ the Russians have agreed to meet with the western commandants tomorrow to arrange for the foreign ministers conference that is to be held there at the end of this month

And in Korea we are still conducting secret negotiations with the Communists through a neutral intermediary... trying to arrange for the resumption of the preliminary peace talks.

In Washington today the 83rd Congress returned to work for its second session. There was no legislative business. But the Senators and Representatives heard euologies for the late Chief Justice Vinson..

They heard tributes to Sam Rayburn, the Democratic House leader, who was celebrating his 72nd birthday. They heard Republican Leader Halleck say the Republicans will try to get along with the Democrats. And four new Representatives and two new Senators formally took their seats.

In the House Republican Representative Keating of New York introduced a bill to legalize wire-tapping and to give the attorney general absolute power to grant immunity to witnesses who plead that their testimony might incriminate them.

The Treasury announced that it will wind up the 1953 calendar year over nine billion dollars in the red... a little less than the figure at the same time a year ago. Two key Senators--Democrat George of Georgia and Republican Flanders of Vermont--said they might go along with a move to increase the national debt limit..now set at 275-billions. But Democratic Senator Byrd of Virginia says he will fight any such move.

The Agriculture Department reported that since the days of the Hoover Farm Board--25 years ago--the government has spent about 14 billion dollars in direct federal farm aid programs. And officials say

another two or three billions may be needed for the 1954 crops.

Democratic Senator Ellendar of Louisiana said he'll invite Senator McCarthy to tell the Senate whether he uses "rehashed, ~~plagiarism~~ plagiarized" information in his committee investigations. McCarthy said that's a lie or Ellendar doesn't know what he's talking about. Ellandar says most of the 200-thousand dollars spent by McCarthy's committee last year was wasted.. that McCarthy exposed no Communists... that his objective is publicity.

George Meany, the president of the American Federation of Labor, said today that he's alarmed by the recent "sharp increase" in unemployment...688-thousand more jobless in two months. Meany called on Congress to take action on policies designed to encourage economic stability and full employment.

Here in New York, Captain William Bradley, president on the independent Longshoremen's union, told reporters that John L. Lewis of the the coal miners has given the longshoremen another 50-thousand dollars and promised all the support the union might need in event of a strike. The union recently was thrown out of the A.F. of L. because of charges that it was dominated by racketeers.

In Detroit today, Wayne County Prosecutor Gerald O'brien, announced a "solution" of the attempt to assassinate C.I.O. President Walter Reuther five years ago. Reuther was shot through a kitchen window. His right armwas crippled. Today, O'Brien accused four men of conspiracy and assault, with intent to murder Reuther. ~~And he withheld the names of four other persons he is still seeking.~~ There was no explanation of the motive for the attack on Reuther. O'brien says there may be other "involvements." TWO MEN HAVE BEEN ARRESTED. ~~Among the four men arrested today was Carl Benda an ex-convict with a record back to 1920. Another~~ A third man is now serving time in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth. The whereabouts of the fourth man is unknown. Prosecutor O'Brien said his "solution" of the Walter Reuther case did not solve the attack on a brother, Victor Reuther, who lost an eye in an attempt to assassinate him in 1949. Walter Reuther said today that he has been co-operating with authorities seeking the men who attacked him.

In Washington, the government arrested a fourth person in connection with the 160-thousand dollars stolen from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. She is Edith Irene Chase, a domestic. She's accused of receiving and passing a "large sum of money", knowing that it was stolen from the government's valuts. More than 31-thousand dollars

are still missing..the rest has been recovered.

In Paris today, Premier Laniel called on the National Assembly to make it KNOWN whether it was for or against him. The Assembly then endorsed the Laniel policies by a vote of 319 to 249..a bigger majority than had been expected. Laniel told the deputies before the vote that if he was to be voted out it would be better to do it now RATHER than have a crisis just before the foreign ministers conference in Berlin.

In Korea, the Communists apparently have ignored an Indian request for the Communist views on what to do with prisoners of war on January 22.. when we intend to release 22-thousand men we hold. And General Taylor, the 8th army commander, has warned the South Koreans not to take any action against the neutral Indian soldiers who are now guarding the prisoners. General Taylor said we have guaranteed the safety of the Indian troops and the prisoners of war and we intend to protect them.

Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, and Assistant Secretary of State Robertson, returned from the Far East today. Both said they are confident the 22-thousand men will

be released without trouble. And both agreed that the peace negotiations will be resumed.

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Edward R. Murrow: January 6, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Sometime early in ~~On the first day of~~ the New Year, even reporters should be permitted a personal word - even though it be not original. Have an idea I've read something like this - where - Being seized with an awareness that I can do little to illumine the darkling scene that surrounds us, I would confine myself to a simple, though in a sense, revolutionary suggestion. It might be termed an instrument to protect the dignity, self-respect and personality of pedestrians. Or it might be called a mace, to be employed against malicious motorists. The suggestion, for which patent has not been ~~XXX~~ applied for, is briefly this: Pedestrians in large cities, should be able to purchase for a nominal sum, a utensil or weapon, which is not yet marketed, under the name of: "The Master Mace for Those about to be Overrun". This should consist of a short length of cane resembling a swagger stick, to the end of which would be attached about two feet of chain. To the end of the chain there would be secured a hard rubber ball, about the size of a baseball, with spikes protruding from this ball. This instrument, or weapon, in addition to being decorative, could be employed to beat off ferocious dogs or small urchins; but its primary purpose, would be to offer the pedestrian some measure of defense, and indeed counter-attack, against malicious motorists. When said pedestrian is caught in the middle of an intersection, when the light

changes, being unable to go either thither or yon without risk of nerve and limb - and when motorists begin to crowd him with racing motor and howling horn - the pedestrian would thus be equipped with mild means of retaliation. This modern mace would be adequate to bash in headlights - dent, scar and scratch fenders, but not sufficiently lethal to immobilize the vehicle. A sort of cold war weapon in the unending struggle between pedestrians and motorists.

It might also be employed against vehicles that splash muddy water on the innocent and wholly neutral pedestrian who is standing on the curb. He would at least, if he be a good wing shot, have a sporting chance of smashing a tail light or denting a rear fender, as the conveyance passed by. The well-equipped pedestrian, with an extra mace in his knapsack, might even try a swinging shot at the driver through the open window.

I am sure that psychiatrists will conclude that this suggestion arises out of something or other that is unwholesome - motorists will deplore it. But it seems to me a matter of urgent necessity that something should be done to restore the balance of power between motorists and pedestrians when the latter is caught in the middle of the street by a changing light. The offence of the motor car is about to overwhelm the defence of the pedestrian.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday January 7, 1954

This is the news:

The President today outlined for Congress and the nation his plans to build "a stronger America".... as he described it: "A nation whose every citizen has good reason for bold hope; where effort is rewarded and prosperity is shared; where freedom expands and peace is secure." At the start of the 54-minute STATE OF THE UNION MESSAGE he read to the Congress, the President listed his Administration's accomplishments in the past year: an end to the fighting in Korea...the completion of our most prosperous year in history... inflation [redacted] brought under control...taxes started [redacted] down...the cost of government [redacted] reduced...the cost of armaments [redacted] less oppressive, and yet we get militarily stronger every day. The President also noted the creation of the new Department of Health, Education and Welfare and said segregation in the armed forces is on the way out. Abroad, the President noted that Communist aggression has been halted in Korea... AND [redacted] is meeting vigorous resistance in Indo-China..there have been heartening political victories in West Germany and Iran...the free world is slowly gathering strength. And Mr. Eisenhower said: there are signs from behind the iron curtain that tyranny is in trouble and reminders that its structure is as brittle as its surface is hard. The President said

that it became evident last year that the initiative in the cold war is becoming ours. Our policy is now free to develop along lines of our own choice. And, he said, in the New Year we must hold the initiative and use it.

Then the President outlined his objectives for the future. There can and will be additional tax cuts, but not at this time..not until we have reduced federal expenditures. He'll soon recommend 25 changes in the tax laws: to eliminate glaring inequities. And he wants to postpone for one year the sheduled April first cut of 5 per cent in corporation taxes.. and the scheduled Excise tax cuts on whiskey, tobacco, gasoline and automobiles.

Mr. Eisenhower says the new budget will be 5-billions below the present level. But it cannot be balanced yet. And he wants to increase the national debt limit beyond the present 275-B/millions.

He says: our economy is basically sound. He's confident we can make the switch from a wartime to peacetime economy, without a serious recession. But the Administration is taking no chances. Its ready to take vigorous action to offset any alarming slump. The government would

do this through: easier credit policies... a public works program... loans. AND tax adjustments .

Mr. Eisenhower made it plain that he wants fewer men in the armed forces. We'll place heavier reliance on air power and atomic weapons. He wants maximum mobility with our forces not tied down in any area. And he wants more generous benefits for the morale of the men and women in the armed forces. We have spent one billion dollars on our continental defenses and they will be further strengthened.

The President told Congress that it can further strengthen our defenses by modifying the atomic law. He would tell our military allies the basic facts about the tactical use of atomic measures. (if Congress approves.) And Mr. Eisenhower noted that if Russia really shows "a truly constructive reaction" to his plan for the peaceful use of atomic energy this would "hold great hopes for the peace of the world."

The President said again that we are prepared to meet any renewal of the war in Korea. We will continue military assistance to Indo-China..military and economic assistance to Nationalist China. He believes that we can't cut down on economic aid to our allies. But we must continue military aid and technical aid. The President said he'll

recommend to Congress, in a special message, a trade policy that would let free nations "earn their way" by selling more goods to us. He pledged continued firm support of the United Nations.. called again for West European approval of a European army.. promised to show "sympathy and impartial friendship" for both Arabs and Israelis in the Middle East. And he announced his intentions to continue our friendship with all of our neighbors in this hemisphere.

On the domestic scene the President sees the need of a law to revoke the citizenship of any Communist hereafter convicted of plotting to overthrow this government. He said: "When a citizen knowingly participates in the Communist conspiracy he no longer holds allegiance to the United States."

Mr. Eisenhower feels the Taft-Hartley law is "basically sound" and he'll suggest to Congress later just how he would improve it. The President wants a gradual change from the present program of high support for farm products to one that would be more flexible.. This, he says, would stimulate production of needed commodities and stimulate the consumption of products flooding the market.

He would continue building major flood control and power projects that are too big for local communities to handle. And he would strengthen the flood prevention and agricultural conservation programs.

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Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress to extend the Social Security program to another ten million workers and make six and a half million more people eligible for unemployment insurance. He would continue the present public housing program and improve the slum clearance projects.

In a moment I'd like to offer a ~~suggestion~~ comment on the problems facing President and Congress.

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General Grunther, the supreme allied commander in Europe, said in Paris that we still do not have the forces to meet an all-out Soviet offensive. But we do have the capability "to wreak a great deal of damage on the Soviet industrial potential and they are unable to meet this development at this time."

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A spokesman for the British foreign office says the United States and Britain have started secret talks in Washington on the president's plan for an atomic pool. And the State Department says we'll

start talking with the Russians "presumably in the course of the next few days."

And the Navy says it must delay the launching of the super aircraft carrier Forrestal...from this spring until next fall.. because of the late delivery of the main engines and other major equipment.

Edward R. Murrow: January 7, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Today the President walked down the middle aisle and delivered a middle-of-the-road speech. Mr. Eisenhower travelled a road that is broad, largely familiar, with plenty of room on both sides of him for fellow travellers - Republicans and Democrats. He announced no major changes in objectives for this nation in either domestic or foreign affairs.

Congressional opinion on the speech has been unusually restrained. Some Republicans are inclined to think that the President will have trouble with his proposal to cancel scheduled cuts in corporation and excise taxes, and with his request for higher postal rates.

Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas summed up the Democratic minority opinion when he said: "We still will have to wait to see what President Eisenhower's program is."

Agreement on broad principles and objectives is not difficult. The political in-fighting starts when specific recommendations are advanced, and, as the President said today, most of those will come later.

In this reporter's opinion it was a well written speech, setting forth ultimate objectives that have come to be accepted by the majority of Americans. If this program is to be translated into legislation, the President will require considerable help from the Democrats in order to do it.

Both the Democrats and the Republicans are obviously waiting for more detail. For example, how exactly are we to create a healthier and freer system of trade and payments within the free world? How, legally and under the Constitution, are citizens to be stripped of their citizenship? How necessary is it to increase the statutory debt limit? How are the promised further reductions in taxes to be made? And how are farm surpluses to be insulated from the normal channels of trade for special uses, so that our farmers will have a higher and steadier financial return over the years than they would under any other plan." On all of these subjects special messages and detailed recommendations will be forthcoming from the Administration.

What the President did today was to to give the Congress and the country a briefing on what might be called the big picture. He and his lieutenants will divulge and debate the tactics later. An enormous amount of staff work has been done, but in this situation some of the President's lieutenants may disaffect, and some of the opposition may join him. The balance of forces is so narrow that this session of Congress may resemble guerilla warfare rather than a contest between two well-disciplined forces.

an exclusive club —

A new session of Congress is underway. And for Democrats and Republicans alike, a few words from Rudyard Kipling:"The club exists to club men who otherwise would remain unclubbable, to their everlasting detriment. It softens the precocious, gives countenance to the weak and comfort to the solitary; it educates the overlearned and silences the argumentative -- the club exists to club men who otherwise would remain unclubbable."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The President today outlined for Congress and the nation his plans to build "a stronger AmericaQ as he described it: "A nation whose every citizen has good reason for bold hope; where effort is rewarded and prosperity is shared; where freedom expands and peace is secure." At the start of the 54-minute state of the union message the President listed his Administration's accomplishments in the past year: an end to the fighting in Korea - the completion of our most prosperous year in history - inflation brought under control - taxes started down - the cost of government reduced - the cost of armaments less oppressive, and yet we get militarily stronger every day. The President also noted the creation of the new Department of Health, Education and Welfare and said segregation in the armed forces is on the way out. Abroad, the President noted that Communist aggression has been halted in Korea - and is meeting vigorous resistance in Indo-China - there have been heartening political victories in West Germany and Iran - the free world is slowly gathering strength. And Mr. Eisenhower said: there are signs from behind the Iron Curtain that tyranny is in trouble and reminders that its structure is as brittle as its surface is hard. The President said that it became evidence last year that the initiative in the cold war is becoming ours. Our policy is now free to develop along lines of our own choice. And, he said, in the New Year we must hold the initiative and use it.

Then the President outlined his objectives for the future. There can and will be additional tax cuts but not at this time - not until we have reduced federal expenditures. He'll soon recommend 25 changes in the tax laws to eliminate glaring inequities. And he wants to postpone for one year the scheduled April first cut of 5 percent in corporation taxes and the scheduled excise tax cuts on whiskey, tobacco, gasoline and automobiles.

Mr. Eisenhower says the new budget will be 5-billions below the present

level. But it cannot be balanced yet. And he wants to increase the national debt limit beyond the present 275 billions.

He says: our economy is basically sound. He's confident we can make the switch from a wartime to peacetime economy without a serious recession. But the Administration is taking no chances. Its ready to take vigorous action to offset any alarming slump. The government would do this through: easier credit policies - a public works program, loans and tax adjustments.

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The President told Congress that it can further strengthen our defenses by modifying the atomic law. He would tell our military allies t e basic facts about the tactical use of atomic measures - if Congress approves. And Mr. Eisenhower noted that if Russia really shows "a truly constructive reaction" to his plan for the peaceful use of atomic energy this would "hold great hopes for the peace of the world."

The President said again that we are prepared to meet any renewal of the war in Korea. We will continue military assistance to Indo-China - military and economic assistance to Nationalist China. He believes that we can't cut down on economic aid to our allies. But we must continue military aid and technical aid. The President said he'll recommend to Congress, in a special message, a trade policy that would let free nations "earn their way" by selling more goods to us. He pledged continued firm support of the United Nations - called again for West European approval of a European army - promised to "show sympathy and impartial friendship" for both Arabs and Israelis in the Middle East. And he announced his intentions to continue our friendship with all of our neighbors in this hemisphere.

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citizenship of any Communist hereafter convicted of plotting to overthrow this government. He said: "When a citizen knowingly participates in the Communist conspiracy he no longer holds allegiance to the United States."

Mr. Eisenhower feels the Taft-Hartley law is "basically sound" and he'll suggest to Congress later just how he would improve it. The President wants a gradual change from the present program of high support for farm products to one that would be more flexible. This, he says, would stimulate production of needed commodities and stimulate the consumption of products flooding the market. He would continue building major flood control and power projects that are too big for local communities to handle. And he would strengthen the flood prevention and agricultural conservation programs.

Mr. Eisenhower called for prompt action to make Hawaii a state. He said nothing about Alaska. And he would have Congress give the citizens of Washington, D.C. the right to vote. He also favors a constitutional amendment to permit all 18-year olds to vote.

The President wants the government to encourage the expansion of private hospital and medical insurance plans. This could be done by a limited underwriting of such plans. He wants to help those states that cannot afford enough schools. And he wants each state to hold conferences on the teacher shortage and overcrowding of schools before a national meeting tackles these problems.

Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress to extend the Social Security program to another ten million workers and make six and a half million more people eligible for unemployment insurance. He would continue the present public housing program and improve the slum clearance projects.

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In this reporter's opinion it was a well written speech, setting forth ultimate objectives that have come to be accepted by the majority of Americans. If this program is to be translated into legislation, the President will require considerable help from the Democrats in order to do it. Both the Democrats and the Republicans are obviously waiting for more detail. For example, how exactly are we to create a healthier and freer system of trade and payments within the free world? How, legally and under the Constitution, are citizens to be stripped of their citizenship. How necessary is it to increase the statutory debt limit? How are the promised further reductions in taxes to be made? And how are farm surpluses to be "insulated from the normal channels of trade for special uses, so that our farmers will have a higher and steadier financial return over the years than they would under any other plan." On all of these subjects special messages and detailed recommendations will be forthcoming from the Administration.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: A new session of Congress-an exclusive club-is underway. And for Democrats and Republicans alike, a few words from Rudyard Kipling: "The club exists to club men who otherwise would remain unclubable, to their everlasting detriment. It softens the precocious, gives countenance to the weak and comfort to the solitary; it educates the overlearned and silences the argumentative - the club exists to club men who otherwise would remain unclubable."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday, Jan 8, 1954

This is the news:

The Atomic Energy Commission made known tonight, that a new series of tests of atomic weapons will soon take place off the Marshal Islands, in the Pacific. The men and materials involved in the tests, will start moving to the Pacific area this month. There's no mention of exploding a hydrogen bomb. But those who are inclined to believe that such a test will be made, point to the fact that no observers, other than Americans, will be permitted to watch the atomic operations.

On Monday, Secretary of State Dulles and Russian Ambassador Zarubin will meet in Washington, in the first of a series of preliminary talks on pooling atomic energy for peaceful uses. This conference is the result of President Eisenhower's proposal along this line to the UN some weeks ago. It's hoped that out of these first talks, a time, place and other details can be worked out for a future formal meeting between this country and Russia.

In Berlin, representatives of the Big Four meet again tomorrow, to try to work out a place in which the foreign ministers conference can be held. It's scheduled to begin January 25th. The Russians want all meetings to take place in East Berlin. We think some should be held in the western ~~zone~~ Sector.

The White House says reaction to the President's State of the Union message yesterday is "overwhelmingly favorable." Of 3-hundred and 4 telegrams only four are critical.

Here in New York, former President Truman said he thought the President's message was good. He made a point of noting, however, that it contained "a great many New Deal recommendations." Mr. Truman said he hadn't given much thought yet to the President's suggestion that Communist conspirators be deprived of citizenship. But he does feel that Mr. Eisenhower's proposal to give 18-year-olds the right to vote is wrong. Mr. Truman said a man needs more knowledge than he has at age 18. In an interview for television tonight, Mr. Truman denied ever having used the expression "red herring" in connection with the Communist issue. He said the phrase came from a reporter who interviewed him in the White House. But an unofficial transcript indicates both the former President and the reporter used the expression.

Also in New York today, the Independent longshoremen's union has filed unfair labor practices charges against Governor Dewey and A.F. of L. President George Meany. The Independents are in a jurisdicitional fight with an A.F. of L. affiliated dockworkers union. The issue involves who is to represent the workers in collective bargaining. Governor Dewey had accused the Independents of violence and coercion in a recent bargaining vote.

The CIO says the 1-million 850-thousand unemployed reported by the Commerce Department in December does not tell the full story...that the unemployment situation is growing worse...and that Congress must take action to to "head off a spreading recession." (In Detroit today, 12-thousand auto workers were laid off in Chrysler, Hudson and Studebaker plants.)

The President of Harvard, Dr. Nathaniel Pusey says he agrees with Governor Herter of Massachussetts that there's no place in American education for subversives. But he does not feel that faculty members who refuse to testify on the basis of the Fifth Amendment should automatically be dismissed.

Sometime within the next 24 hours, the neutral Repatriation Commission in Korea is expected to decide that the 22-thousand anti-communist prisoners now being held should be released on January 23rd. This would be in accordance with the armistice agreement.

In England, Lord Geddes, Ambassador to this country after the first world war and BRITAIN'S Civil Defense Commissioner during the Blitz, has died at the age of 74.

And Joseph P. Ryan, former President of the International Longshoremen's Association has been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of accepting money from a trucking firm in violation of the Taft Hartley law. Ryan is already under indictment on charges of looting the union treasury.

Edward R. Murrow: January 8, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

It is probable that the first great issue before the new session of Congress will be one not mentioned by the President in his State of the Union message. It is the Bricker amendment. This is one of the most far-reaching measures before the country. Unfortunately it also is one of the least understood and most obscure. It is a proposal to amend the Constitution to limit the treaty-making power of the President.

This is a matter that the constitutional experts may consider hallowed to them alone, and a mere layman who lifts up a voice about it may count as something of an upstart. But we happen to be a nation of laymen and the value of the constitution is not that only the experts can understand it, but that it is so intelligible and sturdy as to have stood the test of time.

The constitution gives the treaty-making power to the executive branch of the government, which then must obtain the support of two-thirds of the Senate. This division of powers is basic in the American system of government and it has ~~worked superably~~ worked well throughout American history. Now it is being challenged. The modern world is shrinking and the inter-dependence of nations is becoming more and more evident. Some persons do not relish this. Senator Bricker has said frankly that his amendment would stop the

Baruch plan for the international control of atomic energy, and was meant to do so. These who support the amendment are afraid that treaties may be used to over-ride local and state laws. And to prevent it they are ready to go back to a system of government preceding the federal system, to the confederation. For under the Bricker amendment it probably would not have been possible to ratify the peace treaty that ended the Revolutionary war.

The constitution limits the subjects about which Congress is authorized to legislate. It does not limit the subjects about which treaties can be made. So under the constitution a treaty can become the law of the land, even though without the treaty Congress could not have enacted the law. It has been like that from the start, and very few Americans have ever had occasion to think about it. The best known test of this point came in a treaty with Canada dealing with the protection of migrating birds. A federal statute about the birds was declared unconstitutional because Congress did not have express powers to deal with the subject. But the treaty was found constitutional.

Certain kinds of state and local laws could be superceded by a treaty. It is established that existing constitutional rights cannot be abridged by treaty, but a lower court in California nullified a state land law on the

ground that it conflicted with the charter of the United Nations. The ruling was later reversed, but it set in motion some of the fears that led to the Bricker Amendment.

If all there were to it was to make sure that a treaty could not override the constitution, nobody would get excited about an amendment saying so. It might be foolish to amend the constitution to say that the constitution should not be amended by treaty. Even if superfluous the amendment would do no harm. But that is not what the Bricker amendment is trying to say. It wants to limit the treaty-making power of the executive. It wants to make sure that action by Congress or the legislatures of all 48 states will be needed, before treaty provisions become the law of the land. This changes the division of powers of the constitution. It could be regarded as a vote of no ~~XXXXXXX~~ confidence in President Eisenhower in his conduct of foreign affairs. And it actually would make the negotiation of treaties almost impossible.

No foreign government would care to negotiate with us if it had to wait for Congressional legislation or state legislation before the agreement could come into effect. Negotiation with the United States already is looked on as difficult by some foreigners, because of the uncertainty that

the Senate will support the State Department. But if we now were to make congressional and state legislation, the condition for the acceptance of international agreements, our friends would feel that we had moved to the isolation of a far away island. It is not unfair to some of the advocates of the amendment to say that this is precisely what they want. Old fashioned isolationism may be impossible in the modern world. Modern isolationism is not.

The constitutional authorities of the country are strongly massed against the amendment. Senator Wiley polled the 27 law deans of the country, and 26 opposed any change in the treaty-making power. President Eisenhower said last July: "I am unalterably opposed to any amendment that would change the traditional treaty-making power, or which would hamper the President in his constitutional authority, to conduct foreign affairs. Today probably as never before in our history, it is essential that our country be able effectively to enter into agreement with other nations.

[redacted]. Talks are now going on among Senate leaders, seeking some compromise solution. Senator Knowland has proposed an amendment to the Bricker resolution, and the President has accepted it. This amendment would leave the treaty-making power pretty much as it is, except that the Congress when ratifying a treaty could ask for lesiglation, but it would not be obliged by the Constitution to do so; and the law approving the treaty and agreeing to its terms would have to be paseed only by the Congress and not by the 48 States. Senator Bricker has not accepted this suggested amendment, and there, so far as is known, the matter still stands tonight.

This is a complex but vitally important subject, having to do with how we conduct our affairs, our contractual relations with other countries. It is a case where learned lawyers debate the precise meaning of words and phrases, and differ honestly as to the results that might be expected to flow from the Bricker amendment, were it to be adopted. This country has a habit of thinking and arguing for a long time before amending the Constitution. If that habit persists no one will be entitled to complain of the outcome, whatever it is.

We speak often of the safety of American democracy resting in the Constitution. Thomas Jefferson, a firm believer in constitutional government once said:"I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves. And if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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If all there were to it, was to make sure that a treaty could not override the constitution, nobody would get excited about an amendment saying so. It might be foolish to amend the constitution to say that the constitution should not be amended by treaty. But if superfluous the amendment would do no harm. But that is not what the Bricker amendment is trying to say. It wants to limit the treaty-making power of the executive. It wants to make sure that action by Congress or the legislatures of all 48 states will be needed, before treaty provisions become the law of the land. This changes the division of powers of the constitution. It could be regarded as a vote of no confidence in President Eisenhower in his conduct of foreign affairs. And it actually would make the negotiation of treaties almost impossible.

No foreign government would care to negotiate with us if it had to wait for Congressional legislation or state legislation before the agreement could come into effect. Negotiation with the United States already is looked on as difficult by some foreigners, because of the uncertainty that the Senate will support the State Department. But if we now were to make congressional and state legislation the condition for the acceptance of international agreements, our friends would feel that we had moved to the isolation of a far away island. It is not unfair to some of the advocates of the amendment to say that this is precisely what they want. Old fashioned isolationism may be impossible in the modern world. Modern isolationism is not.

The constitutional authorities of the country are strongly massed against the amendment. Senator Wiley polled the 27 law deans of the country, and 26 opposed any change in the treaty-making power. President Eisenhower said last July: "I am unalterably opposed to any amendment that would change the traditional treaty-making power, or which would hamper the President in his constitutional authority to conduct foreign affairs. Today probably as never before in our history it is essential that our country be able effectively to enter into agreement with other nations. Talks are now going on among Senate leaders, seeking some compromise solution. Senator Knowland has proposed an amendment to the Bricker resolution, and the President has accepted it. This amendment would leave the treaty-making power pretty much as it is, except that the Congress when ratifying a treaty could ask for legislation, but it would not be obliged by the Constitution to do so; and the law approving the treaty and agreeing to its terms would have to be passed only by the Congress and not by the 48 states. Senator Bricker has not accepted this suggested amendment, and there, so far as is known, the matter still stands tonight.

This is a complex but vitally important subject, having to do with how we conduct our affairs, our contractual relations with other countries. It is a case where learned lawyers debate the precise meaning of words and phrases, and differ honestly as to the results that might be expected to flow from the Bricker amendment, were it to be adopted. This country has a habit of thinking and arguing for a long time before amending the Constitution. If that habit persists no one will be entitled to complain of the outcome, whatever it is.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We speak often of the safety of American democracy resting in the Constitution. Thomas Jefferson, a firm believer in constitutional government once said: "I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves. And if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday January 11, 1954

This is the news:

The President today told Congress there is [redacted] no need NOW for drastic legislative innovations in the labor-management field. He said such legislation is not "desireable or required." But he suggested 14 changes the Congress should make in the Taft-Hartley law. Among other things he wants: Congress to require unions to hold secret votes on strikes, the vote to be conducted by the government. He would give the states more jurisdiction in labor disputes. Employers as well AS [redacted] workers would submit non-communist affidavits. The President wants a thorough study of union welfare pension funds. Chairman Smith of the Senate Labor Committee calls these and the other proposed changes in the law [redacted] "a wonderfully worked out program." But Democratic Senator Murray of Montana says the recommendations are apparently designed to correct lesser controversies. He says: "They don't go to the meat of the problem. And John L. Lewis SAYS OF [redacted] the President's message "a few piddling amendments won't make a slave law palatable to free-born citizen.s"

Mr. Eisenhower also sent Congress his proposals for a change in the farm program: to replace the present rigid price supports with a flexible system. [I'd like to discuss the farm message in a few minutes.]

The President has asked the Senate to ratify the security treaty, Secretary of State Dulles negotiated with the South Korean government. He said its designed to "deter aggression, by giving evidence of our common determination, to meet the common danger."

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The French in Indo China claim they have inflicted [redacted]

one thousand casualties on Communist guerrillas in Laos. And an attache of the Laos delegation said in Bangkok today, that about 35 per cent of the Communist forces which invaded Laos were Chinese.

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The Weather Bureau in Washington warns of a second storm that will bring new sleet....freezing rain and snow to the eastern seabord tonight--from New England to the Carolinas. The Bureau says the storm is now moving northeastward along the coast, following up today's storm that dumped AS MUCH AS 15 inches of snow in the northeastern states. [redacted] In many citiewa schools were closed... some plants shut down...highway speed limits were cut to 35 miles an hour... and in New York city trash collections were halted as every available garbage truck was put to work behind snow plows.

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On the two important subjects of labor and farm legislation, the Administration's program is now in. Both subjects have been studied by the experts for nearly a year. In neither area is there any proposal for violent or sudden change. The Administration appears committed to a program of gradualness; for the farmer the President is aiming at only minor changes. His objective is to guarantee plenty of food at reasonable prices, and at less cost to the tax payer. The principal change proposed has to do with the government's price guarantees for farm products. The government now supports these prices at a fixed level set by Congress. The President proposes that the Secretary of Agriculture be given authority to raise or lower these support levels. Under this so-called flexible system, the price guaranteed to the farmer would be high when the crop was normal, or poor. The support price would be lower in times of surpluses, in order to encourage people to buy; and in order to discourage the farmers from over-production. This means, as I understand it, that the price support would vary in direct relation to the amount of corn, wheat or other commodity available. The idea here is to let the market price influence planting and production instead of a blanket 90 percent parity guarantee for all products, regardless of how big the surplus may be.

The President hopes that this system will provide both price and income protection for the farmers, and that it will help guide production or planting, and reduce the need for rigid acreage allotments.

In an effort to avoid any immediate price reduction the President proposes a "freeze" on two-and-a-half billion dollars-worth of surplus agricultural products now held by the government. These stocks cannot be destroyed, they cannot be dumped on the domestic or foreign markets. So the suggestion is that they be used for disaster relief, for the school lunch program, aid to other countries, and as an emergency national stockpile.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Tuesday January 12, 1954

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In Rome tonight, 45-year-old Amintore Fanfani..the youngest man ever called to the premiership..is trying to form a new government. He has served in past cabinets as minister of labor..agriculture and Interior. He accepted the mandate after former Premier Pella refused to try to form a new government.

In Berlin, representatives of the three western powers and Russia STILL have [redacted] not been able to agree on where in Berlin the foreign ministers should meet later this month. The four men have now spent a total of 26 hours debating this..with no agreement in sight. American diplomats say this is a genuine threat to the meeting scheduled for January 25, two weeks from yesterday.

The Moscow radio today told its people that our ECONOMY [redacted] is dropping into "the abyss of a crisis" because of military spending. And in Washington, the Advertising Council debated whether to "sell" the country a prosperity campaign to offset "gloomy forecasts" of a recession. William McKeehan, an advertising agency executive, said : "gloom and doom have had a better press than the positive factors in our eceonomy." If the Council approves his suggestion the advertising industry would ARRANGE [redacted]

FOR several million dollars in advertising space and time to tell us that we have an "unprecedented opportunity" to keep and increase prosperity.

Here in New York, retired Rear Admiral Blandy died today after he suffered a stroke over the week-end. He was 63.. commanded the first post-war atomic tests at Bikini.

And in the northeast the worst snowstorm in five years is apparently over.. with the weatherman predicting colder temperatures.

Edward R. Murrow: January 12, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

One can have a good deal of sympathy for the men who have to decide the debated issue of giving military aid to Pakistan. It isn't that the arguments weigh so nearly even that it is hard to choose between them. The trouble is that the arguments aren't on the same level or of the same substance. It is like trying to decide which is stronger - a ton of steel or a hundred thousand volts of electricity. If military strength were the whole story in the power rivalry between the free world and the Soviet bloc, it would be quite easy to justify a grant of arms to Pakistan. One objective of the proposal is to create a cordon of defense for the Middle East, based on Turkey, stretching to Iraq and later Iran, and anchoring at the other end in Pakistan. The Middle East now is a vacuum so far as power is concerned.# The hopes of establishing a Middle East command, including Egypt along with Turkey, have been frustrated by the failure to settle the future of Suez. Any vacuum in a time of a great power rivalry is a danger spot. Some military experts, seeing this, want even more than a grant of arms to Pakistan. They want active military co-operation with that country, and the use of Pakistani air bases for American strategic aircraft, though that is not the policy of the Administration.

Pakistan is a country of seventy-six million people, and the third largest free country in the world. If successfully developed, it could become leader of the Moslem world, and wield tremendous influence in the now neutral Arab states. The outlook, in terms of power, certainly is appealing.

But it isn't a foregone conclusion that a grant of arms will strengthen Pakistan, and the West with it. Pakistan is geographically separated from the Soviet Union by Afghanistan. It happens that Pakistan and Afghanistan have acute differences, over disputed border territory occupied by some five million tribesmen. If Pakistan suddenly should become militarily stronger, Afghanistan will feel weakened, and may seek to strengthen itself. So far, Afghanistan has stubbornly resisted Soviet influence, and in doing so, has made Pakistan that much more safe from Soviet invasion. But if Afghanistan should seek aid from the Soviet Union, Pakistan might find an untrustworthy Afghanistan, as well as a menacing Soviet Union, on its border.

It is important to realize that in a great power rivalry, the only power isn't military. It also is spiritual, political and economic. And that complicates this decision about Pakistan. For the effect on India of the proposal to give arms to Pakistan is immediate. India is against

it, partly because it wants to keep the power conflict away from southern Asia, partly because it has conflicts with Pakistan and arming that country will make it harder to deal with.

When Prime Minister Nehru speaks out against American policies, many in this country write him off as a "neutralist." But India in the United Nations voted to brand communist China an aggressor in Korea, and Nehru has said India would not be neutral in the face of aggression. It was an Indian resolution that helped produce the armistice in Korea, and an Indian resolution about atomic negotiations that gave President Eisenhower the opening to propose the international pool of atomic energy for peaceful uses. That is, India is active in its own way and not on the sidelines.

India with its 350,000,000 population is the largest democracy in the world, and Nehru's government has put down communist violence vigorously. The differences between Nehru and Americans are not ideological. They are differences chiefly over the issues of the cold war. Judged by American standards Nehru leans over backwards to be tolerant of the Kremlin, and leans the other way to be critical of the United States. And this makes it easy for Americans not to be impressed by his objections to the proposal to arm Pakistan.

But one of the considerations that must weigh in the choice of a policy in Asia is the almost incalculable importance of India succeeding as a democracy. Perhaps the greatest test in Asia - and indeed the world - may be whether India as a democracy can overcome poverty more successfully than does China under communism. If India succeeds while remaining a democracy the lesson to all Asia will be plain. It will show there can be economic salvation without resorting to the torments of totalitarian dictatorship. It is that consideration which has prompted such aid as the United States has already given India under Point Four. There may have to be much more of this aid if India's success is to be assured. But even if it is given it will not buy India's acceptance of American diplomatic leadership.

These are some of the elements in the Pakistan issue. One must weigh whether the strength of a defense cordon anchored in Pakistan will give strength enough to justify the risk of losing Afghanistan as a buffer state. One must weigh the effect on India and the enormous value of a free India associated with, if not allied with the free world.

This reporter is not attempting to do the weighing. It is enough to show the difficulty of reaching a wise decision. What makes it all the harder is the certainty that if the wrong choice is made it will not be easy to un-make, and that the consequences will be fateful.

The problem of whether [redacted] to give military aid to Pakistan is one not easily resolved. And those faced with this decision are undoubtedly aware of what Plutarch meant when he said:"It is circumstance and proper measure that give an action its character and make it either good or bad." For in the long run, it's much as George Herbert once remarked:"Our own actions are our security - not others' judgements."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
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And in Paris, for the first time in 27 years, the National Assembly has chosen a socialist as its speaker. He is Andre Le Troquer, wlected when the Communists threw their support to him to defeat a strong supporter of the European army plan.

Robert Schuman, the former French foreign minister, told reporters in Paris today, that the French people fear the possibility of American withdrawal from Europe more than they fear a possible German-American alliance. He predicts the French will eventually ratify the European army plan because, he says, "There is no other solution to the problem of German re-armament."

In Rome tonight, 45-year-old Amintore Fanfani - the youngest man ever called to the premiership - is trying to form a new government. He has served in past cabinets as minister of labor, agriculture and interior. He accepted the mandate after former Premier Pella refused to try to form a new government.

In Berlin, representatives of the three western powers and Russia still have not been able to agree on where in Berlin the foreign ministers should meet later this month. The four men have now spent a total of 26 hours debating this - with no agreement in sight. American diplomats say this is a genuine threat to the meeting scheduled for January 25, two weeks from yesterday.

The Moscow radio today told its people that our economy is dropping into

"the abyss of a crisis" because of military spending. And in Washington, the Advertising Council debated whether to "sell" the country a prosperity campaign to offset "gloomy forecasts" of a recession. William McKeehan, an advertising agency executive, said "gloom and doom have had a better press than the positive factors in our economy." If the Council approves his suggestion the advertising industry would arrange for several million dollars in advertising space and time to tell us that we have an "unprecedented opportunity" to keep and increase prosperity.

Here in New York, retired Rear Admiral Blandy died today after he suffered a stroke over the weekend. He was 63 - commanded the first post-war atomic tests at Bikini.

And in the northeast the worst snowstorm in five years is apparently over - with the weatherman predicting colder temperatures.

One can have a good deal of sympathy for the men who have to decide the debated issue of giving military aid to Pakistan. It isn't that the arguments weigh so nearly even that it is hard to choose between them. The trouble is that the arguments aren't on the same level or of the same substance. It is like trying to decide which is stronger - a ton of steel or a hundred thousand volts of electricity. If military strength were the whole story in the power rivalry between the free world and the Soviet bloc, it would be quite easy to justify a grant of arms to Pakistan. One objective of the proposal is to create a cordon of defense for the Middle East, based on Turkey, stretching to Iraq and later Iran, and anchoring at the other end in Pakistan. The Middle East now is a vacuum so far as power is concerned. The hopes of establishing a Middle East command, including Egypt along with Turkey, have been frustrated by the failure to settle the future of Suez. Any vacuum in a time of a great power rivalry is a danger spot. Some military experts, seeing this, want even more than a grant of arms to Pakistan. They want active military cooperation with that country, and the use of Pakistani air bases for American strategic aircraft, though that is not the policy of the Administration.

Pakistan is a country of seventy-six million people, and the third largest free country in the world. If successfully developed it could become leader of the Moslem world and wield tremendous influence in the now neutral Arab states. The outlook, in terms of power, certainly is appealing.

But it isn't a foregone conclusion that a grant of arms will strengthen Pakistan, and the West with it. Pakistan is geographically separated from the Soviet Union by Afghanistan. It happens that Pakistan and Afghanistan have acute differences over disputed border territory occupied by some five million tribesmen. If Pakistan suddenly should become militarily stronger, Afghanistan will feel weakened, and may seek to strengthen itself. So far, Afghanistan has stubbornly resisted Soviet influence, and in doing so have made Pakistan that much more safe from Soviet invasion. But if Afghanistan should seek aid from the Soviet Union, Pakistan might find an untrustworthy Afghanistan as well as a menacing Soviet Union on its border.

It is important to realize that in a great power rivalry the only power isn't military. It also is spiritual, political and economic. And that complicates this decision about Pakistan. For the effect on India of the proposal to give arms to Pakistan is immediate. India is against it, partly because it wants to keep the power conflict away from southern Asia, partly because it has conflicts with Pakistan and arming that country will make it harder to deal with.

When Prime Minister Nehru speaks out against American policies, many in this country write him off as a "neutralist." But India in the United Nations voted to brand communist China an aggressor in Korea, and Nehru has said India would not be neutral in the face of aggression. It was an Indian resolution that helped produce the armistice in Korea, and an Indian resolution about atomic negotiations that gave President Eisenhower the opening to propose the international pool of atomic energy for leaceful uses. That is, India is active in its own way and not on the sidelines.

India with its 350,000,000 population is the largest democracy in the world, and Nehru's government has put down communist violence vigorously. The differences

between Nehru and Americans are not ideological. They are differences chiefly over the issues of the cold war. Judged by American standards Nehru leans over backwards to be tolerant of the Kremlin, and leans the other way to be critical of the United States. And this makes it easy for Americans not to be impressed by his objections to the proposal to arm Pakistan.

But one of the considerations that must weigh in the choice of a policy in Asia is the almost incalculable importance of India succeeding as a democracy. Perhaps the greatest test in Asia - and indeed the world - may be whether India as a democracy can overcome poverty more successfully than does China under Communism. If India succeeds while remaining a democracy the lesson to all Asia will be plain. It will show there can be economic salvation without resorting to the torments of totalitarian dictatorship. It is that consideration which has prompted such aid as the United States has already given India under Point Four. There may have to be much more of this aid if India's success is to be assured. But even if it is given it will not buy India's acceptance of American diplomatic leadership.

These are some of the elements in the Pakistan issue. One must weigh whether the strength of a defense cordon anchored in Pakistan will give strength enough to justify the risk of losing Afghanistan as a buffer state. One must weigh the effect on India and the enormous value of a free India associated with, if not allied with the free world.

This reporter is not attempting to do the weighing. It is enough to show the difficulty of reaching a wise decision. What makes it all the harder is the certainty that if the wrong choice is made it will not be easy to un-make, and that the consequences will be fateful.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The problem of whether to give military aid to Pakistan is one not easily resolved. And those faced with this decision are undoubtedly aware of what Plutarch meant when he said: "It is circumstance and proper measure that give an action its character and make it either good or bad." For in the long run, it's much as George Herbert once remarked: "Our own actions are our security - not others' judgments."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday January 13, 1954

This is the news:

The President says he believes his legislative program is for the overall good of the nation. He told reporters at the White House today, that he believes in everything he proposed to Congress.. he didn't make his suggestions just to look good. And he's going to fight for his program. Mr. Eisenhower refused to label anything a "must".. and he refused to say what parts of the program he considers more important than others.

The President says he wants Congress to decide, whether his suggested government-conducted strike votes, should be made before a strike starts, or after its underway. And he says that despite opposition from some Republicans, he believes his program for flexible FARM price supports, is right. He feels that anyone who has given the farm problem the long and close study the Administration has given it, would agree, that the present program is not workable, and will not help farmers.

Mr. Eisenhower says our NEW defense plan for swift retaliation against aggressors, is based on the proven value of surprise element in warfare. He endorses Secretary of State Dulles statement that we'll meet aggression "with a great capacity to retaliate instantly, by means and at places, of our own chossing." I'd like to discuss this in a few minutes.

The President discussed a number of subjects at his news conference. He said--in comment on the proposed Bricker ~~amendment~~ AMENDMENT to the Constiution--that he would go along with the idea of having Congress nullify any treaty or international agreement that is contrary to the Constiution. But he says he'll never agree to go back to the system in effect before the Constiution was adopted whereby each state had the right to repudiate a treaty.

Mr. Eisenhower is encouraged that preliminary talks with the Russians have been started on his plan for an international pool of atomic energy for peaceful uses. But he is not yet ready to say the Russians are acting in good faith.

He also told reporters: he doesn't think he's smart politically... he thinks a woman could handle the duties of President but she wouldn't want TO if she were smart..and his political advisers don't want him to talk about whether he'll run for a second term.

The President said that in Korea the Communists are doing a surprising amount of economic rebuilding..almost as if North Korea were an adjunct to Communist China.

And later Secretary Dulles told a Senate committee that Red China is "virtually incorporating North Korea as a Chinese province". Mr. Dulles says this will make it more difficult [redacted] peacefully TO unify all of Korea. But he's certain this will come to pass "in the long run" just as he feels that some day all Germany will be unified.

Britain's Sir Gladywn Jebb suggested in Baltimore tonight that it can be argued "with some force" that had Communist China been a member of the United Nations in 1950 there might never have been a Korean war.

In Korea today the Communists made it known they just want to discuss a date for resuming the stalled peace conference Repatriation [redacted] talks. We want to discuss the "conditions" for such a meeting. There's no indication the enemy intends to retract his "perfidy" charges against the United States.

Air Secretary Talbott said in Washington today that he believes there is an immediate and urgent need for a SEPARATE [redacted] air academy to help overcome a shortage of young air force officers.

And the Navy announced that 50 ships now in active service will be put into mothballs.. as a result of a cut in military spending for the

next fiscal year. The decision was announced as Navy Secretary Robertson said our ship construction program is lagging while the Russians point towards the development of "a modern, highseas fleet that will make it a first-class power."

The Army's March draft call asks for 18-thousand men.. the same as in the February call.

The House Ways and Means committee has agreed to ease the income taxes of the single heads of households: Such as widows, separated or divorced persons or single persons who support a dependent. They would be given the benefit married couples now have; to split their incomes for tax purposes.

From West Germany today comes word that some twelve hundred correspondents and photographers from western nations have registered to cover the Berlin foreign ministers conference...scheduled to be held a week from Monday. But so far representatives of the four powers have not been able to agree on just where in Berlin the meetings will be held.

In Austria today 27 Alpine villagers were found crushed or

smothered to death under avalanche masses in the hamlet of Blons. Hopes have been abandoned for 35 others missing in the town. Forty four persons were rescued in Blons today as American and Swiss air forces sent doctors, medical supplies and food to the avalanche area.

Here in New York the Port Authority charged that Radio and Television star Arthur Godfrey "recklessly" buzzed the control tower at the neighboring Teterboro, New Jersey, airport last Thursday. Godfrey used the airport to take off in his private plane for Florida. An official complaint to the Civil Aeronautics Authority says his plane missed the tower by less than 20 feet. In Miami, Godfrey told reporters he's not mad at anybody.. and anyone who thinks he deliberately buzzed the tower is "nuts." He says his plane was caught in a 40-mile cross wind.

Edward R. Murrow: January 13, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Last night's speech by Secretary of State Dulles must, I think, be regarded as a prelude to the Four Power Conference scheduled to open in Berlin on January 25. Mr. Dulles began by recognizing that many of the policies of the Truman administration were good - aid to Greece and Turkey, the Marshall Plan, the decision to go into Korea. But his contention was that these were all emergency acts imposed upon us by our enemies. Mr. Dulles then proceeded to expound a policy which he thinks will serve our long-time interests. We want for ourselves and for others a maximum deterrent at bearable cost. This is a "long haul" proposition, and we must not bankrupt ourselves by immediate and urgent military expenditures that we cannot afford. We cannot permanently commit American land forces to Asia to a degree that gives us no strategic reserves. We cannot permanently support the economies of foreign countries. We cannot be prepared to fight on the ground all over the world. Mr. Dulles said the way to deter aggression is for the free community to be "willing and able to respond vigorously at places and with means of its own choosing. The basic decision by this Administration is to rely primarily upon a great capacity to retaliate instantly by means and at places of our choosing.

This language means that we are not committed to meet future ~~Russian~~ Communist

aggression on the ground at the place where it occurs. It implies, although it doesn't state, that there won't be any more little wars. Our counter-blow in the event of further aggression may not be aimed at the area where the aggression occurs. Already we have said that open Communist Chinese aggression in Indo-China would have "grave consequences which might not be confined to Indo-China". We have also said that if the Communists start the war again in Korea, our response would not necessarily be confined to Korea."

Clearly our reliance is upon new and destructive airborne weapons, which we threaten to use, not against those who spearhead another attack but against those who plan and order it.

Mr. Dulles drew no lines upon a map; but in blunt language what he was saying was that in case of renewed aggression we reserve the right to start another world war. He did not point out, when he spoke of our great capacity to retaliate instantly by means and at places of our choosing, that the Russian capacity to retaliate is also considerable; and that our industry and civilian population are so situated as to make the Russian job of working us over with super-bombs rather easier than would be our task in applying the same weapons to the Soviet Union.

In this reporter's opinion the speech by Mr. Dulles, and the support given to it today by President Eisenhower represents a fundamental and publicized change in American grand strategy. We are not saying that American boys will die in defense of Hanoi or Bangkok or Teheran. What we are saying is that we will respond to future aggression on ground and with weapons of our own choosing. The military implication is clear. What our policy is going to be at the Berlin meeting is considerably less clear. We are told by spokesmen of the Administration that we have "regained the initiative." Certainly we have done so in the realm of rhetoric. Certainly, too, the present Administration is planning for the long haul, a wearing, grinding process which may strain our military and economic establishments for decades. But it is clear that the Russians, at Berlin, hope to gain much and lose little. On the subject of German unity both sides appear to be inflexible. The Russians contend that the Western Powers at Berlin will be split. They say there will be America and the West German clique of German militarists, and then there will be Britain and France, both of them alarmed at American belligerence and eager for a compromise with the Soviet Union. The Russian objective must be to prevent the creation of a European Army, to do what they can to isolate

the United States from Europe, and to persuade the French that the Russian threat is not sufficiently great to warrant France embracing her old enemy, Germany.

The Communists know how to turn even a stalemate to their advantage. For the moment, on the surface, they have turned a rather benevolent countenance toward the West. They have patience, are skilled in the use of delaying tactics, and the new Russian regime requires time to consolidate its domestic position. Already considerable sections of the European press are speculating about which side will have to shoulder the blame for the failure of the Berlin Conference. This makes it all the more important that we should demonstrate that we have concrete, constructive and workable proposals to put forward at Berlin, for this is going to be a contest which cannot be won by big bombs, or the threat of using them.

When the Berlin meetings begin, all sides concerned will have been well briefed on what to expect from the other participants. And the threat of force will probably be of minor concern. There's an old French proverb which says:"Many a man threatens while he quakes for fear." And a check of history will show that John Ray was right when he concluded:"There are more threatened than struck."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today. but first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: When the Berlin meetings begin, all sides concerned will have been well briefed on what to expect from the other participants. And the threat of force will probably be of minor concern. There's an old French proverb which says: "Many a man threatens while he quakes for fear." And a check of history will show that John Ray was right when he concluded: "There are more threatened than struck."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday, Jan 14, 1954

This is the news:

The President today urged Congress to expand and liberalize the social security laws. Here's what he recommends: there are now nearly 70-million people covered by the law. Mr. Eisenhower wants to add another ten million: (farm workers, domestic workers, doctors and dentists, lawyers, accountants, self-employed professional people and others). And he wants to increase the benefits of the law. At present, retired persons get payments as low as 25-dollars a month... as high as 85-dollars a month. The average payment is $50. Administration sources say the President wants this raised by from five to $13.50 a month.. so that the smallest monthly payment would be 30-dollars..the largest $108.50.

At present both employers and their employes pay the government a two per cent social security tax, on a maximum of 36-hundred dollars a year. The President wants to raise the top income, on which payments are made, to 42-hundred dollars a year. So, the person who now makes at least 36-hundred a year...and pays a social security tax of $72... would in the future pay another $12 a year tax.

Mr. Eisenhower also wants to help retired workers by liberalizing the law on what they can earn before becoming ineligible

for monthly benefits. At present the law says if you are retired, and make more than $75 a month... that's 900-dollars a year... then you disqualify yourself from benefits. The President wants to set the figure at $1000 That means you could make as much as 200-dolllars a month for five months and still be eligible for benefit payments.

In his message the President said our older persons should be encouraged to make a contribution to the productive needs of the nation. He's convinced most of them are happier and better off when they do such work.

And of his general attitude towards social security the President said: "The human problems of individual citizens are a (PROPER) and important concern of our government." He said every individual is concerned about economic security for his old age and for his family in case of his death. Mr. Eisenhower says its the proper aim of all levels of government to "reduce both the fear and incidence of (DESTITUTION) to the minimum."

A.F. of L. President Meany says the President's proposals are "on the whole progressive and forward looking and will substantially enhance the (WELFARE) and security of the American people."

The House Ways and Means Committee today approved a cut in personal income taxes on income from dividends. This would affect some four million [redacted] persons who now receive an income from dividends.

Under the committee plan taxpayers would not have to pay any tax on the first $50 they receive in dividends. And they would [redacted] be allowed to deduct from their tax bills five per cent of their total dividend income. This would mean an initial loss of revenue to the government of 240-million dollars in the first year.

In Korea today the Indians announced that they will turn back to the Allies and the Communists the prisoners they captured during the war. This will be done [redacted] next Wednesday..three days before the deadline for [redacted] setting the prisoners free. General Thimaya, the Indian chairman of the neutral nation commission, says that if either side frees any of its prisoners this will be a violation of the armistice agreement. He wants the prisoners held, by the side that captured them, until a decision on their future is made at a peace conference..or both sides agree what to do next.

General Ridgeway, our army chief of staff, told Senators

in Washington today that the Indian decision could result in "serious consequences".. he's concerned about the Communist reaction..indicates he fears the enemy may use this as an excuse to break up the armistice.

Allied and Communist liason officers met today to try to agree on how to get a meeting started to discuss a peace conference. Kenneth Young of the State Department says these meetings might continue For a week. The enemy wanted to resume the conference on Saturday..refused to discuss "conditions" for such a meeting and turned down our suggestion that these liason meetings be secret.

In Washington, Arthur Dean, our chief delegate at the peace negotiations--before they were broken off---was accused of "Seemingly spreading the type of propaganda designed to bring about the appeasement of Red China." Republican Senator Welker of Idaho said Dean.. a former law (PARTNER) of Secretary of State Dulles.. is one of a group "chanting the siren song of collaboration with the rulers of red China." And Dean issued a statement saying: this attack will hinder his work in Korea.. He says: he is against the appeasement of the Soviet Union,

Red China, North Korea or any other Communist movement or government. He says he opposes recognition of Red China or admitting it to the United Nations. [redacted]

A committee of four businessmen and a general today recommended that the army needs a thorough over-haul of its supply and training system. [redacted]

Commerce Secretary Weeks says "it has been and still is" the government's policy to permit trade in non-strategic goods with Russia and her satellites in Europe. But no trade with Red China or North Korea is permitted.

In San Fransisco, [redacted] Marilyn Monroe became the bride of [redacted] Joe Di Maggio.

Edward R. Murrow: January 14, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

In Berlin the four Commandants - American, British, French and Russian - argued for forty hours. They were trying to decide where their respective Foreign Ministers should meet to start the big argument. They failed to reach agreement, and referred the matter back to their own governments. The Russians stuck to their demand that half of the meetings be held in the Communist-controlled sector of Berlin. The final Russian proposal was that the first two meetings be split - one in the East and one in the West - and that the Foreign Ministers themselves would then decide where further sessions should be held. This would open a prospect of endless argument between the four Ministers about the location of the hall in which the session should occur, without their ever getting down to the substance of the conference.

The West is now confronted with the possibility that the Russians want to evade the Foreign Ministers' Conference altogether, or at least postpone it. Western officials in Berlin are saying tonight that only a miracle can bring the Foreign Ministers together as scheduled on January 25. But spokesmen for our State Department say they are still confident the meeting will open on time. They believe these procedural

details will be worked out.

On the face of it this is a rather ridiculous argument from which neither side emerges with much credit or statesmanship. It might be asked "What difference does it make where the Foreign Ministers meet, so long as they meet?" But the Russian tactics so far present the Western Powers with an interesting problem. They must try to decide whether this kind of delay and confusion is all that Moscow has in mind. If it is it might be best to postpone it till a more suitable time and place can be found. After all, it was the Russians who suggested Berlin, and they may well have done so as a tactical move designed to contribute to confusion. In theory the West could agree to the Russian demands that half the meetings be held in the Communist sector. There might even be a psychological advantage in doing so, since it would demonstrate that the Western Powers are willing and eager to talk under almost any conditions. But if the West gave in on this point, the Russians might then demand, on the basis of their past record, that all the meetings be held in the Russian sector, under a Russian chairman, and with a Russian secretariat handling the minutes and the papers. Thus they would be able to turn the whole conference upside down, and construct a record prejudicial to the Western

case.

It remains possible that a neutral location could be agreed upon as a substitute for Berlin, but such a development seems unlikely. Even if that were to happen, the question would remain whether Russia really wants a conference at this time. Dick Hottelet cables me from Germany that the suspicion is growing amongst allied representatives there that the Russians have nothing new to say, and that even if these preliminary technical obstacles were removed others would immediately take their place. For example, the Moscow newspaper Pravda today declared that Russia would not even entertain the suggestion that free elections should be held in Germany - that is the keystone of the entire Western position. But since free elections is an appealing argument to world opinion, and since the Communists would lose any such free election, they may well decide to sidestep the entire issue. They can do this by repeated and sustained arguments on procedural questions, while at the same time avoiding any talk about the real issues. Another example of this strategy came yesterday, when the East German Parliament appealed to the West German Parliament to join in a request that representatives of both bodies be admitted to the Four Power conference. This kind of question

could give the Russians opportunity for interminable delay, and even a chance to win a minor victory; for if the West agreed to such a proposal, they would be lumping Adenauer's freely elected West German Government, and the satellite East German Government together, thereby undermining most of what has been done in West Germany in the course of the last eight years.

If the Berlin Conference ever does get underway it will start with no agreed agenda, and with about as little hope for fruitful results, as any postwar conference with the Russians. And that adds up to very little hope indeed.

It would seem that well in advance of the start of any Foreign Ministers Conference, the climate of agreement is not exactly favorable - even as to where the meetings should be held. Somehow, these lines from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar come to mind:"What you have said I will consider; what you have to say I will with patience hear, and find a time both meet to hear and answer such high things."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The President today urged Congress to expand and liberalize the social security laws. Here's what he recommends: there are now nearly 70-million people covered by the law. Mr. Eisenhower wants to add another ten million: farm workers, domestic workers, doctors and dentists, lawyers, accountants, self-employed professional people and others. And he wants to increase thebenefits of the law. At present retired persons get payments as low as 25-dollars a month - as high as 85-dollars a month. The average payment is $50. Administration sources say the President wants this raised by from five to $13.50 a month - so that the smallest monthly payment would be 30 dollars - the largest $108.50.

At present both employers and their employees pay the government a two percent social security tax on a maximum of 36-hundred dollars a year. The President wants to raise the top income, on which payments are made, to 42-hundred dollars a year. So, the person who now makes at least 26-hundred a year and pays a social security tax of $72 - would in the future pay another $12 a year tax.

Mr. Eisenhower also wants to help retired workers by liberalizing the law on what they can earn before becoming ineligible for monthly benefits. At present the law says if you are retired, and make more than $74 a month - that's 900-dollars a year then you disqualify yourself from benefits. The President wants to set the figure at $1000. That means you could make as much as 200-dollars a month for five months and still be eligible for benefit payments.

In his message the President said our older persons should be encouraged to make a contribution to the productive needs of the nation. He's convinced most of them are happier and better off when they do such work.

And of his general attitude towards social security the President said: "The human problems of individual citizens are a proper and important concern of our government." He said every individual is concerned about economic security for

his old age and for his family in case of his death. Mr. Eisenhower says its the proper aim of all levels of government to "reduce both the fear and incidence of destitution to the minimum."

AFL President Meany says the President's proposals are "on the whole progressive and forward looking and will substantially enhance the welfare and security of the American people."

The House Ways and Means Committee today approved a cut in personal income taxes on income from dividends. This would affect some four million persons who now receive an income from dividends.

Under the committee plan taxpayers would not have to pay any tax on the first $50 they receive in dividends. And they would be allowed to deduct from their tax bills five percent of their total dividend income. This would mean an initial loss of revenue to the government of 240-million dollars in the first year.

In Korea today the Indians announced that they will turn back to the Allies and the Communists the prisoners they captured during the war. This will be done next Wednesday - three days before the deadline for setting the prisoners free. General Thimaya, the Indian chairman of the neutral nation commission, says that if either side frees any of its prisoners this will be a violation of the armistice agreement. He wants the prisoners held, by the side that captured them, until a decision on their future is made at a peace conference or both sides agree what to do next.

General Ridgeway, our army chief of staff, told Senators in Washington today that the Indian decision could result in "serious consequences" - he's concerned about the Communist reaction indicates he fears the enemy may use this as an excuse to break up the armistice.

Allied and Communist liason officers met today to try to agree on how to get a meeting started to discuss a peace conference. Kenneth Young of the State Department says these meetings might continue for a week. The enemy wanted to

resume the conference on Saturday - refused to discuss "conditions" for such a meeting and turned down our suggestion that these liason meetings be secret.

In Washington, Arthur Dean, our chief delegate at the peace negotiations - before they were broken off - was accused of "seemingly spreading the type of propaganda designed to bring about the appeasement of Red China." Republican Senator Welker of Idaho said Dean - a former law partner of Secretary of State Dulles - is one of a group "chanting the siren song of collaboration with the rulers of Red China." And Dean issued a statement saying: this attack will hinder his work in Korea. He says: he is against the appeasement of the Soviet Union, Red China, North Korea or any other Communist movement or government. He says he opposes recognition of Red China or admitting it to the United Nations.

A committee of four businessmen and a general today recommended that the army needs a thorough over-haul of its supply and training system.

Commerce Secretary Weeks says "it has been and still is" the government's policy to permit trade in non-strategic goods with Russia and her satellites in Europe. But no trade with Red China or North Korea is permitted.

In San Francisco, Marilyn Monroe became the bride of Joe Di Maggio.

In Berlin the four Commandants - American, British, French and Russian - argued for forty hours. They were trying to decide where their respective Foreign Ministers should meet to start the big argument. They failed to reach agreement, and referred the matter back to their own governments. The Russians stuck to their demand that half of the meetings be held in the Communist-controlled sector of Berlin. The final Russian proposal was that the first two meetings be split - one in the East and one in the West - and that the Foreign Ministers themselves would then decide where further sessions should be held. This would open a prospect of endless argument between the four Ministers about the location of the hall in which the session should occur, without their ever getting down to the substance of the conference.

The West is now confronted with the possibility that the Russians want to

evade the Foreign Ministers' Conference altogether, or at least postpone it. Western officials in Berlin are saying tonight that only a miracle can bring the Foreign Ministers together as scheduled on January 25. But spokesmen for our State Department say they are still confident the meeting will open on time. They believe these procedural details will be worked out.

On the face of it this is a rather ridiculous argument from which neither side emerges with much credit or statesmanship. It might be asked "What difference does it make where the Foreign Ministers meet, so long as they meet?" But the Russian tactics so far present the Western Powers with an interesting problem. They must try to decide whether this kind of delay and confusion is all that Moscow has in mind. If it is, it might be best to postpone it till a more suitable time and place can be found. After all, it was the Russians who suggested Berlin, and they may well have done so as a tactical move designed to contribute to confusion. In theory the West could agree to the Russian demands that half the meetings be held in the Communist sector. There might even be a psychological advantage in doing so, since it would demonstrate that the Western Powers are willing and eager to talk under almost any conditions. But if the West gave in on this point, the Russians might then demand, on the basis of their past record, that all the meetings be held in the Russian sector, under a Russian chairman, and with a Russian secretariat handling the minutes and the papers. Thus they would be able to turn the whole conference upside down, and construct a record prejudicial to the Western case.

It remains possible that a neutral location could be agreed upon as a substitute for Berlin, but such a development seems unlikely. Even if that were to happen, the question would remain whether Russia really wants a conference at this time. Dick Hottelet cables me from Germany that the suspicion is growing amongst allied representatives there that the Russians have nothing new to say, and that even if these preliminary technical obstacles were removed others would immediately take their place. For example, the Moscow newspaper Pravda today declared that

Russia would not even entertain the suggestion that free elections should be held in Germany - that is the keystone of the entire Western position. But since free elections is an appealing argument to world opinion, and since the Communists would lose any such free election, they may well decide to sidestep the entire issue. They can do this by repeated and sustained arguments on procedural questions, while at the same time avoiding any talk about the real issues. Another example of this strategy came yesterday, when the East German Parliament appealed to the West German Parliament to join in a request that representatives of both bodies be admitted to the Four Power conference. This kind of question could give the Russians opportunity for interminable delay, and even a chance to win a minor victory; for if the West agreed to such a proposal they would be lumping Adenauer's freely elected West German Government and the satellite East German Government together, thereby undermining most of what has been done in West Germany in the course of the last eight years.

If the Berlin Conference ever does get underway it will start with no agreed agenda, and with about as little hope for fruitful results as any postwar conference with the Russians. And that adds up to very little hope indeed.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem that well in advance of the start of any Foreign Ministers Conference, the climate of agreement is not exactly favorable - even as to where the meetings should be held. Somehow, these lines from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar come to mind: "What you have said I will consider; what you have to say I will with patience hear, and find a time both meet to hear and answer such high things."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday January 15, 1954

THis is the news:

The Chinese Communist radio says we will imperil the Korean truce if we take back 22-thousand Communist prisoners now held by the neutral Indians. And the Chinese say, if we actually free these men..(as we insist we will.) that will "destroy the truce." Radio Peiping says, its all an American plot to return the prisoners to the men who captured them. But the Indians--who made the decision--insist they will go through with their [redacted]. A spokesman said today: "This is not our plan. It is our decision." And he pointed out that when the prisoners are transfered next Wednesday, they will have yet another opportunity to change their minds..and return home.

In Washington the State Department insists the men will be freed.. and officials say they expect the Communists to do everything possible to create trouble [redacted] next week.

Here in New York, [redacted] the United Nations [redacted], that we cannot reply in [redacted] time to India's request for a special session of the General Assembly.

The Indians had set January 22 for the deadline..the day the Korean prisoners were to be released. We have also objected to the ruling by Assembly President Madame Pandit that nations that fail to reply by the deadline WILL be counted as approving the special session.

The State Department said today that the meeting of Big Four Representatives in Germany will be resumed in a day or two. The Department says the western allies expect these preliminary talks to be resumed with a discussion on where the Foreign Ministers will meet. There was no OFFICIAL indication whether we'll agree to the Russian demand that half the meetings be held in their sector of Berlin.

The air force said tonight we are going to send two "squadrons" of guided missiles..pilotless bombers..to Germany this year. The announcement says they'll be used for defense by the North Atlantic forces. This is part of our recently announced policy to be ready to retaliate instantly "and with great capacity" against any aggressor. We are not told how many pilotless bombers constitute a "squadron." Normally, a

fighter squadron consists of 25 planes. But there is no indication of how many of these pilotless bombers will be sent. Unlike regular airplanes they are good for one flight..and do not return for further use. These pilotless bombers.. B-61 Matadors, are capable of carrying atomic explosives.

A House Committee today unanimously approved a bill creating A seperate Air Force academy. IT APPROVED Twnety six million dollars [redacted] to start work on it at an existing air base. It would then be moved to a permanent site. Estimates of the final cost range from 125 to 500 million dollars.

~~Chairman Hendrickson of a Senate committee investigating juvenile delinquency today asked for another 175-thousand dollars to continue investigating what he calls "a losing battle."~~

The McCarthy committee today heard Harvard Professor Wendell Furry acknowledge that he and five other Communists worked at a top secret radar project during World War Two. Furry refused to name any of his associates. He said:"I am not seeking to protect the guilty from prosecution..I wish merely to secure the innocent from persecution." Another

member of the Harvard staff.. reasearch assistant Leon J. Kamin said he had been a Communist. He too, refused to name others. He said: "I do not think my duty to my country requires me to become a political informer." Senator McCarthy said he would recommend contempt citations against both men. Neither claimed the protection of the Fifth Amendment.

A non-partisan commission of 18 persons today recommended that Senators and Representatives raise their salaries from 15-thousand to $27,500 a year. The commission also recommends: that the Vice President and Speaker who now make $30,000 be raised to $40-thousand, plus Expenses. The justices of the supreme court would get an increase of $14,500 a year.. And the commission would have Congress provide an official mansion for the vice president.

The American Federation of Labor today told a House committee that "organized medicine" is destroying health insurance plans by charging fees "as high as the traffic will bear."

And Commerce Secretary Weeks says he will not permit the export of surplus butter to Russia, at prices lower than those paid by American housewives.

Edward R. Murrow: January 15, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The question of what it takes to make a healthy climate in a nation was answered last night by the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in his first public address since his appointment. The climate is healthy, said Mr. Warren, "when men are free to explore all avenues of thought, no matter what prejudices may be aroused." He was speaking at a meeting of Columbia College alumni. The theme of Columbia's two-hundredth anniversary this year is: "Man's right to knowledge and the free use thereof" and this served also as the theme for the Justice's ~~address~~ speech.

Anything a Chief Justice has to say about civil liberties is bound to be interesting. What Justice Warren said had interest for some special reasons. It not only told what a healthy climate is in a nation, it also gave a prediction of what will be the climate in the Supreme Court, insofar as he will affect it as Chief Justice. # An outstanding issue before the country is the scope of freedom to be enjoyed by teachers. The Chief Justice spoke about this as a former Governor. The proposal of a loyalty oath for teachers in the University of California had found him at odds with the Board of Regents when it insisted on the oath. It was imposed over his objections, though later found invalid by the state Supreme Court. Inasmuch as the appointment of Mr. Warren awaits confirmation in the Senate,

and questions about academic freedom may be raised there, the speech can count as a well-timed and careful presentation of his philosophy of freedom, especially freedom in the colleges and universities.

It was a speech in defense of dissent. "Dissenters" he said, "can let off steam". The greatest figures in American history always have recognized that the freedom to explore all avenues of thought is inherent in our system, he said. "The founding fathers themselves were not orthodox" he pointed out, "and recognized both the right and the value of dissent in their generation."

In view of the approaching confirmation proceedings, it is significant that Justice Warren presented his own views as being in the tradition of the court. "Free investigation and faithful experiment" is a phrase he culled from a Columbia law lecture by Chancellor Kent in 1794. And these, he said, were the ideals of the greatest justices of the court, Marshall, Holmes, Brandeis, Cardozo, Hughes and Stone. They were, he said, the guiding principles, too, of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and other great Presidents - and in the list he included President Eisenhower. "These men" he said, "did not merely mouth these principles, they believed them, they acted in accordance with them, they breathed them into our institutions.

In their endeavor to make freedom secure and permanent throughout the land, they all recognized that our universities and colleges must be the places where the false and the evil can be segregated from the good by the processes of free discussion and free inquiry. They recognized that the more turbulent the times the more essential the freedom of inquiry. We are living in such times."

Justice Warren said that as governor he had come to understand the manifold problems of the schools, financial and educational. "Everyone should understand these problems" he declared, and came up with an unusual picture of what he would like to see. "I am sure it would be appropriate" he said, "for the citizens of every community to gather in school buildings, city halls and courthouses, as you are gathered here, for serious and even prayerful discussion of the subject of this bi-centennial celebration - 'man's right to knowledge and the free use thereof.'"

Justice Warren did not rely only on the founding fathers to make his case for the civil liberties. He leaned heavily on the last two of his Republican predecessors, Chief Justices Hughes and Stone. In a proper judicial fashion he cited opinions they had handed down. "They realized" he said, "that orderly change was as important as stability... And they

were not always on the popular side. That is often the case" he remarked, "where judges and public officials protect freedom of speech, of the press and of assembly." Perhaps the most timely citation was from the opinion of Chief Justice Hughes in DeJonge versus Oregon. Mr. Hughes had said: "The greater the importance of safeguarding the community from incitement to the overthrow of our institutions by force and violence, the more imperative the need to preserve inviolate the constitutional rights of free speech, free press and free assembly..."

Many of the newspaper headlines on the speech were pegged on Mr. Warren's assertion that we have a monopoly of freedom and that liberty, not communism, is the most contagious force in the world." No people of any race" he said -(and one may well pray that he is right about this) "will long remain slaves. Our power" he went on, "is in our diversity. Our power is in our freedom of thought and of research."

A Justice of the Supreme Court does not discuss in public any case on which he is likely to pass, and Justice Warren did not prejudice that principle. What he did was to recognize and affirm the broad liberal traditions of the American system and the court and identify himself with them. It must count as a sign of the times that in doing so he was making news.

In discussing Freedom, Edith Nourse Rogers once said:"If we define freedom we limit it. And if we limit it, we destroy it." George Truett earlier recognized this same problem but remarked:"There is a vast difference between toleration and liberty. Toleration is a concession; liberty is a right;toleration is a matter of expediency; liberty is a matter of principle."

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday, January 18, 1954

This is the news:

The President today recommended to Congress that the government give limited support to private health insurance plans. He rejects the "regimentation" of medicine. But he feels that to protect American families against the "catastrophe" of prolonged major illnesses the federal government should put up 25-million dollars to re-insure private health plans.. to permit them to expand their benefits to members. The President also called for more federal aid to localities that build hospitals for the chronically ill, the disabled and rehabiliatation centers. And he wants more emphasis on helping the states rehabilitate the disabled. ~~The President relayed to Congress a number of facts on the nations health. Among them: 250-thousand persons become disabled every year; only 60-thousand return to productive lives. Fifty years ago the average life [redacted] was 49 years..now its 68 years. He says that in 1900 there were 676 deaths from infectious diseases for every 100 thousand persons in the nation..now there are only 66 deaths per one hundred thousand. In 1916 10 per cent of new babies died before they were a year old..now that's down to less than three per cent.....~~

The President SAID that 224-thousand persons died of cancer last year and unless this death rate is lowered we may expect some 25-million Americans to die of cancer. He also told Congress that 10-million Americans will sometime in their lives be hospitalized for mental illnesses.

The American Medical Association has no comment yet on the President's recommendations.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson told a Senate committee today that (IT) must wonder at what point the 140-million Americans who do not live on farms will rise up and demand outright elimination of all direct aid to agriculture. Benson (defended) the President's request for flexible and generally lower price supports on basic crops. He said the present progam has piled up huge surpluses and the government losses are likely to be "substantial and they might be staggering." He said the Administration will ask Congress to appropriate up to one billion dollars, for a three year period, to finance the shipment of our surplus farm commodities to our allies..as a form of foreign aid.

Bernard M. Shanley, special counsel to the president, said in a speech at Seton Hall today:"The President has a killing responsibility.

"He is aroused at all hours of the night and bothered at all hours of the the day with crisis after crisis from Korea, east Germany and the Middle East. His main complaint is that we don't give him enough time to think, as he puts it." Accordingly, Shanley said a half hour is now set aside in the morning, and again in the afternoon, to give Mr. Eisenhower the time he requires.

The President today sent Congress his plan to take away citizenship from persons convicted of advocating the oveerthrow of the government by force. Attorney General Brownell asked for drastic new penalities for persons convicted of harboring Communist fugitives or other federal offenders.

Secretary of State Dulles told a Senate committee he's not completely satisfied with the help other United Nations gave us in the Korean war. But, he said, with or without allies, we would have had to oppose Communist aggression in any event. And had we "gone it alone" in Korea Mr Dulles says it would have cost us many, many times as much in American lives and money. Mr. Dulles says the reason why the United Nations has not lived up to the high hopes held for the U.N. in 1945 are two: over-optomism and Soviet wrecking maunvers.

In Korea today the Chinese Communists failed to reply to India's decision to turn back disputed war prisoners to the side that captured them. This new transportation of prisoners begins tomorrow. We still insist we'll set free the 22-thousand Chinese and North Koreans who'll be turned over to us.

In Yugoslavia, Mee' Lohvan ~~Milovan~~ Djilas, who used to be regarded as Marshal Tito's logical successor, has been (STRIPPED) ~~stripped~~ of all party authority... ~~and~~ and will probably lose his job as president of the new parliament. Djilas admitted today that he had become too pro-western in his thinking.. that had this continued he might have become the head of an opposition party against Tito.

In Berlin, where ~~with~~ the Big Four powers agreed to open the foreign ministers meeting in the western sector and then move to the Soviet-controled sector, the Russians tonight started putting up propaganda posters against west German rearmament.

In Washington, the Supreme Court ruled today that the New York and Ohio courts were wrong when they banned two controversial movies... La Ronde.. because it was immoral.. and "M".. because it was supposed to

be harmful. All nine justices agreed, with two Justices Black and Douglas making (IT) clear they believe the court should state flatly that movie censorship violates free speech and free press.

Edward R. Murrow: January 18, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

When five retired diplomats, men of considerable distinction and long service, agree upon a letter and send it to a newspaper - that is news. The letter appeared in yesterdays New York Times. It was signed by five men, and their credentials are impressive. Joseph C. Grew had 41 years in our foreign service, Ambassador to Switzerland, Turkey and Japan, onetime Under Secretary of State. Norman Armor, 33 years in the State Department, among other posts was Ambassador to Chile, Argentina and Spain; also an Assistant Secretary of State. Robert Woods Bliss, 33 years in the Department of State, onetime Chairman of the Board of Examiners for the Diplomatic Service, Minister to Sweden, Ambassador to Argentina. G. Howland Shaw, 27 years in the Department, Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, expert on personnel problems, member of the State Department's Policy Commission. William Phillips, 39 years in the Department of State, Assistant Secretary, Under Secretary, Ambassador to Belgium, Italy and Minister to Canada. Those were the five men who signed this letter. They are all now retired, and so far as we can discover no charges of disloyalty or subversion, responsible or otherwise, have been brought against them.

This is a summary of their letter. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of our Foreign Service. Foreign governments and peoples

have a right to look with confidence to our official representatives abroad, for the most authentic interpretation of American values, and the American point of view. Our President and Secretary of State must rely upon these same men, for accurate information concerning persons and events abroad. Their job is more difficult now, because the events to be reported on have become more complex and more difficult of analysys; more difficult too, because the emotional climate here at home has made "objective reporting unusually difficult." Our Foreign Service has been subjected to a series of attacks - with rare exceptions the justifications for these attacks has been so flimsy, as to have no standing in a court of law - producing no reasonable presumption of guilt. These attacks have had sinister results. An official abroad who makes an honest report and evaluation - a recommendation which he believes to be in the interests of the United States - may later on, find his loyalty and integrity questioned, be driven out of the service, and discredited for ever as a private citizen. This state of affairs is producing reports which are "either ambiguous or so cautious as to be deceiving." The letter states: "In this connection the history of Nazi and Fascist foreign services before the Second War, is pertinent."

The official records show that the Germans and Italians made repeated

mistakes, some of them fatal, because [redacted] their representatives abroad reported to Rome and Berlin only what they thought would be pleasing, and in conformity with the prejudices of their superiors at home.

The five men who signed this letter agree that candidates for our foreign service should be carefully investigated before they are appointed - that their work should be under the exacting scrutiny of their professional superiors. But this is not what happens under the current procedure. The results of investigations are not evaluated by persons experienced in the foreign service, or even acquainted at first hand with conditions abroad. Undue importance is given to casual association with persons holding views not currently in fashion, or subscription to a periodical labelled as "liberal" - an easy path has been opened to even the anonymous informer. Again, the letter states: "It is relevant to inquire whether we are not laying the foundations of a foreign service competent to serve a totalitarian government rather than the government of the United States, as we have heretofore known it." That is a serious question raised by five men who have spent most of their lives at small pay in the service of their country. No one of them was forced out. They all retired from the

foreign service at periods ranging from 1933 to '47.

These are not irresponsible men, fulminating or complaining because they lost their jobs. They are a pretty fair cross-section of what might be called our elder statesmen in the field of foreign affairs. And it is clear from their language, even though it still shows signs of their diplomatic training and names no names, that they are a deeply disturbed group of men. Their letter says: "Fear is playing an important part in American life at the present time. As a result, the self-confidence, the confidence in others, the sense of fair play, and the instinct to protect the rights of the non-conformist are - temporarily it is to be hoped - in abeyance."

As I read this letter, the five men who signed it are saying that political intimidation and the security and investigative processes of the State Department itself, combine to cause our representatives abroad to write their reports with a combination of timidity and ambiguity. They are saying that as a nation our leaders cannot act wisely unless they are informed fully and that present practises produce fear in our foreign service, and reports that are either distorted or diluted. The men who signed this letter are only five of the many who have served long and

honorably in our foreign service. But it will be interesting to see if five men of equal stature and experience can be found to contend their conclusions. This reporter's limited experience with foreign service officers now on post leads him to believe that this letter in no wise overstates the case.

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The President today recommended to Congress that the government give limited support to private health insurance plans. He rejects the "regimentation" of medicine. But he feels that to protect American families against the "catastrophe of pro.onged major illnesses the federal government should put up 25-million dollars to re-insure private health plans to permit them to expand their benfits to members. The President also called for more federal aid to localities that build hospitals for the chronically ill, the disabled and rehabilitation centers. And he wants more emphasis on helping the states rehabilitate the disabled. The President said that 224-thousand persons died of cancer last year and unless this death rate is lowered we may expect some 25-million Americans to die of cancer. He also told Congress that 10-million Americans will sometime in their lives be hospitalized for mental illnesses. The American Medical Association has no comment yet on the President's recommendations.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson told a Senate committee today that it must wonder at what point the 140-million Americans who do not live on farms will rise up and demand outright elimination of all direct aid to agriculture. Benson defended the President's request for flexible and generally lower price supports on basic crops. He said the present program has piled up huge surpluses and the government losses are likely to be "substantial and they might be staggering." He said the Administration will ask Congress to appropriate up to one billion dollars, for a three year period, to finance the shipment of our surplus farm commodities to our allies as a form of foreign aid.

Bernard M. Shanley, special counsel to the president, said in a speech at Seton Hall today: "The President has a killing responsibility. "He is aroused at all hours of the night and bothered at all hours of the day with crisis after crisis from Korea, east Germany and the Middle East. His main complaint is that we don't

give him enough time to think, as he puts it." Accordingly, Shanley said a half hour is now set aside in the morning, and again in the afternoon, to give Mr. Eisenhower the time he requires.

The President today sent Congress his plan to take away citizenship from persons convicted of advocating the overthrow of the government by force. Attorney General Brownell asked for drastic new penalties for persons convicted of harboring Communist fugitives or other federal offenders.

Secretary of State Dulles told a Senate committee he's not completely satisfied with the help other United Nations gave us in the Korean war. But, he said, with or without allies, we would have had to oppose Communist aggression in any event. And had we "gone it alone" in Korea, Mr. Dulles says it would have cost us many, many times as much in American lives and money. Mr. Dulles says the reason why the United Nations has not lived up to the high hopes held for the U.N. in 1945 are two: over-optimism and Soviet wrecking manuevers.

In Korea today the Chinese Communists failed to reply to India's decision to turn back disputed war prisoners to the side that captured them. This new transportation of prisoners begins tomorrow. We still insist we'll set free the 22-thousand Chinese and North Koreans who'll be turned over to us.

In Yugoslavia, Milovan Djilas, who used to be regarded as Marshal Tito's logical successor, has been stripped of all party authority and will probably lose his job as president of the new parliament. Djilas admitted today that he had become too pro-western in his thinking - that had this continued, he might have become t e head of an opposition party against Tito.

In Berlin, where the Big Four powers agreed to open the foreign ministers meeting in the western sector and then move to the Soviet-controlled sector, the Russians tonight started putting up propaganda posters against west German rearmament.

In Washington, the Supreme Court ruled today that the New York and Ohio Courts were wrong when they banned two controversial movies: "La Ronde" because it was immoral and "M" because it was supposed to be harmful. All nine justices agreed,

with two Justices,Black and Douglas, making it clear they believe the court should state flatly that movie censorship violates free speech and free press.

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reasonable presumption of guilt. These attacks have had sinister results. An official abroad who makes an honest report and evaluation - a recommendation which he believes to be in the interests of the United States may later on find his loyalty and integrity questioned, be driven out of the service, and discredited forever as a private citizen. This state of affairs is producing reports which are "either ambiguous or so cautious as to be deceiving." The letter states: "In this connection the history of Nazi and Fascist foreign services before the Second War is pertinent."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The five men who signed that letter I referred to a moment ago, collectively can point to a record of nearly two hundred years service in the State Department. It seemed to me they were trying to underline James Russell Lowell's observation that "One thorn of experience can be worth a whole wilderness of warning." But perhaps it's as Frederick Lewis Allen once said: "It takes longer to hard boil a man than an egg."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday Jan. 19, 1954

This is the news:

The Indians have started to release anti-Communist prisoners in Korea. About an hour ago the first men were released. And a few minutes ago they started arriving in allied territory to the south. They came out of their compound orderly and singing. Then they formed ranks for the mile and a half march to the southern limit of the neutral zone. The release of these men came after a night in which the Communists bitterly protested their release, and then made a last minute effort.. through loudspeaker broadcasts.. to convince their former troops to come home..to march north. General Hull, the allied far East commander, says these men and the rest of the 22-thousand to be released, will be set free as civilians at midnight Friday.

As India started returning the Chinese and North Korean prisoners to the allied command, an Indian diplomat suggested that it's up to the United States to decide whether there will be further violence in Korea. Krishna Menon, who presented to the United Nations the formula that led to the armistice, said in London: "Its up to the United States to avoid friction which could lead to violence." And he repeated the Indian view, that we will be violating the armistice if we release the anti-Communist prisoners.

In Washington today the Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the mutual defense treaty with South Korea. But it voted to limit our pledge of armed assistance to South Korea, to cases "of external armed attack" on the land we consider to be under South Korean control. This is a warning that we will not support any South Korean attacks.

Secretary of State Dulles met again today with Soviet Ambassador Zarubin to discuss the President's proposal for a ~~pool~~ Pool of atomic energy for peaceful uses. [redacted] Later, Mr. Dulles announced he'll continue the discussions in Berlin, with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov. The Secretary also said that

if the Russians use the Berlin meeting to pursue their past policy of trying to divide the allies, the meetings will be futile and a waste of time. But--he said--if the Russians come to Berlin in a constructive mood..and want to negotiate on Germany and Austria.. then we will be "responsive" and the Berlin conference could have "a large historical signifiaance."

In the Soviet Union today the controlled press is telling the Russian people that America's policy of strength, ultimately leads to war.. and colossal destruction. Soviet newspapers are saying that the only way to solve international controversies is through negotiation "based on a sober calculation of the rights and interests of big and small countries."

[redacted]

The Senate Interior Committee voted today to approve statehood for Hawaii...and for Alaska.

Republican Senator Mundt of South Dakota today told Secretary of Agriculture Benson that we should try to barter and exchange "before we talk about giving-away" part of our food surpluses. [redacted]

Benson said there is no intention of giving away one billion dollars worth of government food surpluses. He said: "A good part of it should be sold."

The government reported today that 467-thousand workers filed initial unemployment benefit claims during the second week of January.. the largest weekly figure since August of 1945 (when World War Two ended.) [redacted]

The Justice Department today ended a four year anti-trust civil suit against the A and P food chain. The government gave up its effort to break up the chain. And A. and P. agreed to dissolve a subsidiary that buys fresh fruits and vegetables. [redacted] The subsidiary was accused of buying for A and P at the same time it was

selling to competitors. [redacted]

The Senate Commerce Committee today approved the nomination of Robert E. Lee to be a member of t he Federal Communications Commission.

Chairman Wolverton of a House committee investigating public health said today he hopes the American Medical Association will come forward with "a constructive program for helping average Americans meet heavy medical expenses." Dr. Edward J. McCormick, president of the A.M.A., says he is not sure private health insurance organizations need a government re-insurance program..as proposed by Mr. Eisenhower. Wolverton says Dr. McCormick's statement indicates "a total failure to recognize the serious problem that exists for the average citizen."

Edward R. Murrow: January 19, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The issue of prisoners in the Korean war has been the hardest to handle amicably that has confronted the United Nations command. The Geneva Convention about prisoners of war does not specifically establish the right of prisoners to refuse repatriation at the end of a war. It doesn't forbid it, but it doesn't authorize it. At the time the convention was written it apparently did not occur to the negotiators that recruits might be forced into an army, and made to fight for a regime that they detested. The negotiators did everything they thought of to assure the rights of prisoners, but this was in 1925, before the development of the ideological struggles of the present time. The spirit of the convention was to assure to prisoners every humane right. The United Nations have appealed to that spirit in insisting that prisoners must have the option to refuse to return to their country.

The Communists made a great play of the fact that the Geneva convention did not provide for this. Their strategy was understandable. For some fifty thousand prisoners in U.N. camps were on record as refusing to return to their countries - Communist China and North Korea. A large number stated they would resist repatriation by violence. This was

sensational. It was like a plebiscite held among the tyrannized Chinese and North Koreans, and it was one of the worst black eyes the Communist regimes could receive. So it was explicable that the Communists should seize upon anything and everything to try to get their prisoners back.

But the Communist case about the Geneva convention had been riddled by the Soviet Union itself. For in at least two armistice agreements on the Eastern Front the Soviet Government offered precisely what the United States proposed - the right of prisoners not to return to their former countries.

When the armistice was drawn up, the Communists were told that the United Nations would insist on a fixed date when prisoners refusing repatriation would have to be set free. They not only were told so, they knew that the General Assembly in December 1952 had voted overwhelmingly for this principle. Even so, they tried to slip in a provision which would postpone the release of unrepatriated prisoners until after a political conference had passed on the question. As it turned out a political conference was not held, so this provision did not become operative. General Thimayya, Indian chairman of the Neutral Repatriation Commission, now states that the prisoners should not be set free without agreement on

both sides. But he also finds that his commission has no right to continue in custody of the men. The Indian argument is, that unforeseen circumstances have changed things. Explanations to prisoners have not been carried through as planned. And there has been no meeting of a political conference. But the United Nations thinks the armistice terms perfectly clear. They say in paragraph eleven: "The Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission shall declare the relief from prisoner-of-war status, to civilian status, of any prisoners of war, who have not exercised their right to be repatriated, and for whom no other disposition has been agreed to by the political conference, within one hundred and twenty days, after the Neutral Repatriation Commission has assumed custody." That is, the U.N. thinks General Thimayya's commission should do the releasing, since no other disposition has been made by the political commission. But since the commission isn't doing it, the United Nations is, on Friday, when 120 days are up.

The Communists can now be expected to shout to high heaven, and are sure to be quoting General Thimayya that the U.N. has violated the armistice agreement. They have threatened "grave consequences." But it may be doubted that they mean the war in Korea will be resumed. They know that in that event the United Nations will carry the war beyond the Korean border.

They have been authoritatively warned that this will happen. The Communists may think that Asian opinion would agree with General Thimayya sufficiently, to blame such a war on the United Nations. But the fact cannot be hidden that if Communist China invites war, it would be over the right to get back fourteen thousand Chinese, who have proclaimed that they refuse to go back to live under communism. That would be a poor reason to fight a war, and would be so regarded anywhere, Asia included.

Two other considerations come to mind that make resumption of the Korean war appear unlikely. One is that Communist China wants admission to the United Nations and wants wider recognition in the West. If it invites war with the United Nations the prospect for both vanishes. The other reason is that the Big Four Berlin conference probably would automatically fail, and the whole world would see that the fault was China's. Whatever is to be expected from the Berlin conference, one thing is sure, both Moscow and Peiping count on making any failure appear to be the fault of the Western Powers.

So the United Nations seems likely to come through the trials over the liberation of anti-communist prisoners without catastrophe. The one legitimate gripe the Communists had, was when the Korean Republic released

twenty-seven thousand North Korean prisoners without authority. If the Communists did not act in retaliation against that, it would be illogical to retaliate against a great liberation that fulfils the terms of the armistice.

The Korean prisoner exchange is further evidence that the problems of peace are often no less involved than the problems of war. But in all negotiation, Dale Carnegie was right when he said:"When dealing with people let us remember we are not dealing with creatures of logic. We are dealing with creatures of emotion, creatures bustling with prejudices and motivated by pride and vanity."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday, January 20, 1954

This is the news:

The last of the anti-Communist prisoners of war held by the Indians in Korea have now been turned over to the allies. We now hold almost 22-thousand Chinese and North Koreans who refused to return to their Communist commanders. The return of these men was completed without a major incident. And Secretary of State Dulles--in Washington--says this has added "a new principle of humanity to the hard rules of war." He said: "We have stood fast for the right (refering to the return of the men who did not want to go home) and it has prevailed." Mr. Dulles also said recognition is due Indian General Thimaya, and the Swedish and Swiss members of the neutral repatriation team for their patience and courage in a difficult task.

The Communists are still complaining. A North Korean broadcast says the return of the prisoners to the allied zone "destroyed " the armistice. The North Korean radio says our troops surrounded the anti-Communist prisoner camp and took the men by force. This is not true.

The Chinese Communist radio again calls the release of the prisoners illegal...and talks of "mass kidnapping" by "American directed

agents." Radio Peiping says: "The American side will pay dearly for its criminal acts." We intend to free all of these 22-thousand men. And the Indians made it clear today that shortly after midnight on Friday, they will give up their control of some 320 prisoners captured by the Communists..including 21 Americans. The Communists refuse to take these men back. But the Indians say they will not hold any of them in custody after midnight Friday

In New Delhi, Madame Pandit, the president of the United Nations General Assembly, says there is still a need for an Assembly meeting. She says Korea still has a number of problems that must be settled.

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~~And in North Africa today, the French rushed troops and police reinforcements to the border separating French and Spanish Morocco... This followed a French warning to Spain not to try to the split French Morocco from the realm of the Sultan of Rabat.~~

In Paris, Foreign Minister Bidault told reporters that the French delegation "will not engage in bargaining" at the Berlin foreign ministers conference. Bidault says: "bargaining is not a good policy.. and nothing will be changed in the positions adopted by the French government."

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3A

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~~The Soft Coal miners welfare fund said today it would not longer pay relief benefits to some 35 thousand disabled miners and their dependents. The fund officials says this is the responsibility of federal and state agencies. The decision will not effect pensions now being paid to coal miners.~~

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THREE [redacted] former [redacted]ll's hall of fame [redacted] died January 11th... Bill Dickey, the fo mer Yankee catch[redacted] Terry [redacted] the former Giant first b[redacted]man.

The case of Mehlovan Jaylash might serve to illustrate how a picture of a pretty woman can distort the news. Jaylash was Vice President of Yugoslavia, a brilliant writer, widely regarded as Marshal Tito's ~~MAX~~ successor. The other day he was flung out of office. Many of the news stories led with the fact that Jaylash had criticized the wives of high officials in Belgrade for snubbing the young and pretty wife of a General. And there was the picture of the wife to prove it. Jaylash did criticize the wives, but that wasn't the reason he was fired. What actually happened was that Jaylash had written a long series of articles in the official newspaper, in which he advocated less Communist Party discipline, more and broader individual rights for Yugoslav citizens. The dominant theme of these articles was the defense of the individual against the Party and State machines. His writings were strongly influenced by the writings of Thomas Jefferson.

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been the front man for Marshal Tito, but this time it appears he got too far out in front. The removal of Jaylash must be regarded as a setback for those forces in Yugoslavia who were trying to liberalize and humanize the machinery of government. He was the principal theoritician or "egghead" of the Party, and even though he is now out of office the argument about his policies and proposals will continue.

There is an argument of a different kind going on in Czechoslovakia. Alexander Kendrick tells me that the State Surveying and Cartographical Institute of Prague published what was called "A Small Political Atlas of the World"; a weekly magazine in Prague reviewed this publication, contending that neither the drawing nor the printing of many of the maps was exact - lines of latitude and longtitude have a drunken appearance, and sway hither and yon. The sea appears to have engulfed the land in many places. Montenegro is entirely missing. The frontiers between Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil are incorrect. Togoland doesn't appear anywhere, neither does Israel. A large chunk of land around Calcutta appears to have fallen into the Bay of Bengal. The map-making institute has struck back at the magazine by charging it with "destructive criticism". The magazine forthwith dug up two more errors, including the

fact that Greece is shown as a part of Turkey. The government institute for the making of maps then brought up its big guns, and charged the magazine with "being influenced by reactionary elements, and being an admirer of bourgeois, objectivist cartography." No doubt the world's geographers are awaiting the next move in this ideological struggle, which clearly transcends all boundary lines. The Communists contend that they have a map or blueprint of the future, but they are unable accurately to map the present.

Here at home we are reading more books, or at least we're buying more of them. Publishers' Weekly says that last year twelve thousand and fifty new books and new editions were published. We bought more religious books during the past year than books in any other field. The best seller list of non-fiction contained seven out of ten titles having to do with religious subjects. The revised standard version of the Holy Bible led the list with a sale of over one million copies last year. The best seller on the fiction list was also a religious book, "The Robe".

The sale of fiction was up six percent, compared to 1952. We bought more mysteries and science fiction, but we bought even more Westerns. Books about business sold twenty-two percent more than in 1952, and that was

the biggest increase in the non-fiction field. The sale of books having to do with education and music went down. Books on education dropped eighteen percent.

I am sure there is some moral, some lesson to be learned from these figures, but I don't know what it is.

We were talking of books. Herman Melville who wrote Moby Dick and was quite expert on whales once remarked:"Such and so magnifying is the virtue of a large and liberal theme. We expand to its bulk. To produce a mighty book you must choose a mighty theme. No great and enduring volume can ever be written on the flea, though many there may be who have tried.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The last of the anti-Communist prisoners of war held by the Indians in Korea have now been turned over to the allies. We now hold almost 22-thousand Chinese and North Koreans who refused to return to their Communist commanders. The return of these men was completed without a major incident. And Secretary of State Dulles in Washington says this has added "a new principle of humanity to the hard rules of war." He said: "We have stood fast for the right (referring to the return of the men who did not want to go home) and it has prevailed." Mr. Dulles also said recognition is due Indian General Thimaya and the Swedish and Swiss members of the neutral repatriation team for their patience and courage in a difficult task.

The Communists are still complaining. A North Korean broadcast says the return of the prisoners to the allied zone "destroyed" the armistice. The North Korean radio says our troops surrounded the anti-Communist prisoner camp and took the men by force. This is not true.

The Chinese Communist radio again calls the release of the prisoners illegal and talks of "mass kidnapping" by "American directed agents." Radio Peiping says: "The American side will pay dearly for its criminal acts." We intend to free all of these 22-thousand men. And the Indians made it clear today that shortly after midnight on Friday they will give up their control of some 320 prisoners captured by the Communists - including 21 Americans. The Communists refuse to take these men back. But the Indians say they will not hold any of them in custody after midnight Friday.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We were talking of books. Herman Melville who wrote Moby Dick and was quite expert on whales once remarked: "Such and so magnifying is the virtue of a large and liberal theme. We expand to its bulk. To produce a mighty book you must choose a mighty theme. No great and enduring volume can ever be written on the flea, though many there may be who have tried.

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday, January 21, 1954

This is the news:

The President today sent Congress a 65 and a half billion dollar budget. It calls for a reduction of five and a quarter billion from present spending. But Mr. Eisenhower says that at the end of fiscal 1955 we will be about three billion more in the red. Neither the President or his top fiscal aides will make a statement on when the budget might be balanced. But the President made it clear he prefers no further tax reductions at this time. He says this is not justified. What Mr. Eisenhower proposes in the matter of taxes is to change the tax structure in a way that would save individuals and corporations more than a billion dollars. He wants a bigger deduction for medical expenses.. a new deduction for child care expenses of working widows and widowers. He would make a new allowance for dependents who earn more than 600 dollars a year. And he favors cutting the tax on income from dividends.

For corporations, the President proposes: a more liberal allowance for depreciation... lower taxes on foreign income... easier taxes on research and development expenses.. tax cuts on retained earnings.

For farmers Mr. Eisenhower wants a tax cut amounting to as much as 25 per cent of a farmer's gross income for soil conservation expenses.

And for all individual income tax payers the President suggests that the deadline for payments be April 15..instead of the present March 15... And he wants no reduction of present excise taxes on such items as : cigarets, automobiles, whiskey and beer.

The major cut in Mr. Eisenhower's budget will come from national security items. In this field...the military, foreign aid, atomic energy, and the stockpiling of goods... the President proposes to spend 37 and a half billions.. about four billion less than the estimated spending for the current year. This will be possible because of the Administration's shift of plans to a full exploitation of airpower and modern weapons.. away from the stress on foot soldiers. The President wants to cut the armed forces manpower by almost nine per cent. The biggest reduction will be in army manpower... dropping three of our present 20 divisions. To offset this decrease in manpower we will devote 22 per cent of the defense department's funds next year to procuring airplanes. ~~The President says we now have about 33 thousand planes in the air force and naval and marine air branches. He wants to increase this to [illegible] 40 thousand in three years..with more than half of the new planes to be jet [illegible].~~

In three categories Mr Eisenhower proposes record expenditures: for continental defense.. atomic energy and military aid. There are no figures on what we'll spend to protect this continent but the President says it will be a greater outlay than ever before. For atomic energy he wants almost two and a half billion dollars. That would be an increase of 225 million over last year. Mr. Eisenhower says the construction on our atomic energy plants is now complete. Hereafter we'll concentrate on operations..continued research and the development and expansion of new weapon types. He would give private industry a greater share in developing atomic power. ~~And the President asked Congress to act, at this session, to give him permission to give some of our secrets on the tactical use of atomic weapons to our allies in Western Europe. He calls this essential, says the current allied strategy demands it.~~

On the matter of aid to our allies the budget-~~makers~~ makers had difficulties. The President proposes that we spend another five point four billions for military and economic help to our allies. This is only 100-million dollars under present spending. Most of it...four and a quarter billion.. would be for military aid. In the past four years the Congress has approved

a total of 18-billions for military aid. About half of that already has been spent. The five point four billions the President proposes to spend on aid to our allies in the next fiscal year would not all be new money; some it has been appropriated in the past.

From year to year the Budget Bureau aware of the difficulties most of us have in juggling millions and billions breaks down the budget into two dollars: the dollar that comes in and the dollar that the government spends. Here's the breakdown. Each dollar the government gets consists of 43 cents from individual income taxes....37 cents from corporation taxes...16 cents from excise taxes and four cents from borrowing. And each dollar the government spends goes this way: 68 cents for major national security programs such as the armed forces, foreign aid, atomic energy and stockpiling. ~~twenty~~ Twenty two cents are for charges fixed by law. This includes: interest, grants to states, veterans pensions (four out of every ten Americans are now war veterans or the dependents of veterans) The remaining ten cents in the outgoing dollar pays for the other functions of government.

In a few minutes I'd like to add a few words to the government's lengthy budget story.

As the President's budget was made public today: Democrats on the House Ways and Means committee failed to push through a proposal to increase the personal income tax exemption from 600 to 700 dollars a year. By a straight party vote the committee Republicans defeated this move that would have cost the government two and a half billion dollars a year.

The House approved the (ESTABLISHMENT) of an Air Force (ACADEMY), and sent the bill to the Senate.

And military sources say in line with the reduction of army manpower two former national Guard outfits now serving in Korea..the 40th from California and the 45th from Oklahoma..will be withdrawn and de-activated in the spring.

In Korea today, 28 Marines of the Third Marine Division.. are dead or missing. Their small landing craft (collided) with a troopship loaded with Chinese war prisoners in Inchon harbor. Twenty two men were rescued in this second worst naval disaster of the Korean war.

More than 14-thousand anti-Communist Chinese prisoners are now on their way to Formosa aboard 15 American ships. And more than 7-thousand North Koreans, formerly prisoners, are being processed by South Korea.

The Indians plan a last appeal to the Communists to take back the 21 Americans and 328 other prisoners now held in a pro-Communist camp. If the Communists TURN IT DOWN, the Indians...at one minute after 10 a.m. EASTERN TIME tomorrow... will withdraw their troops. The men will be free to go where they want to go..north to the enemy or south to our lines. Those prisoners who stay in their present camps will create a problem; because they are in the neutral zone and neither allied or Communist troops are permitted to go after them.

In Indo-China today French Union forces in their first big-scale offensive of the 7-year war consolidated a beachhead 250 miles northeast of Saigon and started pushing inland.

In this country, the world's first atom powered vessel.. the submarine Nautilus.. was launched at Groton, Connecticut. [The atomic machinery will be installed at a later date.] Mrs. Eisenhower christened the submarine after the chief of naval operations, Admiral Carney, said the occasion opens new vistas of America's sea power. He said: "Nautilus is a symbol of man's dreaming.. his bright dreams, certainly; and if man is not wise, nightmares, too." ~~And Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Strauss said the "Nautilus symbolizes both the "atomic thunderbolts~~

[redacted]

Attorney General Brownell said in Washington today he's studying a number of complaints against recent coffee price increases. The attorney general refused to estimate how many of the 22-hundred [redacted]ed federal employes discharged under the security program were disloyal.

The State Department says an investigation has produced no evidence to support a charge by Senator McCarthy that a department employe shook down a foreign government for 150-thousand dollars.

J. Parnell Thomas, once chairman of the House unAmerican activities committee, announced that he will seek to return to the House. Thomas, a New Jersey republican who went to jail for payroll padding, will campaign on a pledge to continue the fight against Communism and Fascism.

Secretary of State Dulles left for the Berlin foreign ministers meeting today. As authoritative sources there reported the arrival of a 12 man Communist Chinese delegation in East Berlin.

Edward R. Murrow: January 21, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

This reporter pretends to no considerable knowledge of budgets, particularly one that runs to some forty thousand words. But it appears that there are others who are not yet quite sure what it all means. Speaker of the House Joe Martin calls the Budget Message, "A masterpiece of statesmanship"; while Representative Cannon, Democrat from Missouri, thinks it's as "fony as a wooden nutmeg". In general, Congressional reaction appears to be favorable. Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, minority leader in the House, hopes the defense appropriations haven't been cut too deeply. Says he'd rather be alive, with an empty pocket book, than dead with a full one. Senator Saltonstall of Massachusetts thinks the armed forces get all the money they can use efficiently.

The first thing to be noted about this budget is that it doesn't balance; we will end up the next fiscal year about three billion dollars in the red. No one is talking about when the budget can actually be balanced. It might be called an optimistic budget, since it's based on the assumption that business conditions, personal and corporate profits, will remain at the present high level. It is also based on the assumption that there will be "fairly stable conditions, internally and externally" during the next fiscal year.

Unless the Congress decides otherwise, there will be minor changes in the tax laws, but no substantial change in the tax rates, either for corporations or individuals.

This Budget reflects what has come to be called "the new look" in our Defense Establishment. Our reliance is placed more and more on the big planes and the big bombs. More money for atomic energy; less money, by almost thirty percent, for the Army; less money for the Navy - they suffer a cut of seven percent; but more money for the Air Force. Better than two out of every three dollars will be spent for national security.

The President renewed his request for an increase in the legal limit on the National Debt. There is likely to be strong opposition to that in Congress. If efforts are made to cut the Budget, they are likely to be aimed at the Foreign Aid Program. Representative Taber of New York, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, says he will try to trim the Budget enough to bring it into balance. This is not likely to happen, because it's a budget that has very considerable appeal to both Republicans and Democrats, even in an election year.

Will Rogers was a cynic about ~~many~~ certain things. And one of these was the budget. He once concluded:"You have a budget like you have a limit in a poker game. You are not supposed to go beyond it till at least an hour after the game has started." So there could be no mistake on where he stood, Rogers also put it another way:"The budget,he said, is a mythical bean bag. Congress votes mythical beans into it and then tries to reach in and pull the real ones out."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NEWS

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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And Military sources say in line with the reduction of army manpower two former national Guard outfits now serving in Korea - the 40th from California and the 45th from Oklahoma will be withdrawn and de-activated in the spring.

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More than 14-thousand anti-Communist Chinese prisoners are now on their way to Formosa aboard 15 American ships. And more than 7-thousand North Koreans, formerly prisoners, are being processed by South Korea. The Indians plan a last appeal to the communists to take back the 21 Americans and 328 other prisoners now held in a pro-Communist camp. If the Communists turn it down, the Indians at one minute after 10 a.m. Eastern Time tomorrow, will withdraw their troops. The men will be free to go where they want to go - north to the enemy or south to our lines. Those prisoners who stay in their present camps will create a problem; because they are in the neutral zone and neither allied or Communist troops are permitted to go after them.

In Indo-China today French Union forces in their first big-scale offensive of the 7-year war consolidated a beachhead 250 miles northeast of Saigon and started pushing inland.

In this country, the world's first atom powered vessel, the submarine Nautilus, was launched at Groton, Connecticut. The atomic machinery will be installed at a later date. Mrs. Eisenhower christened the submarine after the chief of naval operations, Admiral Carney, said the occasion opens new vistas of America's sea power. He said: "Nautilus is a symbol of man's dreaming; his bright dreams, certainly; and if man is not wise, nightmares, too."

Attorney General Brownell said in Washington today he's studying a number of complaints against recent coffee price increases. The attorney general refused to estimate how many of the 22-hundred federal employees, discharged under the security program were disloyal.

The State Department says an investigation has produced no evidence to support a charge by Senator McCarthy that a department employee shook down a foreign government for 150-thousand dollars.

J. Parnell Thomas, once chairman of the House unAmerican activities committee, announced that he will seek to return to the House. Thomas, a New Jersey republican who went to jail for payroll padding, will campaign on a pledge to continue the fight against Communism and Fascism.

Secretary of State Dulles left for the Berlin foreign ministers meeting today as authoritative sources there reported the arrival of a 12-man Communist Chinese delegation in East Berlin.

This reporter pretends to no considerable knowledge of budgets, particularly one that runs to some forty thousand words. But it appears that there are others who are not yet quite sure what it all means. Speaker of the House Joe Martin calls the Budget Message, "A masterpiece of statesmanship;" while Representative Cannon, Democrat from Missouri, thinks it's as "phoney as a wooden nutmeg." In general, Congressional reaction appears to be favorable. Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, minority leader in the House, hopes the defense appropriations haven't been cut too deeply. Says he'd rather be alive with an empty pocket book, than dead with a full one. Senator Saltonstall of Massachusetts thinks the armed forces get all the money they can use efficiently. The first thing to be noted about this

budget is that it doesn't balance; we will end up the next fiscal year about three billion dollars in the red. No one is talking about when the budget can actually be balanced. It might be called an optimistic budget, since it's based on the assumption that business conditions, personal and corporate profits will remain at the present high level. It is also based on the assumption that there will be fairly stable conditions, internally and externally during the next fiscal year.

Unless the Congress decides otherwise, there will be minor changes in the tax laws, but no substantial change in the tax rates, either for corporations or individuals.

This Budget reflects what has come to be called "the new look" in our Defense Establishment. Our reliance is placed more and more on the big planes and the big bombs. More money for atomic energy; less money, by almost thirty percent, for the Army; less money for the Navy - they suffer a cut of seven percent; but more money for the Air Force. Better than two out of every three dollars will be spent for national security.

The President renewed his request for an increase in the legal limit on the National Debt. There is likely to be strong opposition to that in Congress. If efforts are made to cut the Budget, they are likely to be aimed at the Foreign Aid program. Representative Taber of New York, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, says he will try to trim the Budget enough to bring it into balance. This is not likely to happen, because it's a budget that has very considerable appeal to both Republicans and Democrats, even in an election year.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Will Rogers was a cynic about certain things. And one of these was the budget. He once concluded: "You have a budget like you have a limit in a poker game. You are not supposed to go beyond it till at least an hour after the game has started." So there could be no mistake on where he stood, Rogers also put it another way: "The budget, he said, is a mythical bean bag. Congress votes mythical beans into it and then tries to reach in and pull the real ones out."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday Jan. 22, 1954

This is the news:

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In Washington today the House Ways and Means Committee approved

plans to save taxpayers some 540-million dollars next year. For one thing, the committee decided to permit all taxpayers to deduct all medical and dental expenses above three per cent of gross income.. (instead of the present five per cent) And businessmen and farmers will be permitted faster "tax write-offs" on the cost of business buildings, machinery and equipment. The Committee also agreed to let businessmen, (WHO HAVE SUSTAINED SERIOUS LOSSES) [redacted] TO recover taxes paid in two previous years. At present a claim can be made for only one year's taxes.

The government says the cost of living went down a fraction in December.. the second month its fallen. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Ewan Clague, says this is a minor movement and is evidence of "continued stability" in the economy.

Labor Secretary Mitchell said today that he is re-surveying unemployment in Detroit and other Michigan citiess.. to determine whether recent lay-offs in the auto industry permit the cities to be classified as distressed areas. C.I.O. President Reuther had protested that the Labor Department was using old figures. Areas having six per cent or more of unemployment are entitled to preference in government contracts and special

assisstance in getting new defense plants.

~~Defense Secretary Wilson said today he'll resists any moves~~ by ~~Congress to reduce the President&s 37 and a half billion dollar military budget. He says the Administration's program to emphasize air and atomic defenses "puts first things first."~~

Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said today that the Bricker amendment.. to limit the President's treaty-making powers.. "is one of the most dangerous acts of our generation." He said: "The nation has grown under the Constiution and I do not want to see it torn to shreds." And Senator Bricker, Ohio Republican, told his colleagues the President must have been misinformed and therefore circulated "erroneous charges" about the Bricker amendment at a recent news conference. Bricker said he hopes the President is not making a personal fight over the amendment. Majority Leader Knowland said.."no..the President still has an open mind on a compromise."

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A Senate subcommittee today approved a [redacted] proposed constitutional amendment to [redacted] lower the voting age from 21 to 18. But in the full committee some members will argue that the states should be left free to fix their own voting qualifications.

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Papers filed in Cincinnati today show that the late Senator Taft left an estate valued at 446-thousand dollars. Most of it.. 344-thousand-- was in stocks and bonds. The Senator left real estate valued at 67-thousand dollars.. and the rest in cash and personal property.

Washington, D.C. today had six inches of snow and the weather, HAN

says a severe storm is moving slowly up the eastern seaboard dropping moderate to heavy snow from Southwestern Virginia to southern New Jersey.

Edward R. Murrow: January 22, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Soviet policy has at its command a system of what might be called hot-and-cold water plumbing. When the Kremlin wants water warm, or when it wants water cold, it has two faucets and can use either one. There is nothing mysterious about it. The faucets can be operated by the same person. Last night in Moscow, Peter N. Pospelov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, turned on warm water. It was at the commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of Lenin's death. He spoke feelingly, on the theme of "peaceful co-existence." He quoted from Lenin's several statements about the possibility of communism and capitalism working side by side.

Three years ago, on the very same occasion, the very same Mr. Pospelov launched a new "hate-America" phase in Soviet policy, with a speech that quoted the same Lenin's denunciations of America.

January 1951 was seven months after the invasion of the Korean Republic, and it was prior to the massive build-up of Western power and the consolidation of Western defense policy. It was a time when the Kremlin wanted cold water poured on talks of peace and co-existence. Now the West is strong. It is ready to grow still stronger by incorporating German military power in its defense system. Now the Kremlin's objective is to

keep Germany from joining the West and to do so it must, first of all, disarm Western fears. Now cold water is not helpful. Now the same Mr. Pospelov opens the other faucet. That he should do so the week before the Four Power Conference begins in Berlin only shows how good can be the timing if the hot-and-cold water plumbing is working.

The Berlin conference is to take up the question of unifying Germany and making peace with that country, and also the completion of a treaty with Austria. What it will produce in these two respects can only be conjectured. The outlook is not rosy. But some observers do not think that Soviet policy is focused on Germany or Austria. They see it focused on France. The Soviet Government of itself cannot prevent the inclusion of Germany in the Western defense system. France can; and what is said and done at Berlin will ultimately be measured in Paris. That is where it will count.

Foreign Minister Bidault at the Four Power conference will have the authorization of the Laniel cabinet not to try to buy peace in Indo-China by sacrificing the European Army. This is an important decision for the French cabinet to make, for it clears the way for the Western Powers to confront the Soviet Union with a united front on the German question. They will insist that Germany can only be united after free elections, which is

the key issue so far as the West is concerned. But not all the Laniel cabinet places the European army ahead of a promise of peace in Indo-China, and the Kremlin knows quite well how the forces line up in the French Assembly. It knows, for instance, that three of the top appointments in the Foreign Affairs Committee made in Paris this week went to opponents of the European Army. The final vote on the treaty may go one way or the other, depending on what happens in Berlin.

Monsieur Bidault told the Laniel cabinet that he expected a protracted conference in Berlin with Mr. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, not showing his hand till the last minute, perhaps in the third week. He said he was not optimistic.

This view is shared by the London Times. It says the conference "threatens to be the most difficult, exasperating and shapeless of all the conferences the Western Powers have had with Russia since the war". "The Russians" it predicts "will take in the whole world straight away. The Western Powers, more businesslike and prosaic, are determined to review Germany first and would consider a Five Power meeting (that is with Communist China included) only if the Korean political conference could have been held with some progress." The Times advises that the West take

the initiative from the start. The three powers, it writes, must be ready with two different plans, one for peace based on German unity, one for peace based on the continued division of Germany. That would not make the proposals for unity insincere, it would be like a general having prepared positions to fall back on. "It is right" it says, "to set the targets high, but often results can be achieved in the end by plain and honest recognition of what is possible."

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and frustrating conference, with the Soviet Union starting by talking about the world situation, and making minor concessions only at the end.

It would seem that the best way to approach a political conference is to hope for the best and anticipate the worst. But when the meetings in Berlin begin, those taking part could do worse than recall something Don Marquis once said:"When chickens quit quarrelling over their food they often find that there is enough for all of them. I wonder if it might not be the same way with the human race."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday, January 25, 1954

68

This is the news:

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(I'd like to discuss the first day's developments in a few minutes.)

In Washington, the Defense Department tonight told the Army, that the 21 Americans who had chosen Communism in preference to being repatriated as Korean war prisoners be given dishonorable discharges. This ends all pay, allowances and veterans benefits. If any of the 21 men change their minds, their cases will be reviewed.

Attorneys appointed to represent Corporal Edward Dickenson, who changed his mind and came home, and now faces a possible court martial, say Dickenson is a "sick man". They add that the Corporal is "shocked" by charges that he dealt unlawfully with the enemy. The Defense Departmen promised to re-study the case. But noted it had to move fast...before Dickenson was discharged, and out of military jurisdiction.

The second group of former Communists who refused to be returned from Korea arrived on Formosa today, bringing the two day total to nearly ten thousand. The Chinese Nationalist President Chaing Kai-Shek, in a message to President Eisenhower, said their "liberation marks a significant victory over international communism. It augurs well, he said, for the future of freedom."

The President, late today, made it known that he is "unalterably opposed" to the proposed Bricker amendment which would limit treaty-making powers and in some instances permit individual states to repudiate treaties. The President, in a letter to Republican Floor Leader, Senator Knowland said:"The proposal in its present form would be notice to our friends as well as our enemies abroad that our country intends to withdraw from its leadership in world affairs. It would make it impossible for us to deal effectively for our own mutual defense and common interests." Senator Knowland said he was hopeful that some sort of compromise could be worked out with Bricker and his supporters. (The Senate begins debate on the amendment tomorrow.)

Congress has received the President's Housing Message. And essentially it calls for more and better low-cost housing projects, but with as little federal aid as possible. The President, in his message, suggested that 35-thousand new units be constructed, in each of the next four years. (That's 15-thousand units a year more than now contemplated.) But, Mr. Eisenhower said: "While the federal government must provide leadership, programs must be avoided that would make our citizens increasingly dependent upon the government, to supply their housing needs." The President acknowledged that "housing deficiencies continue to be serious"...that "the national interest demands the elimination of slum conditions"...but until new programs are fully tested, we should continue new construction at a "reasonable level." Among the new recommendations are lower mortgage rates, lower down payments, and nearly a hundred million dollars in assistance from federal funds, for low-cost housing.

The Senate Labor Committee began hearings today on the President's suggestions for amending the Taft-Hartley Law. The first to testify was Secretary of Labor James Mitchell. He discussed at length Mr. Eisenhower's

proposal that secret strike votes be taken under government supervision. Mitchell argued that the vote be held before a strike is called. He said he was presenting the "view of the Administration." But several Republican members of the Committee contended that the President really meant that a vote be taken AFTER a strike is called. The hearings continue tomorrow.

The July walkout of Democrats from Senator Mc Carthy's Investigating subcommittee has apparently come to an end. Senator McClellan - a Democrat from Arkansas - who led the walkout, says a "truce" has been negotiated. Henceforth, Mc Carthy will not have sole hiring and firing powers with regard to committee personnel...Democrats will be allowed their own committee counsel...and will be given a more equitable voice on which hearings in the future are to be public or closed.

The Senate today approved the President's nomination of Robert E. Lee as a member of the Federal Communications Commission. The vote was 58 to 25. Mr. Lee, a former FBI agent, faced opposition from those who contended that he lackod suffucient background for the job and was being pushed because he was a close friend of Senator Mc Carthy's.

Novelist Ernest Hemingway and his wife arrived by car at Entebbe, in Central East Africa after two plane crashes over the weekend. Mrs. Hemingway has two broken ribs. But otherwise the couple are apparently in pretty good shape.

Senator Gillettee of Iowa has called for a full-scale investigation of rising coffee prices, which the industry says is the result of tight supply caused by drought and frost in Brazil.

And here in New York, Robert Young has formally asked for membership on the Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad - in the first move to gain control of the line.

Edward R. Murrow: January 25, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The Foreign Ministers of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France sat around a table in Berlin for almost four hours today. Secretary of State Dulles was the chairman. The French, British and Russian spokesmen led with their high cards, their maximum demands. (Mr. Dulles will speak tomorrow.) Mr. Bidault, speaking for France, said the conference should attempt to deal only with the unification of Germany, and the Austrian peace treaty. He said: "Our defense efforts cannot be the object of negotiation". And he said: "The German and the Austrian peace treaties are not for barter against concessions in Asia." And Bidault warned the Russians that "an error in history would be repeated if Germany were allowed to play off the East against the West, increasing its own power by concessions from the two camps."

Anthony Eden, speaking for Britain, said that if the Russians felt they are threatened with aggression from the West, Britain is prepared to search for further, fresh guarantees to reassure the Russians that they aren't going to be attacked. He proposed free all-German elections, to form an all-German assembly, which in turn would create an all-German government. Mr. Molotov presented the Russian view, and it became apparent that the Foreign Ministers of the West and Mr. Molotov are as far apart as

ever. Molotov wants to start arguing about whether there should be a meeting of Foreign Ministers that would include Communist China. He would proceed from that to discuss the German question and the Austrian Treaty. He referred to West Germany as being run by Hitlerite Generals. Very little that Mr. Molotov said was new # - our military bases abroad are designed to menace the Soviet Union, but are doomed to inevitable failure. The United States is to blame for Communist China not being admitted to the United Nations, and not receiving its lawful rights. The United States is responsible for "gross violations of the Korean armistice agreement." Our economic boycott of the Soviet sphere has damaged international trade. And we are backing German militarists who are already planning aggression and revenge.

Mr. Molotov offered no concessions; neither did Mr. Bidault or Mr. Eden. In the first day of argument both sides held to their previously announced positions. There is no reason to expect that Mr. Dulles will do otherwise when he answers Mr. Molotov tomorrow.

Today's French and British statements were pleasing to the American delegation, because they stuck to the line previously agreed upon. Basically the argument appears to have been about the order in which subjects

shall be argued about. The Russians want to start arguing about a Foreign Ministers' meeting that would include Red China. The Western Powers want to start by discussing Germany and Austria. The Russian tactics are obvious. The Western Powers are pretty well agreed on what they want in Germany and Austria; but they are not in complete agreement about their relations with Communist China. Therefore the Russians want to start talking about the area where there is the least agreement amongst the Western Allies. So today's session not only brought forth the old familiar charges and counter-charges; it also served to illustrate that the two sides want different things, and in different order.

It is clear from the partial text available, that much of what Mr. Molotov was saying today was aimed, not at the men around the table, but at French public opinion, and to a certain extent to British as well. This appears to be a case of a conference waiting for a mistake to happen. The area of disagreement is so broad, the possibility of compromise so narrow, that both sides must of necessity, watch and wait with vigilance for the other to make a mistake, which can be capitalized for propaganda purposes.

This conference was difficult to arrange. It meets without an agreed

agenda, and in an atmosphere where neither side professes any real hope of accomplishment. Even as it begins, the problem confronts both sides as to how they can effectively blame the other side for the failure of the conference. Wars are easier to start than to stop. And the same thing is true of conferences of this kind, undertaken without preparation, and without agreement as to the area to be discussed. In this case, we are asking the Russians to do something that is contrary to their whole doctrine and dogma; and they are asking us to do something which we cannot do, unless we are prepared to destroy the very basis of our foreign policy so far as Europe is concerned.

This conference will test the unity of the Western Powers. It will be an exhibition in the area of psychological warfare. But unless a major miracle occurs, it will not resolve any of the basic questions which now divide the world into two camps, each preparing to destroy the other. But talking is more agreeable than fighting, and it is not historically true that we have never won a conference.

The meetings which are taking place in Berlin could, under certain circumstances, considerably relieve world tensions. And perhaps, if those taking part, reflected on what R.L. Sharpe once said, some progress could be made. Sharpe said:"Each is given a bag of tools, a shapeless mass, a book of rules. And each must make, ere life has flown, a stumbling block or a stepping stone."

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This is the news:

The Foreign Ministers Conference opened in the American Zone of Berlin today. The three western powers said they hoped agreement could be reached with Russia on an Austrian Treaty and unification of Germany. But Russia's Foreign Minister Molotov brushed these two issues aside. And raised the question of giving Communist China representation at a future conference. I'd like to discuss the first day's developments in a few minutes.

In Washington, the Defense Department tonight told the Army that the 21 Americans who had chosen Communism in preference to being repatriated as Korean war prisoners be given dishonorable discharges. This ends all pay, allowances and veterans benefits. If any of the 21 men change their minds, their cases will be reviewed.

Attorneys appointed to represent Corporal Edward Dickenson who changed his mind and came home and now faces a possible court martial, say Dickenson is a "sick man." They add that the Corporal is "shocked" by charges that he dealt unlawfully with the enemy. The Defense Department promised to re-study the case. But noted it had to move fast before Dickenson was discharged and out of military jurisdiction.

The second group of former Communists who refused to be returned from Korea arrived on Formosa today, bringing the two day total to nearly ten thousand. The Chinese Nationalist President Chiang Kai-Shek, in a message to President Eisenhower, said their "liberation marks a significant victory over international Communism. It augurs well, he said, for the future of freedom."

The President, late today, made it known that he is "unalterable opposed" to the proposed Bricker amendment which would limit treaty-making powers and in some instances permit individual states to repudiate treaties. The President, in a letter to Republican Floor Leader, Senator Knowland said: "The proposal in

its present form would be notice to our friends as well as our enemies abroad that our country intends to withdraw from its leadership in world affairs. It would make it impossible for us to deal effectively for our own mutual defense and common interests." Senator Knowland said he was hopeful that some sort of compromise could be worked out with Bricker and his supporters. The Senate begins debate on the amendment tomorrow.

Congress has received the President's Housing Message. And essentially it calls for more and better low-cost housing projects but with as little federal aid as possible. The President, in his message, suggested that 35-thousand new units be constructed in each of the next four years. That's 15-thousand units a year more than now contemplated. But, Mr. Eisenhower said: "While the federal government must provide leadership, programs must be avoided that would make our citizens increasingly dependent upon the government to supply their housing needs." The President acknowledged that "housing deficiencies continue to be serious" that "the national interest demands the elimination of slum conditions" but until new programs are fully tested, we should continue new construction at a "reasonable level." Among the new recommendations are lower mortgage rates, lower down payments and nearly a hundred million dollars in assistance from federal funds for low-cost housing.

The Senate Labor Committee began hearings today on the President's suggestions for amending the Taft-Hartley Law. The first to testify was Secretary of Labor James Mitchell. He discussed at length Mr. Eisenhower's proposal that sec et strike votes be taken under government supervision. Mitchell argued that the vote be held before a strike is called. He said he was presenting the "view of the Administration." But several Republican members of the Committee contended that the President really meant that a vote be taken AFTER a strike is called. The hearings continue tomorrow.

The July walkout of Democrats from Senator McCarthy's Investigating subcommittee has apparently come to an end. Senator McClellan - a Democrat from

Arkansas - who led the walkout, says a "truce" has been negotiated. Henceforth, McCarthy will not have sole hiring and firing powers with regard to committee personnel - Democrats will be allowed their own committee counsel - and will be given a more equitable voice on which hearings in the future are to be public or closed.

The Senate today approved the President's nomination of Robert E. Lee as a member of the Federal Communications Commission. The vote was 58 to 25. Mr. Lee, a former FBI agent, faced opposition from those who contended that he lacked sufficient background for the job and was being pushed because he was a close friend of Senator McCarthy's.

Novelist Ernest Hemingway and his wife arrived by car at Entebbe, in Central East Africa after two plane crashes over the weekend. Mrs. Hemingway has two broken ribs. But otherwise the couple are apparently in pretty good shape.

Senator Gillette of Iowa has called for a full-scale investigation of rising coffee prices which the industry says is the result of tight supply caused by drought and frost in Brazil.

And here in New York, Robert Young has formally asked for membership on the Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad - in the first move to gain control of the line.

The Foreign Ministers of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France sat around a table in Berlin for almost four hours today. Secretary of State Dulles was the chairman. The French, British and Russian spokesmen led with their high cards, their maximum demands. Mr. Dulles will speak tomorrow. Mr. Bidault, speaking for France, said the conference should attempt to deal only with the unification of Germany, and the Austrian peace treaty. He said: "Our defense efforts cannot be the object of negotiation." And he said: "The German and the Austrian peace treaties are not for barter against concessions in Asia." And Bidault warned the Russians that "an error in history would be repeated if Germany were allowed to play off the East against the West, increasing its own power by concessions from the two camps."

Anthony Eden, speaking for Britain, said that if the Russians felt they are threatened with aggression from the West, Britain is prepared to search for further, fresh guarantees to reassure the Russians that they aren't going to be attacked. He proposed free all-German elections, to form an all-German assembly, which in turn could create an all-German government. Mr. Molotov presented the Russian view, and it became apparent that the Foreign Ministers of the West and Mr. Molotov are as far apart as ever. Molotov wants to start arguing about whether there should be a meeting of Foreign Ministers that would include Communist China. He would proceed from that to discuss the German question and the Austrian Treaty. He referred to West Germany as being run by Hitlerite Generals. Very little that Mr. Molotov said was new - our military bases abroad are designed to menace the Soviet Union, but are doomed to inevitable failure. The United States is to blame for Communist China not being admitted to the United Nations, and not receiving its lawful rights. The United States is responsible for "gross violations of the Korean armistice agreement." Our economic boycott of the Soviet sphere has damaged international trade. And we are backing German militarists who are already planning aggression and revenge.

Mr. Molotov offered no concessions; neither did Mr. Bidault or Mr. Eden. In the first day of argument both sides held to their previously announced positions. There is no reason to expect that Mr. Dulles will do otherwise when he answers Mr. Molotov tomorrow.

Today's French and British statements were pleasing to the American delegatio because they stuck to the line previously agreed upon. Basically the argument appears to have been about the order in which subjects shall be argued about. The Russians want to start arguing about a Foreign Ministers' meeting that would include Red China. The Western Powers want to start by discussing Germany and Austria. The Russian tactics are obvious. The Western Powers Powers are pretty well agreed on what they want in Germany and Austria; but they are not in complete agreement about their relations with Communist China. Therefore the Russians want to start

talking about the area where there is the least agreement amongst the Western Allies. So today's session not only brought forth the old familiar charges and counter-charges; it also served to illustrate that the two sides want different things, and in different order.

It is clear from the partial text available that much of what Mr. Molotov was saying today was aimed, not at the men around the table but at French public opinion, and to a certain extent to British as well. This appears to be a case of a conference waiting for a mistake to heppen. The area of disagreement is so broad, the possibility of compromise so narrow, that both sides must of necessity watch and wait with vigilance for the other to make a mistake which can be capitalized for propaganda purposes.

This conference was difficult to arrange. It meets without an agreed agenda, and in an atmosphere where neither side professes any real hope of accomplishment. Even as it begins, the problem confronts both sides as to how they can effectively blame the other side for the failure of the conference. Wars are easier to start than to stop. And the same thing is true of conferences of this kind, undertaken without preparation, and without agreement as to the area to be discussed. In this case, we are asking the Russians to do something that is contrary to their whole doctrine and dogma; and they are asking us to do something which we cannot do, unless we are prepared to destroy the very basis of our foreign policy so far as Europe is concerned.

This conference will test the unity of the Western Powers. It will be an exhibition in the area of psychological warfare. But unless a major miracle occurs, it will not resolve any of the basic questions which now divide the world into two camps, each preparing to destroy the other. But talking is more agreeable than fighting, and it is not historically true that we have never won a conference.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The meetings which are taking place in Berlin could, under certain circumstances, considerably relieve world tensions. And perhaps, if those taking part, reflected on what R.L. Sharpe once said, some progress could be made. Sharpe said: "Each is given a big of tools, a shapeless mass, a book of rules. And each must make, ere life has flown, a stumbling block or a stepping stone."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1954

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles today told Molotov of the Soviet Union that Communist China is a "convicted aggressor." Mr. Dulles rejected the Soviet suggestion for world peace discussions with Red China in attendance. But..at the Berlin foreign ministers conference..the western powers accepted Molotov's agenda for the meeting.. which I'd like to discuss in a few minutes.

In Korea, the Communists have called on American ambassador Dean "to prove that your side has sincerity" and resume the preliminary peace talks on February first or some other date.

And the Communists today agreed to accept custody of the 21 Americans and other allied prisoners who refuse to return home. Both the Chinese and North Korean radios say they will permit Communist Red Cross workers to take custody of the men tomorrow. The broadcasts insist that the enemy still believes the fate of the war prisoners should be settled at a peace conference.

The announcement was made after the 21 Americans held a news conference and asked to be allowed to live under Communist rule as

"free men." Sixteen of the men said their chief objection to returning home is "mcCarthyism." In general they said they thought they could not work for peace in the United States because they fear persecution.

Defense Secretary Wilson said in Washington today that these men are a disgrace to the Army and the United States. He feels that DIS honorable discharge from the army "is the least that should happen to them." Wilson says he assumes full responsibility for the decision. [redacted]. He also told reporters that court martial proceedings against Corporal Dickenson, who changed his mind about staying with the Communists, will 80 ahead as scheduled. [redacted]

The Senate today voted to ratify the mutual security treaty with South Korea. This does not require us to help the South Koreans in any aggressive move they may take to try to unify their country.

Senator Bricker said today "there is no room for compromise" in his proposed amendment to the Constitution, unless the compromise contains the key clause of his amendment. This is the clause the President contends would permit individual states to nullify treaties. Yesterday the President said he's "unalterably opposed" to the proposal. Today Majority Leader Knowland said efforts are still being made to work out a compromise.

Labor Secretary Mitchell told a Senate committee today that the Administration wants workers to approve strikes by ballot before strikes are started. In his second day of testimony, Mitchell said he does not believe that a similar poll..of stockholders.. is necessary. Democratic Senator Douglas of Illinois had suggested that as a matter of "reciprocal fairness" if strikers were to be polled then stockholders should be polled to see if they approve of management's last offer to unions that might strike. [redacted] a [redacted] of the livelihood of [redacted] s[redacted]ders.

Democratic Representative Robert L. Condon of California told a Senate committee today that he was kept away from secret atomic tests last May because of "anonymous" charges that he and his wife were Communists. Condon denied that he or his wife had ever been communists or communist sympathizers. He said the sources of the charges against him have not been made known to him.

Three Democratic senators today ended a six-months boycott of Senator McCarthy's investigating committee. They quit last July when the Republican members gave McCarthy sole control of the committee. Now, Democratic Senator McClellan of Arkansas, says "the proper democratic processes" have been restored to the committee.

Attorney General Brownell says anti-trust charges have been filed against the nation's four largest pencil manufacturers. They're accused of a price-fixing conspiracy. The companies are: Eberhard Faber... Eagle Pencil...Joseph Dixon Crucible and the American Lead Pencil Company of New Jersey.

In London today Prime Minister Churchill was asked by a Laborite for "enlightenment" on reports that he will soon retire. Sir Winston told the House of Commons: "It's a delusion."

In Madrid today, ten thousand students ALMOST seized the Madrid radio. They fought unsuccessfully with police to broadcast complaints against the strongarm tactics used yesterday to break up students demonstrations for the return of Gibraltar to Spain. [Studio technicians cut the station off the air after the students entered the building.]

Edward R. Murrow: January 26, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The Western powers at the Berlin Conference sprung a genuine surprise, when they accepted the Soviet proposal for an agenda. In doing so they avoided a repetition of the Palais Rose conference in Paris in 1951, when the Deputy Foreign Ministers devoted seventy-four meetings to a futile debate, over the adoption of an agenda. One might say that the Western Foreign Ministers jumped over the Palais Rose with the fabulous agility shown by the cow that jumped over the moon.

This feat has accomplished two things. It has nullified the favorite Soviet strategy of killing time, with prolonged debate over procedural details, so as to pour out a flow of Soviet propaganda. And it has demonstrated that the West really wants to transact business at Berlin. The first achievement is valuable because it shuts off a stream of useless and confusing talk. The second is of impressive importance. For the West makes it clear that it really wants results at Berlin. Mr. Dulles said in so many words that the West does not like the Soviet agenda, but that it wouldn't contend for a better one, because it chose to waste no time in getting down to effective action. The West granted the Soviet Union a tactical advantage, but it has bought with it a considerable amount of good will.

It is well to point out that the Western move does cost something. The conference now goes to work on Point One of the Soviet agenda, which is to discuss the reduction in world tensions by calling a Five Power Conference including Communist China. This is a distasteful way for Secretary Dulles in particular, to begin a conference over Germany and Austria. Tomorrow Mr. Molotov will take the podium to hold forth about Communist China. For at the close of today's session he moved formally the calling of such a conference for some time in May or June. And while the Five Power proposal has already been rejected in advance, there is a certain advantage to the Soviet Union in advocating it. But this advantage is outweighed by the gain to the West in showing it is willing to concede this much, if it saves time in getting to work on a German and Austrian solution.

It seemed today that Mr. Molotov recognized that Mr. Dulles was scoring. He spoke immediately afterward and appeared to be trying to get out of a corner. Mr. Dulles had effectively contrasted the constructive speeches made yesterday by Monsieur Bidault and Mr. Eden, with the abusive and regressive speech of Mr. Molotov. Today Mr. Molotov was not abusive, and wanted to sound persuasive. He argued about Germany, urging return

to the principles of the Potsdam agreement. He argued about the Communist revolution in China. He defended Communist China from the charge of aggression in Korea. He complained about Mr. Dulles, contrasting his speech unfavorably with those of the French and British Ministers. He insisted that he wanted agreement as much as they did.

Mr. Dulles told off Mr. Molotov for reviving false charges and incriminations yesterday, whereas the Western Ministers reflected new ideas and new vision. He called the Soviet policy a reversion to a sterile and dangerous past. The French, he pointed out, were resolved not to repeat the past. In the interest of permanent peace France, he said, is striving to forge strong lines of common interest and purpose to unite Germany with her neighbors. He cited the coal and steel community and the proposed defense community. "Such creative thinking" he declared, "marks freedom at its best." He referred to Mr. Molotov's fears that the defense community would be dominated by German militarism. "That is precisely what the European Defense Community is designed to prevent" he said. "It is a program that acceptably precludes any German national army and any German General Staff." And he pointed out that that is what the Germans themselves want. "It seems incredible" said Mr. Dulles, "that Soviet leaders should

now be devoting themselves to reviving Franco-German hostility, and to obstructing a unification that would realize the vision of wise European statesmen who for generations have been preaching unity as the indispensable foundation for lasting peace.

It was on the subject of Communist China that Mr. Dulles was most forceful, and his attack on that country was perhaps the strongest that has been yet heard at an international gathering. He rejected Red China's claim to be one of the five great powers. He read its record: its flagrant aggression in Korea and its promotion of aggression against Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. "All nations that are neighbors of the Chinese Communist regime" he said, "feel menaced by its scarcely concealed aggressive purposes. I would like to state here plainly" he declared with emphasis, "that the United States will not agree to join in a five-power conference with the Chinese Communist aggressors for the purpose of dealing generally with the peace of the world. It is one thing to recognize evil as a fact", he said. "It is another to take evil to one's breast and call it good."

He concluded by dismissing the right of the great powers to rule the world and determine the destinies of other nations. The charter of the United Nations and the principles of justice and fair dealing confer no such

mandate, he said.

This was Mr. Dulles first major speech, as Secretary of State at a major ministerial conference. It was not a long speech - twenty-seven minutes - and it was effective. It is true that debating points and strategic maneuvers in themselves, are not results, but in a conference that may produce few results, they help the world to judge who it is that <u>wants</u> results.

It remains to be seen what results - if any - will be achieved at the Berlin meetings. But if progress is to be made, those taking part would do well to follow the advice of Victor Hugo and Tryon Edwards:"Strong and bitter words indicate a weak cause...most controversies would soon be ended if those engaged in them would first accurately define their terms and then adhere to their definitions."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It remains to be seen what results - if any - will be achieved at the Berlin meetings. But if progress is to be made, those taking part would do well to follow the advice of Victor Hugo and Tryon Edwards: "Strong and bitter words indicate a weak cause - most controversies would soon be ended if those engaged in them would first accurately define their terms and then adhere to their definitions."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday. Jan. 27, 1954

This is the news:

The President said today that his Administration is liberal in its human relations, and conservative in financial matters. When a reporter suggested that some politicians are calling the President's program "new dealish", Mr Eisenhower told him:" When it comes down to dealing with the relationships between the human in this country, and his government, the people in this Administration believe in being what I think would normally be called Liberal....and "said the President"...when we deal with economic affairs of this country, we believe in being conservative." The President suggested that the reporters take a look at his new budget. He said this is proof of what his Administration is trying to do, and the Direction in which its going. He said the former Democratic administration HAD BEEN going further into debt. He is trying to reduce the debt.

The President, at this news conference, touched on a number of news matters that were developing in various parts of the world. He spoke his complete support of Secretary of State Dulles' statements at the Berlin foreign ministers meeting. And today Mr. Dulles flatly rejected the

Molotov suggestion for a Big Five meeting..to include Communist China.. and to discuss disarmament and world trade. [redacted]

Mr. Dulles said we refuse to "fritter away our time" on Communist China. Any issue involving the Chinese can be settled through normal diplomatic channels. The purpose of the Berlin meeting is to try to agree on the unification of Germany and independence for Austria. And Mr. Dulles said he was ready to proceed. He added: when this is done "then, and only then, can we stand before the public as capable of assuming other and heavier tasks." [redacted] Then Mr. Molotov, for 80-minutes, repeated his demand for a Big Five meeting.. refuzed to accept the western "no".. and said he's quite sure the Berlin conference will agree on the question of a Big Five meeting. Allied diplomats are described as "baffled" over how and when, to get to the German and Austrian questions. A Soviet spokesman told reporters:"There is no reason to think the Berlin conference is a blind alley."

At the White House, the President made known his interest in climbing coffee prices, and said the Federal Trade Commission would investigate. Later,

the Commission announced such an investigation is underway...to find out whether the high prices are due to speculation or monopoly or the laws of supply and demand. The National Coffee Association here in New York says it welcomes the investigation and feels it will "acquaint the American public with the facts."

The President made it clear at his newsconference that he never made a campaign promise to maintain farm prices at a rigid support level beyond the end of this year..when the present law expires. He says there's been no change in his position. He eventually wants flexible price supports. And Secretary of Agriculture Benson told Negro farmers in Alabama that the government's price support program is helpful "primarily to the larger, more mechanized and more efficient farms." He said 70 per cent of the nation's Negro farmers are still tenants.

Mr. Eisenhower told reporters that his associates in Congress have told him they are still hopeful of a compromise on the Bricker amendment to change the constiutution and limit the treaty-making powers of the President. A short time later Democratic Senator George of Georgia proposed a substitute for the Bricker amendment..jumping the gun on Administration leaders who planned to introduce their own substitute.

The George proposal eliminates the heart of the Bricker proposal, which Mr. Eisenhower had called unacceptable. It would make treaties and presidential agreements invalid, if they conflicted with the Constitution. But it would not affect the present division of state and national powers. There is no indication when the Republicans will offer their own substitute to the Bricker proposal. Today Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee told his colleagues that a public opinion poll shows that 72 per cent of the people never heard of the Bricker amendment.

The President was asked today for comment on Democratic Representative Condon's testimony before the atomic energy committee. Mr. Eisenhower said the Californian has every right to defend himself against charges which led to his being barred from atomic weapon tests. And Condon today testified that he once belonged to two organizations that later were certified as Communist fronts. He identified these groups as the National Lawyers Guild and the League for Peace and Democracy. He said he had done various things in the political field which would be "stupid" today and said again he never held any Communist views.

Mr. Eisnhower was asked what he thought about the action by a Veterans of Foreign Wars Post [redacted] Norwalk, Connecticut. This post has made up a list of local residents whose records and activities is considers Communistic. This list has been sent to the F.B.I. Mr. Eisenhower [redacted] was asked if he thinks this is a threat to individual freedom. He said he doesn't believe its possible to stop the V.F.W. activities. But there are laws of libel and [redacted] slander, and those who compile such lists must take the responsibility. [redacted] A spokesman for the V.F.W. says all of its one million 200-thousand members have been urged to turn over to the F.B.I. the names of any citizens they think might be Communists [redacted]

The A.D.A. -- Americans for Democratic Action in Norwalk bought a newspaper ad to call the action of the Veterans post "un-American." But Senator Mc Carthy says its an excellent idea. And [redacted] Representative Velde says his House committee on un-American activities welcomes cooperation of patriotic organizations.

The Senate today approved or cleared for floor action nearly a half million dollars in funds for investigating Communism. The Senate has approved 228-thousand for the Jenner committee. And the rules committee has

recommended 216-thousand for the McCarthy committee. Senator Jenner says there is some duplication between the two committees, but "its healthy work we all are doing."

At his news conference today the President said he would look into a reporters suggestion that the federal government find some way to give "honorable discharges" to its employes..so that they would not be under suspicion as security risks.

And the President said he hopes that those Korean veterans who may have changed their minds about staying with the Communists, or were forced to make confessions of germ warfare, would be handled with sympathy and understanding. The President said Defense Secretary Wilson will personally see to it, that justice is done in the case of Corporal Dickenson, one of the men who changed his mind and decided to return from a Communist prison camp. [Dickenson now faces a court martial.]

Representatives of the 16 nations that fought the enemy in Korea, met in Washington today to discuss Communist demands to resume the preliminary peace talks. There was no announcement of any decision being reached.

And in Korea--about now--the 21 Americans who prefer to stay with the Communists are due to leave their stockade in the neutral zone and go north with the enemy.

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Too much hard news to permit of any personal comment or analysis tonight...Mark Twain said...News is history in its first and best form, its vivid and fascinating form..and history is the pale and tranquil reflection of it.....And this from Francis quarles...Let the greatest part of the news you hear be the least part of what you believe...lest the greater part of what you believe,be the least part of what is true.....

good night and good luck...

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The President said today that his Administration is liberal in its human relations and conservative in financial matters. When a reporter suggested that some politicians are calling the President's program "new dealish" Mr. Eisenhower told him: "When it comes down to dealing with the relationships between the human in this country and his government, the people in this Administration believe in being what I think would normally be called Liberal and "said the President" when we deal with economic affairs of this country, we believe in being conservative." The President suggested that the reporters take a look at his new budget. He said this is proof of what his Administration is trying to do and the direction in which its going. He said the former Democratic administration had been going further into debt. He is trying to reduce the debt.

The President, at this news conference, touched on a number of news matters that were developing in various parts of the world. He spoke his complete support of Secretary of State Dulles' statements at the Berlin foreign ministers meeting. And today Mr. Dulles flatly rejected the Molotov suggestion for a Big Five meeting to include Communist China and to discuss disarmament and world trade. Mr. Dulles said we refuse to "fritter away our time" on Communist China. Any issue involving the Chinese can be settled through normal diplomatic channels. The purpose of the Berlin meeting is to try to agree on the unification of Germany and independence for Austria. And Mr. Dulles said he was ready to proceed. He added: when this is done "then and only then can we stand before the public as capable of assuming other and heavier tasks." Then Mr. Molotov, for 80 minutes, repeated his demand for a Big Five meeting refused to accept the western "no" and said he's quite sure the Berlin conference will agree on the question of a Big Five meeting. Allied diplomats are described as "baffled" over how and when to get to the German and Austrian questions. A Soviet spokesman told reporters: "There is no reason to think the Berlin conference is a blind alley."

At the White House the President made known his interest in climbing coffee prices and said the Federal Trade Commission would investigate. Later, the Commission announced such an investigation is underway to find out whether the high prices are due to speculation or monopoly or the laws of supply and demand. The National Coffee Association here in New York says it welcomes the investigation and feels it will "acquaint the American public with the facts."

The President made it clear at his news conference that he never made a campaign promise to maintain farm prices at a rigid support level beyond the end of this year when the present law expires. He says there's been no change in his position. He eventually wants flexible price supports. And Secretary of Agriculture Benson told Negro farmers in Alabama that the government's price support program is helpful "primarily to the larger, more mechanized and more efficient farms." He said 70 percent of the nation's Negro farmers are still tenants.

Mr. Eisenhower told reporters that his associates in Congress have told him they are still hopeful of a compromise on the Bricker amendment to change the constitution and limit the treaty-making powers of the President. A short time later Democratic Senator George of Georgia proposed a substitute for the Bricker amendment jumping the gun on Administration leaders who planned to introduce their own substitute. The George proposal eliminates the heart of the Bricker proposal which Mr. Eisenhower had called unacceptable. It would make treaties and presidential agreements invalid if they conflicted with the Constitution. But it would not affect the present division of state and national powers. There is no indication when the Republicans will offer their own substitute to the Bricker proposal.

The President was asked today for comment on Democratic Representative Condon's testimony before the atomic energy committee. Mr. Eisenhower said the Californian has every right to defend himself against charges which led to his being barred from atomic weapon tests. And Condon today testified that he once belonged to two organizations that later were certified as Communist fronts. He identified these groups as the National Lawyers Guild and the League for Peace

and Democracy. He said he had done various things in the political field which would be "stupid" today and said again he never held any Communist views.

Mr. Eisenhower was asked what he thought about the action by a Veterans of Foreign Wars Post in Norwalk, Connecticut. This post has made up a list of local residents whose records and activities is considers Communistic. This list has been sent to the FBI. Mr. Eisenhower was asked if he thinks this is a threat to individual freedom. He said he doesn't believe its possible to stop the VFW activities. But there are laws of libel and slander and those who compile such lists must take the responsibility. A spokesman for the VFW says all of its one million 200-thousand members have been urged to turn over to the FBI the names of any citizens they think might be Communists. The Americans for Democratic Action in Norwalk bought a newspaper ad to call the action of the Veterans post "un-American." But Senator McCarthy says its an excellent idea. And Representative Velde says his House committee on un-American activities welcomes cooperation of patriotic organizations.

The Senate todayapproved or cleared for floor action nearly a half million dollars in funds for investigating Communism. The Senate has approved 228-thousand for the Jenner committee. And the rules committee has recommended 216-thousand for the McCarthy committee. Senator Jenner says there is some duplication between the two committees but "its healthy work we all aredoing."

At his news conference today the President said he would look into a reporter's suggestion that the federal government find some way to give "honorable discharges" to its employees - so that they would not be under suspicion as security risks. And the President said he hopes that those Korean veterans who may have changed their minds about staying with the Communists or were forced to make confessions of germ warfare, would be handled with sumpathy and understanding. The President said Defense Secretary Wilson will personally see to it that justice is done in the case of Corporal Dickenson, one of the men who changed his mind and decided to return from a Communist prison camp. Dickenson now faces a court martial.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Too much hard news to permit of any personal comment or analysis tonight. Mark Twain said: "News is history in its first and best form, its vivid and fascinating form and history is the pale and tranquil reflection if it." And this from Francis Quarles "Let the greatest part of the news you hear be the least part of what you believe lest the greater part of what you believe, be the least part of what is true.

Good Night and Good Luck!

Thursday - Jan 28, 1954

This is the news:

The President says the nation is "marvelously prosperous"..employment is high...prices are steady, and wages and profits are generally satisfactory. In his economic message to the Congress Mr. Eisenhower said, the "current economic re-adjustment seems likely to be brief, and self-correcting." But--he said--"the situation must not be reviewed with complacency." The President pledges that, if and when a depression does occur in this country he will take all-out action: cut taxes..liberalize credit.. start a large-scale public works program. He says the Government will be ready to deal with any contingencies that arise. And he asked Congress for immediate action..for bold steps to strengthen the economy... along the lines suggested in his recent messages on old age insurance, housing, and the like. The President did not ask for an increase in the 75 cents an hour minimum wage. He said the time is not ripe."

Tonight, the President called on all Republicans to unite behind his legislative program, as a bulwark against "the threats of our time." In an eight and a half minute film, to be shown at Lincoln Day dinners across the country, Mr. Eisenhower said the party must stand or

fall on his program. He said only with its approval could the party attract new and willing workers.

In Berlin today, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov called for a world conference this year with both United Nations and other countries..such as Communist China..in attendance. He would have this conference discuss the arms race and atomic control. [I should like to review today's Berlin session in a few minutes.]

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enemy either because they were promised such educations..or they fell in love with Chinese women..or because of their hopes to get something for nothing. We are also told that only two of the 21 attended college in this country. Ten had an average two years in high school. The rest had a lesser education. None had any record of political activity before joining the army. All but one ..a draftee..were regular army men.

In the Senate today, Republican Senator Bricker of Ohio attacked, in detail, the President's "unalterable opposition" to the ~~British~~ Bricker proposal for a constitutional amendment to ~~weaken~~ limit the President's treaty-making powers. Bricker said:"Although the President's motives are, as always, sincere, his advisers have sold him a bad bill of goods." Bricker said "utterly no foundation" to the President's charge that the amendment would restrict the conduct of foreign affairs. Bricker said the President's complaint that its passage would indicate to other countries our intent to withdraw from world leadership is "purely an emotional argument." The Senator said the President made an "untrue" statement when he said the amendment would make it impossible to deal with friendly nations for mutual defense. And Bricker said the President was "100 per cent wrong"

in saying his proposal would impair our hopes and plans for peace..and our plans to share atomic energy with others for peaceful purposes. Senator Bricker complained of Secretary of State Dulles' "unbending" opposition and refusal to compromise. And he said it would be improper for President Eisenhower to use patronage and other types of pressure in an effort to defeat his proposal. When Bricker was through, Senator Wiley, who supports the President's position, asked his colleagues to "take a look" at those who attack the President with what he called "so much emotion and so little logic."

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Edward R. Murrow: January 28, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

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Molotov has apparently decided that if he can't gain ground at least he can gain time. Today he proposed the creation of a committee to "define existing differences on the issue of a Five Power Conference." He wants the Foreign Ministers meanwhile to start talking about measures to "reduce international tensions." The Western Foreign Ministers refused to agree to the committee.

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keep the conference going, and keep as much of world opinion as possible behind Western policy. The Russian tactics would seem to be obvious. They are executing a powerful pincers movement in Europe and in Asia. The one in Europe is diplomatic, the one in Asia is military. The ultimate objective is to nip off France from the Western alliance. In Indo-China the Communist offensive assumes more and more threatening proportions. This offensive was launched to coincide with the opening of the Berlin meeting. In Berlin, the first Foreign Minister to be invited to dinner by Molotov was Bidault of France. These two events are clearly linked - an effort to bring great military pressure to bear on the French people, who are weary of the cold war in Europe and the hot war in Asia, and who are fearful of German re-armament. They are eager, at almost any price to end the eight-year-old war in Indo-China. This is the global application of the technique of the carrot and the stick, designed to cause, not the donkey but the French to move. It consists of friendly gestures and words in Berlin, combined with a strong Communist thrust in Indo-China. The aim is not to persuade anyone around the table in Berlin; it is rather to capture public and parliamentary positions in Paris. Molotov is offering, at least by implication, peace in Indo-China

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1954
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Friday, Jan. 29, 1954

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The Western foreign ministers today introduced at the Berlin conference, a plan to unify Germany. And the western ministers warned Russia that failure to settle the problem of Germany "may bring future conflict and ultimate disaster for us all." British Foreign Secretary Eden presented the plan for: free all-German elections.. a meeting of a national assembly.. and then steps to draft and approve a Constitution and a peace treaty. This, and the formation of an All-German government, would be accomplished under various safeguards. Howard K. Smith cables from Berlin that when Eden introduced the western plan Molotov protested that he was "infringing the right of the chair" by bringing up a new topic. The conference chairman today HAPPENED TO BE Secretary of State Dulles. He said he didn't mind a bit. So Molotov found himself on the German question.. and not quite sure how he got there. Earlier, all four ministers agreed to postpone until a secret session next week further consideration of the Russian proposal for a world disarmament conference.

And Mr. Dulles and Molotov agreed to meet tomorrow to discuss the President's atomic energy plan.

In Washington day-long efforts to draft a substitute for the controversial Bricker amendment to the Constitution bogged down tonight. Senate Majority Leader Knowland who earlier in the day spoke of "substantial progress" now says he doubts that any agreement can be reached before Monday.

The government reports that unemployment climbed by 509-thousand from December to January. There are now two and a third million persons unemployed in this country.. the highest number in three years.

C.I.O. President Reuther, accused by Republican National Chairman Hall of being "the ringleader of depression talk" said today: "artificial optomism will not assure a realistic economic policy."

And John L. Lewis of the coal miners "respectfully" turned down an invitation to testify at Senate hearings on Taft-Hartley law changes. Lewis says the President's proposed changes are "calculated falsely to soothe, rather than genuinely to cure" the evils Lewis sees in the law.

Undersecretary of the Army Slezak told a Senate committee today that a 200-million dollar army tank contract was awarded to a General Motors subsidiary because this was "sound business judgement." Senator Kefauver had charged that it is "a dangerous policy to concentrate defense contracts in a single producer."

Another Senate committee heard New York banker Chester Dewey testify thay that coffee prices are going up because the producing countries are keeping coffee [redacted] off the market. [redacted] Dewey said:"I've never seen any public recognition of the real cause of the rise. We taught the Latin Americans how to raise prices and they are very apt pupils."

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Edward R. Murrow: January 29, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

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and that is the heart of the parliamentary system. But the Eisenhower budget this year would be one a government could stand by in that way. It was written to be passed "as is", and not in anticipation of log-rolling and deals.

Mention of England brings to mind an analogy of what can happen in a modern democracy, when a Conservative Government replaces a Liberal one. The Churchill victory did not bring about a hurried rejection of all that the Labor Government had done. Mr. Churchill undertook a limited amount of de-nationalizing, and whittled down a little the cost of the Bevan health program. But the public liked most of the social fabric as the Labor government had left it, and Mr. Churchill did not proceed to tear it up. President Eisenhower is mapping out a similar course. He realizes the popular approval of social security, and recommends that it be strengthened and extended. He does not go as far as the Truman administration on health, but shows a sense of federal responsibility for increased medical care. He foresees an end of federal housing, but asks continuance of a substantial program.

There will be trouble over the labor proposals, particularly over government supervision of strike votes. There will be trouble over

flexible price supports for farmers. The legislative program is by no means assured smooth sailing. But its character, and the thinking that has gone into its preparation, show the Eisenhower Administration to be on an even keel. It seems to know what it can fight for, and hope to win. Such a middle-of-the-road program no doubt does meet the widest range of approval to be had at this time.

The fact that it took a year for the President and his advisers to produce results of this distinction, is due in part to his unfamiliarity with politics. Leadership was bound to mean something different to a General than to a President. General Eisenhower had been used to staff work of a high order. It took time to get a flow of staff work of the same kind for him as president.

But undoubtedly the chief change is not in the staff work. Surely the greatest change in recent American politics has been something that happened inside President Eisenhower. After the death of Senator Taft he was left without an authoritative field commander. There was no second Senator Taft. And his Administration might have sunk into confusion and chaos. We don't know how it came about, but the President took over the field command himself. He became his own Senator Taft. He supervised

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Western foreign ministers today introduced at the Berlin conference a plan to unify Germany. And the western ministers warned Russia that failure to settle the problem of Germany "may bring future conflict and ultimate disaster for us all." British Foreign Secretary Eden presented the plan for: free all-German elections, a meeting of a national assembly, and then steps to draft and approve a Constitution and a peace treaty. This, and the formation of an All-German government would be accomplished under various safeguards. Howard K. Smith cables from Berlin that when Eden introduced the western plan Molotov protested that he was "infringing the right of the chair" by bringing up a new topic. The conference chairman today happened to be Secretary of State Dulles. He said he didn't mind a bit. So Molotov found himself on the German question, and not quite sure how he got there. Earlier, all four ministers agreed to postpone until a secret session next week further consideration of the Russian proposal for a world disarmament conference.

And Mr. Dulles and Molotov agreed to meet tomorrow to discuss the President' atomic energy plan.

In Washington daylong efforts to draft a substitute for the controversial Bricker amendment to the Constitution bogged down tonight. Senate Majority Leader Knowland who earlier in the day spoke of "substantial progress" now says he doubts that any agreement can be reached before Monday.

The government reports that unemployment climbed by 509-thousand from December to January. There are now two and a third million persons unemployed in this country - the highest number in three years.

CIO President Reuther, accused by Republican National Chairman Hall of being "the ringleader of depression talk" said today: "artificial optimism will not assure a realistic economic policy."

And John L. Lewis of the coal miners "respectfully" turned down an

invitation to testify at Senate hearings on Taft-Hartley law changes. Lewis says the President's proposed changes are "calculated falsely to soothe rather than the genuinely to cure" the evils Lewis sees in the law.

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: We were speaking of President Eisenhower's messages to Congress. Here's one President Wilson sent up in 1919: "The only way to keep men from agitating against grievance is to remove the grievances; an unwillingness even to discuss these matters produces only dissatisfaction and gives comfort to the extreme elements in our country which endeavor to stir up disturbances in order to provoke governments to embark upon a course of retaliation and repressions. The seed of revolution is repression.

Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday - February 1, 1954

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Chairman Wiley of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee charged that Bricker's supporters are using "deceptive arguments" to "disguise their REAL objectives." Wiley said: "It is clear now that the question is not the Bricker amdnement.. the question is whether we are going to crawl back into our shells."

An administration spokesman told a Congressional economic committee today that the Administration is proceeding on the assumption that unemployment has been stabilized at a level between two and two-and-a-half million persons. Rowland Hughes, the deputy budget director, said this is the basis for drawing up the new budget. The Administration also believes that the price level will be stable for the next 18 months. (Last Friday the Census Bureau said there were now two million 360-thousand unemployed in the nation.)

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avoid "trouble" in the economy. Meany told reporters in Miami Beach, where the AF of L executive council is meeting, that: "All the signs indicate we're going down hill. All the resources in the world won't help us if we don't use them." ~~A.F. of L. figures show that one out of every five persons have lost their jobs since the middle of 1953.~~

Democrats on the Senate Labor Committee said today they will fight on the Senate floor against the President's nomination of Albert C. Beeson to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board. The committee has approved the nomination by a seven to six vote but the Democrats, among other things, say they did not have "adequate opportunity" to question Beeson.

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said three-quarters of the speech was aimed at French public opinion. Molotov is continuing to try to play on French opposition to the European Army, and the element in France that looks to the Soviet Union. And he added, "The French Delegation is not at all optimistic." Mr. Molotov was playing on French fears and French memories. He recalled the damage the Germans had done to Russia, and to France, and contended that both countries required assurances that the Germans wouldn't run mad again.

Two things should be noted about Mr. Molotov's effort of today. He has apparently, at least for the time being, abandoned all hope of wooing West German public opinion. On the other hand, he made an unusually direct and frank appeal to the French to abandon the Western alliance and join Russia against Germany. It is necessary to say again that the significance of the Berlin Conference will not appear in Berlin, but in the trend of French public and parliamentary opinion during the next weeks and months. It would be unwise to underestimate the effectiveness of the weapons employed by Molotov in Berlin today. He has more than hinted that he can provide France with security, both in Asia and in Europe, if only the French will give up the idea of participating in the European Defense Community. The French desperately want peace in Asia and security

in Europe. Many wholly non-Communist Frenchmen fear the Germans more than the Russians, because the Russians haven't invaded France twice in the last forty years.

If there is any comfort to be drawn from today's developments in Berlin, it is that the Russians have behaved in the way that our representatives thought they would. (Our delegation cannot have been surprised by Mr. Molotov's speech.) And so the problem remains: which side can successfully pin the blame on the other for the failure of the conference. // Specifically, which side can persuade French opinion that the other was responsible for the failure.

It would seem that the Foreign Ministers Conference in Berlin has now resolved itself into the question of who's doing what to whom. Meantime the basic issues remain unchanged. La Rochefoucauld once remarked: "We have scarcely any faults which are not more excusable than the means we adopt to conceal them." Cicero put it another way when he said: "Men ought to be most annoyed by the sufferings which come from their own faults." (Apparently this isn't always so.)

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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In Berlin, the Western representatives have insisted that they wanted to talk about a German settlement. Today Mr. Molotov talked about it, and said in substance that he would settle for a neutralized, largely disarmed and impotent Germany. It was the longest speech of the session so far. But it may well have served to shorten the duration of the Berlin conference. Further talk about German unification would now appear to be useless. Tonight a spokesman for the Western powers said he saw no hope for agreement on the terms outlined by Molotov. A French spokesman said three-quarters of the speech was aimed at French public opinion. Molotov is continuing to try to play on French opposition to the European Army, and the element in France that looks to the Soviet Union. And he added, "The French Delegation is not at all optimistic." Mr. Molotov was playing on French fears and French memories. He recalled the damage the Germans had done to Russia, and to France, and contended that both countries required assurances that the Germans wouldn't run mad again.

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public opinion. On the other hand, he made an unusually direct and frank appeal to the French to abandon the Western alliance and join Russia against Germany. It is necessary to say again that the significance of the Berlin Conference will not appear in Berlin, but in the trend of French public and parliamentary opinion during the next weeks and months. It would be unwise to underestimate the effectiveness of the weapons employed by Molotov in Berlin today. He has more than hinted that he can provide France with security, both in Asia and in Europe, if only the French will give up the idea of participating in the European Defense Community. The French desperately want peace in Asia and security in Europe. Many wholly non-Communist Frenchmen fear the Germans more than the Russians, because the Russians haven't invaded France twice in the last forty years.

If there is any comfort to be drawn from today's developments in Berlin, it is that the Russians have behaved in the way that our representatives thought they would. Our delegation cannot have been surprised by Mr. Molotov's speech. And so the problem remains: which side can successfully pin the blame on the other for the failure of the conference. Specifically, which side can persuade French opinion that the other was responsible for the failure.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem that the Foreign Ministers Conference in Berlin has now resolved itself into the question of who's doing what to whom. Meantime the basic issues remain unchanged. La Rochefoucauld once remarked: "We have scarcely any faults which are not more excusable than the means we adopt to conceal them." Cicero put it another way when he said: "Men ought to be most annoyed by the sufferings which come from their own faults." (Apparently this isn't always so."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1954

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles today called on Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov to end his "foolish chatter" about western plans to "remilitarize" Germany. Mr. Dulles, at the foreign ministers conference in Berlin, recalled that it was Molotov who, at the start of World War Two, praised Hitlerite Germany as a "peace-loving country." Mr. Dulles asked if perhaps Molotov could be wrong again on western objectives. And the Secretary, supported by French Foreign Minister Bidault, emphasized the determination of the West not to give up its defensive system as long as the Soviet Union retains "one man" domination over a military bloc of 800-million people. And Bidault told Molotov France would never enter an alliance with Russia that excludes the United States and Great Britain.

In Washington today the President officially confirmed the fact that we had carried out "the first, full-scale hydrogen explosion in history" at Eniwetok island in 1952. The President called this a necessary first step on our hydrogen weapon program.

And Defense Secretary Wilson says we are ready to use tactical-type atomic weapons in any future wars as small as the Korean battle as well

as in a global war. As he put it:"I think it would be hard to determine any reason why you shouldn't use one gun one hundred times more powerful than other guns." [redacted]

Democratic Senator George said today that there IS no longer any hopes of AN AGREEMENT on a bipartisan compromise on the Bricker plan to amend the constiution. George says it now must be fought out on the Senate floor and he feels his proposal , despite a lack of White House approval, will win "a surprisingly large vote." And the Republicans started to introduce "piecemeal" legislation of their own: to invalidate a treaty or international agreement that conflicts with the Constitution AND to require a record roll call vote on the Senate ratification of all treaties.

Treasury Secretary Humphrey today told the Congressional economic committee that the Administration's tax program is designed to bring about another year of prosperity.. a little below last year's boom levels. Humphrey said the basic aim is: "more jobs, better jobs and higher and

better standards of living. Democrats suggested that bigger tax cuts for consumers would be more help for prosperity than tax relief for industry.

The State Department says an intensive investigation fails to prove Senator McCarthy's charge that State Department employes, in the former Administration, once engaged in a 150-thousand-dollar "shakedown" of a friendly foreign nation. The Department says its possible that a bribe may have been solicited by "other American citizens." McCarthy told the Senate [redacted] his committee has evidence that its [redacted] information is "correct."

And today the Senate by a vote of 85 to one, (Fulbright of Arkansas.) approved another 214-thousand dollars for McCarthy's committee. In the debate, Democratic Senator Ellendar of Louisiana read a letter from Army Secretary Stevens saying "the army has found no current espionage or other subversive activitity" at Fort Monmouth, where the McCarthy committee recently held hearings. Senator McCarthy replied that he had uncovered "very, very current espionage" at Fort Monmouth. ~~He said one witness refused to say whether he had rel[redacted]ormation in telephone calls to "[redacted]." McCarthy told his colleagues~~

[redacted]"

Albert C. Beeson, nominated by the President to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board, told Senators today he had made an "honest mistake" in denying that he ever said he planned to return to his old job after a one-year term on the board. [redacted] He explained MAT he made the denial under confused circumstances, without any attempt to mislead. The Republican majority on the Labor committee has approved the nomination on a party-line vote.

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Joseph Mehl, head of the Federal Commodity Exchange Authority, told Senators today that federal supervision [redacted] could stop unwarranted increases in coffee prices. But Gustavo Lobo, the head of the New York Coffee exchange, says this is "an impossibility" and would alienate South American countries that produce coffee.

A.F. of L. President Meany says the financing charges [redacted] that are paid to bankers on houses are more responsible for keeping construction costs high than are the costs of labor.

In Indo-China the Communist-led guerrillas have moved 23 miles closer to the capital of Laos despite attacks by French fighters

and bombers. Rebel forces have also made new gains in six other sectors.

And in Rome, former Premier De Gasperi told reporters: "We are only at the beginning of a government crisis." President Einaudi is trying to form Italy's fourth government in six months.

Edward R. Murrow: February 2, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

It is a sign of health, to be able to talk frankly about the decline of business. We have the example of the President and his economic advisers in the much-praised economic report submitted to Congress on Friday. They could examine the recession without nervousness, even though it is not scientifically possible to say when it will end. Certain things have to happen, to have it end. But if they don't happen the government has the means to stimulate business, and says it's determined to use them.

So it is not being unduly pessimistic to mention the rise of unemployment, which officially was 2,360,000 for January, and unofficially was considerably more; and that car loadings of manufactured goods were down 14 percent the third week in January as against a year ago; and that factory output is seven percent below the peak of last year.

The rise in unemployment naturally has attracted the greatest attention, partly because the official figure does not tell the whole story. In January 275,000 workers were laid off, but were not counted as unemployed, because they were under orders to return to work after a given period. But if in February these men were back at work and another 275,000 were laid off, they too would not be included in the official figures, though they are literally if not technically unemployed.

There is another omission from the figure of unemployed. Last June the civilian labor force was well over 64 million, of whom about a million-and-a-half were unemployed. Since then the official number of the unemployed has gone up some eight hundred thousand. But the number of jobs has gone down nearly three million four hundred thousand. In other words, over two-and-a-half million persons withdrew from the labor force. To what extent these are unemployed persons, is hard to say. At least some women, whose husbands or kinfolk were in the armed services, and now are expected home, have decided to quit working. Others whose jobs have been discontinued, aren't looking for other work. Strictly speaking, an unemployed person is someone seeking a job, who hasn't found it. A person who withdraws from the labor force, presumably does so out of choice, and it is quite proper not to count him or her as unemployed.

But the effect on the earning power of the nation is just the same, whether the non-employment was voluntary or enforced. Actually the spendable income of the country goes down more, when persons withdraw from the labor force, than from their being unemployed, because most of the unemployed have insurance benefits to spend. Persons who simply stop earning wages spend that much less, or they spend their savings.

The experts agree that the decline in business can stop quite soon, and be replaced by an upturn. But for that to happen, inventories have to come down still more than they have so far. It is wrong to generalize about inventories. But a glaring case is washing machines. Stocks on January first rose to 520,000, which was more than double that of the year before. But shipments of washing machines were 200,000, which was one third less than a year ago.

The latest figures for inventories show an over-all decline, but it is slight in comparison with sales. If there is to be an upturn in business, the inventories that are too high, will have to come down considerably more, and it may take price reductions to bring that result. One of the unforeseeable factors is whether certain business men will keep inventories too high, by postponing price reductions too long. U.S. Steel and Bethlehem are granting indirect price cuts, by paying freight charges for customers. Dupont has taken a lead by slashing prices on all three of its synthetic fibers. Other ways are being used to stimulate consumption. But for the present the trend has not been reversed, the decline continues.

Both the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. are telling the Administration that the time is here to launch a public works program. It is interesting that the

President's Council of Economic Advisers was instructed early last year, to study measures to cope with a depression; this when even a recession was not in sight. (So says the report submitted to Congress.) The President in that report, listed the means available for the government to maintain stability. They are credit controls by the Federal Reserve system, debt management policies by the Treasury, the authority of the President to change the terms of mortgages carrying federal insurance, changes in taxation, and public works. All save changes in mortgage terms, and public works, are now being used.

The economists themselves consider the "promptness and vigor" shown last summer in combatting a credit stringency, something with no close parallel in our central bank history. One of the telling passages in the economic report said this: "The success with which ~~XXX~~ flexible monetary and debt management policy were used in 1953, should inspire confidence among all citizens, in the capacity and readiness of government to respond promptly to economic circumstances." The promise implied in this report, is to expand public works spending just as soon as necessary. And whatever depressing effect there may be from acknowledging the recession, can be tempered by the knowledge, that the President and his advisers are alert and committed to take any action necessary to deal with it.

Nineteen years ago Will Rogers remarked:"We can talk all the politics we want, but business rises above politics in this country. There is not a country in the world that can change our outlook as quick as we can. Just a dollar in our pocket makes a different man out of us. The minute any of that dough commences reaching us, we think its a pretty good place."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Nineteen years ago Will Rogers remarked: "We can talk all the politics we want, but business rises above politics in this country. There is not a country in the world that can change our outlook as quick as we can. Just a dollar in our pocket makes a different man out of us. The minute any of that dough commences reaching us, we think it's a pretty good place."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1954

This is the news:

The President today called for "a steady, unshakeable attitude of public confidence" while our economy is in transition from war to peace. In a letter to C.I.O. President Reuther who proposed a national conference on unemployment, Mr. Eisenhower said he has a deep conviction that we can emerge from this transitional period "without seriously interfering with our national growth or the steady improvement of living standards." ~~He said he believes the most important thing the federal government can do is "foster the overall health and vitality of [redacted]"~~ Earlier, at a new conference, the President said he has no objection to calling the economic situation a "recession." He said this is a free country.. you can use any word you want to. He supposes we are receeding from somthing because not everything is at the peak today. He said we must remember that the prosperity of the country lies in the prosperity of the masses and not that of a few corporations.

The Commerce Department reports that the PUBLIC [redacted] had a record income in 1953.. despite a dip in personal income at the end of the year. And today Federal Reserve Board Chairman Martin said [redacted] what he called "the present mild decline" CAN BE TURNED into a serious

recession "simply by worrying too much about it." Martin told a congressional committee that he thinks the best spur to prosperity is to reduce business taxes .. to help business replace obsolete plants, give it new incentives to invest in new facilities and develop new facilities. Two Democratic Senators.. Fulbright and Douglas..argued that the best thing to do is increase the purchasing power of the consumer, by cutting taxes.

At his news conference today, the President urged Americans to take a calm approach towards atomic age problems. He's against hysterical fear. He's spent some time in wars and he [redacted] doesn't think big and bombastic talk makes other people afraid. [redacted]

Mr. Eisenhower also said he has several groups working on a breakdown of the 22-hundred persons (seperated) [redacted] from the government as "security risks." But he doesn't know if the breakdown will be made public.

And the President said he will not compromise on one single word when it comes to changing [redacted] the traditional balance of power among the three branches of government. However, in regard

to questions on the Bricker amdnement, the President said he recognized an honest fear that the treaty-making power could be used to supersede the Constiution.. he's willing to have the Constiution changed to take care of that fear.

The Senate and House today passed and sent to the President a compromise bill to create 30 new federal judgeships and give some older judges a chance to retire on full pay.

The President's Advisory Commission on Information reported today that the government's Information Agency can hardly gets its job done because of attacks by congressional investigators. The commission reports that such criticism "largely offset, if it did not destroy" our propaganda efforts last year. Senator McCarthy, whose committee has (investigated) the information agency, said: "The program is due for further attention."

The Senate Agriculture Committee has voted unanimously to put coffee under the same market controls which now apply to corn, wheat, cotton and many other commodities.

Irving W. Swanson, assistant secretary for Senate Republicans, testified in a Washington courtroom today that his wife held a fictional job in the office of Republican Representative Bramblett of

California. Bramblett is charged with payroll padding. Swanson said his wife turned over to the congressman every penny of her salary.

~~A.F. of L. President Meany says the Federation will concentrate its political efforts this year in those Congressional districts that were won and lost by a five per cent margin two years ago. He said: "Our efforts will be non-partisan."~~

In Berlin, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov proposed a plebiscite for all Germans. They could vote for the Allies' European army plan and the West German peace contract or for a peace treaty. French Foreign Minister Bidault said this would be forcing something on the German people. ~~Secretary of State Dulles~~ A British spokesman says the Molotov plan is a ridiculous side show designed to hide his refusal to let the Germans chose their own leaders in a free election.

In Tokyo, an American officer says the Russian diplomat who recently bolted the Soviet mission in Japan is now telling top Soviet espionage secrets to American agents on Okinawa.

And in India, at least 315 Hindus were crushed to death when ~~[illegible]~~ 3-million frenzied pilgrims stampeded into holy waters to wash away their sins.

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In the course of a day, a newsman every so often finds himself with an interesting story. And my colleague in Washington - Dan Schorr - has one tonite.

RETURN CUE:

"And that's the story, Ed."

The proper way to make coffee is in a five-pound lard pail, over an open fire, at least twenty miles from the nearest highway or railroad; you let it boil over three times, then hit it with a dash of cold water to settle the grounds - and you have coffee. / That's about all this reporter knows first-hand about coffee, but it seems the price is too high. The President thinks so - most of the Congress seems to think so, for the Senate Agriculture Committee has voted to put the coffee exchange under federal regulations. The Supreme Court maintains a judicial silence on the subject. / The borough president of Brooklyn urges citizens to observe "coffeeless Wednesdays." Representative Carnahan of Missouri recommends sassafrass tea as a substitute. Enjoy the "switch that satisfies." And if you've never tasted sassafrass tea you've missed something. Or, as Mr. Lincoln said: "If this is coffee, please bring me some tea; and if this is tea, please bring me some coffee."

The high prices may be due to hoarding, too much dealing in futures, the drought and frost in Brazil, or the fact that the world is drinking more coffee. Investigators more skilled than this reporter are trying to find out. But it all goes to prove that it isn't yet one world, and we don't all drink from the same cup. Tonight, near the bottom of the

second cup, there arrived a despatch from my learned coffee-drinking Colleague and, connoisseur, Alex Kendrick in Vienna, the place where the coffee bean was first given refuge in the West; where more coffee is brewed in more different ways, more of it consumed per capita than anywhere else. Mark Twain wrote: "Vienna coffee, that unapproachable luxury, that sumptious coffee house coffee, compared with which all other European coffee and all American hotel coffee is mere fluid poverty."

Kendrick's despatch, filed from a coffee house, states unequivocally that the Viennese have decided that our protests against high coffee prices are unwarranted. The retail price of coffee in Vienna is two dollars a pound, and the Viennese consider themselves lucky, for their neighbors the Germans were paying six dollars a pound until recently, when a tax cut brought it down to four. Communist Hungary has just reduced the price of coffee to eighteen dollars a pound. The people of Czechoslovakia would be happy to pay any price for coffee, but there isn't any to be had except the acorn variety. The standard price for coffee in Europe is about forty cents for a regular sized cup, and this goes all the way from the North Cape to the Golden Horn, except in Communist countries, where it's more.

Kendrick quotes the descendant of the man who opened the first coffee house in the Western world, and who himself of course still runs a coffee house in Vienna, as saying: "It isn't what coffee costs, or why. It's what it tastes like that matters." He said: "Look at England, where coffee is cheaper than almost anywhere else, but you can't get a good cup of coffee there." This same authority contends that the Americans aren't much better. They have no respect for the coffee bean. They are too wasteful. They don't stretch the coffee bean far enough, or rather they don't squeeze it hard enough." He gets sixty cups of coffee from a pound, and each one tastes like coffee and not like carrot juice.

An Austrian economist, also in the coffee house, said the Americans were always concerned with investigations instead of economics. He said: "Here the Americans are complaining about the high price of coffee, which is caused by the fact that there isn't as much coffee available as before. Yet look at the high price of butter and other farm products, which isn't caused by scarcity but by surplus." An Austrian importer at the next table thought the Americans should realize that the more they have to pay for imports the less they will have to hand out as economic assistance. At this point everyone agreed that it would be a good idea to have another cup of coffee.

For the man of the household who, having complained about his wife's coffee, is told to try making it himself - we offer this observation by George Bernard Shaw:"It is unwise to do unto others as you would that they do unto you. Their tastes may not be the same." And for the housewife, a last word - a Dutch proverb - she can utter at breakfast time:"Coffee has two virtues - it's wet and it's warm."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... In the course of a day a newsman, every so often, finds himself with an interesting story. And my colleague in Washington, Dan Schorr, has one tonite.

SCHORR: On January 15th, the United States Information Agency sent American libraries overseas a new, revised list of banned authors, a list meant to clear off the shelves, in the words of the original order, "works of avowed Communists, persons convicted of crimes involving a threat to the security of the U.S., or persons who publicly refuse to answer questions of Congressional committees regarding their connections with the Communist movement." The new list included such names as Earl Browder, atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and names of many who refused to testify before Congressional committees about possible Communist connections on grounds of self-incrimination. And there was one other name: Adrian S. Fisher, chief of the Legal Division of the State Department under Dean Acheson. Fisher, a one-time Princeton football star, secretary of two Supreme Court Justices, Brandeis and Frankfurter, is now in private practice in Washington. He appeared before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee in December '52, not to testify about himself but to represent the State Department. On orders of Secretary Acheson, Fisher refused to furnish names of those who evaluated Americans for United Nations employment.

Well, last Friday, two weeks after that list went out, a cable went to overseas libraries saying simply: "Strike name of Adrian S. Fisher". But how had Fisher's name gotten on that list? Theodore Streiber (?), Director of the Information Agency, gave us this explanation (and I quote): "Mr. Fisher's name was placed on the list in error, and as soon as the error was discovered, it was quickly removed. Names for these lists are furnished by congressional committees and checked by our own security office. We are gravely concerned over this error, and it has resulted in a tightening of

our procedure. We don't want it to happen again."

Fisher made this comment: "It certainly was an error, a bad one. If those who put my name on the list had used even a little care, they would have discovered that I am not and never have been a Communist, a fellow traveler, or even an author."

And that's the story, Ed.

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

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And the President said he will not compromise on one single word when it comes to changing the traditional balance of power among the three branches of government. However, in regard to questions on the Br cker amendment, the President said he recognized an honest fear that the treaty-making power could be used to supersede the Constitution - he's willing to have the Constitution changed to take care of that fear.

The Senate and House today passed and sent to the President a compromise bill to create 30 new federal judgships and give some older judges a chance to retire on full pay.

The President's Advisory Commission on Information reported today that the government's Information Agency can hardly gets its job done because of attacks by congressional investigators. The commission reports that such criticism "largely offset, if it did not destroy" our propaganda efforts last year. Senator McCarthy, whose committee has investigated the information agency, said: "The program is due for further attention."

The Senate Agriculture Committee has voted unanimously to put coffee under the same market controls which now apply to corn, wheat, cotton and many other commodities.

Irving W. Swanson, assistant secretary for Senate Republicans, testified in a Washington courtroom today that his wife held a fictional job in the office of Republican Representative Bramblett of California. Bramblett is charged with payroll padding. Swanson said his wife turned over to the congressman every penny of her salary.

In Berlin, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov proposed a plebiscite for all Germans. They could vote for the allies' European army plan and the West German peace contract or for a peace treaty. French Foreign Minister Bidault said this would be forcing something on the German people. A British spokesman says the

is a ridiculous side show designed to hide his refusal to let the Germans chose their own leaders in a free election.

In Tokyo, an American officer says the Russian diplomat who recently bolted the Soviet mission in Japan is now telling top Soviet espionage secrets to American agents on Okinawa.

And in India, at least 315 Hindus were crushed to death when 3-million frenzied pilgrims stampeded into holy waters to wash away their sins.

In the course of a day, a newsman every so often finds himself with an interesting story. And my colleague in Washington, Dan Schorr, has one tonight.

SCHORR: On January 15th, the United States Information Agency sent American libraries overseas a new, revised list of banned authoris, a list meant to clear off the shelves, in the words of the original order, "words of avowed Communists, persons convicted of crimes involving a threat to the security of the U.S., or persons who publicly refuse to answer questions of Congressional committees regarding their connections with the Communist movement." The new list included such names as Earl Browder, atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and names of many who refused to testify before Congressional committees about possible Communist connections on grounds of self-incriminaation. And there was one other name: Adrian S. Fisher, chief of the Legal Division of the State Department under Dean Acheson. Fisher, a one-time Princeton football star, secretary of two Supreme Court Justices, Brandeis and Frankfurter, is now in private practice in Washington. He appeared before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee in December '52, not to testify about himself but to represent the State Department. On orders of Secretary Acheson, Fisher refused to furnish names of those who evaluated Americans for United Nations employment.

Well, last Friday, two weeks after that list went out, a cable went to overseas libraries saying simply: "Strike name of Adrian S. Fisher." But how had Fisher's name gotten on that list? Theodore Streiber, Director of the Information Agency, gave us this explanation (and I quote:) "Mr. Fisher's name was placed on

the list in error, and as soon as the error was discovered, it was quickly removed. Names for these lists are furnished by congressional committees and checked by our own security office. We are gravely concerned over this error, and it has resulted in a tightening of our procedure. We don't want it to happen again."

Fisher made this comment: "It certainly was an error, a bad one. If those who put my name on the list had used even a little care, they would have discovered that I am not and never have been a Communist, a fellow traveler, or even an author." And that's the story, Ed!

MURROW: The proper way to make coffee is in a five-pound lard pail, over an open fire, at least twenty miles from the nearest highway or railroad; you let it boil over three times, then hit it with a dash of cold water to settle the grounds - and you have coffee. That's about all this reporter knows firsthand about coffee, but it seems the price is too high. The President thinks so - most of the Congress seems to think so, for the Senate Agriculture Committee has voted to put the coffee exchange under federal regulations. The Supreme Court maintains a judicial silence on the subject. The borough president of Brooklyn urges citizens to observe "coffeeless Wednesday." Representative Carnahan of Missouri recommends sassafrass tea as a substitute. Enjoy the "switch that satisfies." And if you've never tasted sassafrass tea you've missed something. Or, as Mr. Lincoln said: "If this is coffee, please bring me some tea; and if this is tea, please bring me some coffee.

The high prices may be due to hoarding, too much dealing in futures, the drought and frost in Brazil, or the fact that the world is drinking more coffee. Investigators more skilled than this reporter are trying to find out. But it all goes to prove that it isn't yet one world, and we don't all drink from the same cup. Tonight, near the bottom of the second cup, there arrived a despatch from my learned coffee-drinking colleague and connoisseur, Alex Kendrick in Vienna, the place where the coffee bean was first given refuge in the West; where more coffee is brewed in more different ways, more of it consumed per capita than anywhere else. Mark Twain wrote: "Vienna coffee, that unapproachable luxury, that sumptuous coffee

house coffee, compared with which all other European coffee and all American hotel coffee is mere fluid poverty."

Kenrick's despatch, filed from a coffee house, states unequivocally that the Viennese have decided that our protests against high coffee prices are unwarranted. The retail price of coffee in Vienna is two dollars a pound, and the Viennese consider themselves lucky, for their neighbors the Germans were paying six dollars a pound until recently, when a tax cut brought it down to four. Communist Hungary has just reduced the price of coffee to eighteen dollars a pound. The people of Czechoslovakia would be happy to pay any price for coffee, but there isn't any to be had except the acorn variety. The standard price for coffee in Europe is about forty cents for a regular sized cup, and this goes all the way from the North Cape to the Golden Horn, except in Communist countries, where it's more.

Kendrick quotes the descendant of the man who opened the first coffee house in the Western world, and who himself of course still runs a coffee house in Vienna, as saying: "It isn't what coffee costs, or why. It's what it tastes like that matters." He said: "Look at England, where coffee is cheaper than almost anywhere else, but you can't get a good cup of coffee there." This same authority contends that the Americans aren't much better. They have no respect for the coffee bean. They are too wasteful. They don't stretch the coffee bean far enough, or rather they don't squeeze it hard enough." He gets sixty cups of coffee from a pound, and each one tastes like coffee and not like carrot juice.

An Austrian economist, also in the coffee house, said the Americans were always concerned with investigations instead of economics. He said: "Here the Americans are complaining about the high price of coffee, which is caused by the fact that there isn't as much coffee available as before. Yet look at the high price of butter and other farm products, which isn't caused by scarcity but by surplus." An Austrian importer at the next table thought the Americans should realize that the more they have to pay for imports the less they will have to hand

out as economic assistance. At this point everyone agreed that it would be a good idea to have another cup of coffee.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: For the man of the household who, having complained about his wife's coffee, is told to try making it himself - we offer this observation by George Bernard Shaw: "It is unwise to do unto others asyou would that they do unto you. Their tastes may not be the same." And for the housewife, a last word - a Dutch proverb - she can utter at breakfast time: "Coffee has two virtues - it's wet and it's warm."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Thursday, Feb. 4, 1954

This is the news:

The Russians today rejected the western plan for the unification of Germany. And Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov offered his own 5-point plan to solve the German question. But Secretary of State Dulles said the Soviet plan, calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops before an election, would expose all of western Europe to Russian armed forces. [I'd like to review the Berlin developments in a few minutes.]

The State Department says John Vasta, a 26-year-old navy veteran of Hillside, New Jersey, is coming home from a Czech prison camp -- and the protection of the American embassy in Prague. Six years ago the Czechs sentenced Vasta to ten years in prison on trumped up espionage charges. Two years ago, with five others, Vasta escaped from his prison.. digging a tunnel under 39 foot thick walls. Then for 21 months he hid out someplace in Czechoslovakia. And last October he presented himself at our embassy in Prague. American officials negotiated with the Czechs and today he was permitted to leave the country and start the trip home. The Prague radio says Vasta's sentence has been commuted to expulsion..

The State Department has no explanation of how or where Vasta hid himself in Czechoslovakia for 21 months. And so far he has not made his story public.

The Russians today offered to place contracts for more than a billion dollars worth of goods with British industries..for delivery from 1955 to 1957. The Russians want such things as: tankers, small cargo ships, electric power stations and railroad equipment. American officials see this as a major move to persuade the British to relax their strict controls on strategic shipments to the Soviet bloc.

In Tokyo today, informed American sources told reporters that the Russian diplomat who recently asked for [redacted] political asylum with us, was actually the chief Soviet spy in Japan.. a protege of [redacted] Secret Police Chief Beria. These sources say the Russians decision to come over to our side "is a great victory that may be decisive in Japan. It is the intelligence equivalent of a Midway or a Normandy in world war two.

The French in Indo China have set up a new defense arc north of the capital of [redacted]..to try to head-off a three-pronged attack on the

CITY [redacted] by Communist-led forces. The enemy troops have seized four forts on the approaches to the city. The French are reinforcing it with men and supplies by airlift.

In Washington the Army says it will soon send to Western Europe another battery of atomic cannons. We already have one battery.. six guns..standing by to support North Atlantic forces.

The President today sent to the Senate the names of 272 nominees for postmasterships in 40 states. WHITE HOUSE News Secretary Hagerty says all were recommended by Republicans in Congress and approved by the Republican national committee. Where Democrats represent congressional districts in which the news postmasters were named, the local Republican organizations approved the nominees.

And the House Post[redacted] Office Committee today agreed to raise the cost of mailing first class letters from three to four cents... on out of town mail. But Republican Representative Gross of Iowa says he doubts that the plan will ever get through the house. He says: "This is just another tax and the House won't vote new taxes."

The Republican National Finance Committee decided at a Washington meeting to approve a record-breaking budget of three million 800-thousand dollars for this year's campaign to control Congress. This is almost double the budget for the 1950 congressional elections. Much of the increase is said to be due to the high cost of television programs.

Four Latin American nations today emphatically condemned what they called "the boycott campaign against coffee which is being carried out in the Unted States." Representatives of BRazil, Colombia, el Salvador and Mexico want the matter brought before the Inter-American Conference in Venezuela.

The National Milk Producers Federation urges the government to start cut-rate butter sales to get rid of millions of pounds of surplus butter now owned by the federal government. A spokesman for the Federation..which represents dairy farmers.. says such sales might wipe out the surplus in less than a year. And Democratic Senator Gillette of Iowa suggests a stamp plan to help dispose of the butter to needy Americans.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson told a Congressional ECONOMIC committee today, that the long dip in farm income "is largely behind us." Benson disagrees with the "pessimistic view" that a 17 per cent drop in farm prices over the past three years, is a signal of "a general depression." He says the latest price report shows a widespread improvement... averaging four per cent, from the middle of November to the middle of January.

Senate Majority Leader Knowland indicated today that he expects no Senate vote for ten days or more, on the many plans to amend the constiututution to limit the President's treaty-making powers. And Attorney General Brownell says he and Secretary of State Dulles agree that "we cannot change the delicate balance of power between the three branches of government."

Edward R. Murrow: February 4, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

So far everything that has happened at the Berlin Foreign Ministers' conference has been completely predictable. Today Mr. Molotov submitted his plan for creating an all-German government. Again he wanted to create the government before the vote had been taken. He asked for the formation of a provisional government by the parliaments of east and west Germany. This is an effort to put the East German Government on a par with the freely elected West German Government. Then Mr. Molotov would have this provisional government prepare for the holding of a national election. He proposed the withdrawal of all occupation troops, except housekeeping or maintenance units, before the elections are held. That would mean the Russians would pull back to the Oder-Niesse Line, about fifty miles from Berlin, while the allies would have to come back west of the Rhine about three hundred miles from Berlin. The Western Powers will have no part of this proposal, and they made that clear today.

The essence of this argument, which isn't really an argument but a restatement of views, is that the Russians want to create a government and then hold an election; while the Western Powers have the oldfashioned view that there should be an election which would in turn create a government. Both sides are arguing as though the other wasn't there. Molotov is

clearly engaged in a delaying action - is not at all reluctant to advance proposals which have been refused before, and which he knows will be refused again. So far neither side has said anything that might conceivably lead to a compromise on the question of Germany. The arguments have been barren and totally without surprise.

However, there has been a significant and important change in Communist tactics in Europe, even though it has not been expressed in Berlin. This change, and it is official, is summed up in the phrase: "The Common Front". This is designed to replace those two successful pre-war tactics known as "The United Front", and "The Popular Front". This new plan, which has already been made public in Vienna, calls for a Communist alliance with the Socialist parties of Western Europe, Latin America and the Far East. This so-called "common front" calls for an end of the over-zealous attempts to set up peace councils and outright Communist Party organizations wherever possible. The Communists say the new plan is for "unity of action of the working classes." The Communists admit that they have made mistakes in their past relations with the Socialists. They confess that they have adhered too closely to their old slogans and demands. Now they say officially that they're going to

pay primary attention to organizing what they call "the joint fight of the working class." They say that they have launched too many actions too quickly; have demanded too much of the Party organizations abroad. This means that in place of outright communist front organizations the Communists will now concentrate on broad non-Party activity, where they can associate themselves with Socialists and other Left Wing parties. The Austrian Communist Party - and it will be followed by the other Communist parties of Western Europe - says it will intensify its efforts to establish "companionable relationship with our Socialist comrades". — Will try to proceed from joint discussion to joint wording of demands of the working classes."

Demands and action are to be decided and implemented only in agreement with the Socialists. How successful this new tactic, this so-called Common Front will be, remains to be seen. In the past the West European Socialists have been vigorous and militant in their opposition to communism. But there now exists a precarious political balance, both in France and in Italy, where the parties of the center are shopping about for support both from the Right and from the Left. This new policy of the Common Front, of the Communists, reflects a desire on the part of the Communists

to get back into government coalitions. The positions they held in the post-war governments of both France and Italy, and also of Poland and Czechoslovakia, with results that can be seen on the map.

This new device of the so-called "Common Front" may or may not work; but it is inexpensive; it is capable of contributing to the confusion in both France and Italy; and it is a development of considerably more importance than anything that has happened so far in Berlin.

There are no set rules when it comes to dealing in international diplomacy. But there are certain basics which seem to have stood up through much of history. Franklin offered one sound argument when he said:"If you wish to persuade, speak of interest, not of reason." Thomas Wilson was equally right when he concluded:"There is a danger in being persuaded before one understands."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday, Feb 5, 1954

This is the news:

The western foreign ministers today told Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov his plan to unify Germany is totally unacceptable. And Secretary of State Dulles accused the Russians of trying to elbow their way to the Rhine. He warned Molotov: "it is late, but not too late" for him to come forward with a workable plan for Germany. The ministers agreed to meet in secret on Monday to decide what to do next on the German problem.

There are reliable reports from West Berlin tonight that the Soviet attitude at the foreign ministers conference has set off a new wave of unrest in the Russian zone.

In Washington today, Foreign Aid Director Stassen said that [redacted] Russia's offer to buy more than a billion dollars worth of industrial equipment from Great Britain is a sign of "economic difficulty." Some Washington experts believe its merely a psychological warfare weapon. But Stassen says the Russians made their offer at a time when they are shipping large quantities of gold, platinum and oil to the west to buy consumer and other goods. He says: "It does not appear that a country

would ship out its most valuable possessions without being in economic difficulty." Stassen says we will not object to Britain shipping non-strategic items to Russia. We expect the British to continue to "screen" contracts..to block the exporting of strategic items.

Vatican sources report that the condition of Pope Pius now showed "a slight trend toward improvement." Earlier, the Pope's personal physician said in a communique:"The Pope's general state, weakened by excessive , prolonged mental and physical work, has been further weakened, because of the gastric disturbance, and is disturbed by the difficulty of feeding."

In Washington two senators,, Republican Bricker, and Democrat George..told their colleagues that unless there is a greater guard on the President's power to make international agreements, the nation, someday, might come close to dictatorship. George said:"We've got the possibility of one-man rule in these United States. You may say that's visionary, but it isn't." And Senator Bricker said if nothing is done to prevent a President from entering into agreements that over-ride domestic law, "you

are on the verge of dictatorship when you get a President who wants to rule the country singlehandedly." (I should like to discuss the status of the Bricker amendment in a few minutes.)

A Congressional economic committee today heard Robert C. Goodwin, employment security director, testify that its entirely possible that we may have a fairly rapid expansion of business in the second half of this year. Goodwin says unemployment is expected to average two million 600-thousand in the first six months of the year and then drop to about two millions. Ewan Clague of the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that there was a drop of 380-thousand in factory employment from December to January. This was the largest reduction for the season since January of 1949. But [redacted]--says Clague..the total number of workers in manufacturing in January was more than 16-million...the highest for any January since the end of World War Two.

Republican Chairman Hall told party leaders today that "left wingers" are "recklessly spreading "gloom and doom" across the land" in an effort to ride a depression back into political power. He specifically named: C.I.O. President Reuther, Senators Douglas and Morse and Adlai

Stevenson. Reuther and the Senators said they are merely presenting facts.

And the same Republican leaders tonight heard Vice President Nixon declare that the country will swing to the "far left" unless a united Republican party carries out the President's program for "peace and prosperity."

[redacted]

The Democratic National Committee says it is sending what it calls "truth kits" to party workers and editors in the cities where Senator McCarthy is going to speak on his present tour. The Democrats say McCarthy "has been considerably more careless with the truth" while speaking away from Washington than when he is in Washington.

The House postoffice committee today voted to increase the cost of air mail stamps from six to seven cents and to raise mailing costs of Some newspapers and magazines by 30 per cent.

The House Ways and Means Committee today voted to give a better tax break to American firms doing business abroad.

Edward R. Murrow: February 5, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The Senate today continued to debate proposals to amend the Constitution in regard to the treaty-making power. But the final vote on whatever is left of the Bricker amendment will not be taken before February 16th. Majority Leader Knowland wants to use the "Lincoln lull" - the time when Republican Congressmen go home for Lincoln Day observances - for members to hear from their constituents about the issue.

The original Bricker amendment already is dead. The Ohio Senator himself joined in killing it by producing an amended amendment. The new version leaves out the celebrated "which" clause. That is the provision which gave state legislatures a virtual veto over certain treaties. It is the "which" clause that first drew attention to the far-reaching nature of the change Senator Bricker was proposing.

He has killed his original amendment but he has retreated only part way. His followers say that the new draft is much the same as the George amendment. It is to be recalled that Senator Bricker said he would accept the George amendment if it were strengthened a little. This is his way of strengthening it.

It is worth going into particulars of these two amendments to see what they contain and why President Eisenhower is against them both.

Senator George's amendment leaves the treaty-making power untouched. It would let a treaty become the law of the land as the constitution now proscribes. But it does not give this status to executive agreements. A clause in the George amendment says that executive agreements become the law of the land only by an act of Congress. That takes away power from the President and confers it on Congress. Mr. Eisenhower, according to Attorney General Brownell, is against anything that affects the present balance of power between the three branches of government. This amendment certainly would do that. It would not be a drastic change. Congress already has the power to nullify an executive agreement by passing an act. It has the same power to nullify a treaty, and did so, for example, when it passed the Chinese Exclusion Act. What the George amendment does is to prevent an executive agreement becoming domestic law without an act of Congress, Congress would not be allowed, as at present, to give its assent by silence.

Now let us see what Senator Bricker has done to strengthen the George amendment. He proposes that in addition to executive agreements no treaty shall become the law of the land without further legislation, unless the Senate in ratifying the treaty explicitly states that it becomes the law

of the land without legislation, and says so by a two-thirds majority. Senator George wants to leave the treaty-making power intact, but would limit the power of making executive agreements. Senator Bricker would not let either a treaty, or an executive agreement, become domestic law without it being so stipulated by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. And that takes still more power from the President, and transfers it to the Senate.

For those who like constitutional abstractions this is a rewarding field. For example, there is the argument that the constitution says that a treaty when ratified becomes the "supreme" law of the land. Doesn't that make it supreme over the constitution and therefore worth changing? The answer to that is, that when the drafters of the constitution wrote "supreme" they meant simply supreme over the states. They were interested in putting all three, Constitution, treaties, and acts of Congress, above state statutes and constitutions. They talked a great deal about that. They never talked about anything whatever, being supreme over the constitution.

If that is what the drafters meant, why didn't they say so? The answer to that is, they didn't say everything they meant. For example, they didn't say in so many words, that the Supreme Court could rule an act of Congress unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has never ruled a treaty

unconstitutional. But that is because in the 165 years of the Constitution, no treaty has been challenged on that ground. Were such a challenge to be made, constitutionalists agree that if the treaty were found to violate the constitution, it would be nullified.

It is no final argument to say that something that hasn't happened never will happen. It also is not impossible, that where an iota of doubt about the constitution exists, someone, sometime, may exploit that doubt, and try something dangerous, and get away with it. But on this theme Senator George is quoted as saying: "If two-thirds of the Senate is wrong about a treaty, you may be sure that the country as a whole will be dead wrong. And you cannot ~~XXXXXX~~ erect constitutional safeguards against human folly. I'd be in favor of it, if you could, but you can't."

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can escape acute embarrassment by voting for something that saves the constitutional division of powers and their faces at the same time.

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The western foreign ministers today told Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov his plan to unify Germany is totally unacceptable. And Secretary of State Dulles accused the Russians of trying to "elbow their way to the Rhine." He warned Molotov: "it is late, but not too late" for him to come forward with a workable plan for Germany. The ministers agreed to meet in secret on Monday to decide what to do next on the German problem.

There are reliable reports from West Berlin tonight that the Soviet attitude at the foreign ministers conference has set off a new wave of unrest in the Russian zone.

In Washington today, Foreign Aid Director Stassen said that Russia's offer to buy more than a billion dollars worth of industrial equipment from Great Britain is a sign of "economic difficulty." Some Washington experts believe its merely a psychological warfare weapon. But Stassen says the Russians made their offer at a time when they are shipping large quantities of gold, platinum and oil to the west to buy consumer and other goods. He says: "It does not appear that a country would ship out its most valuable possessions without being in economic difficulty." Stassen says we will not object to Britain shipping non-strategic items to ussia. We expect the British to continue to "screen" contracts - to block the exporting of strategic items.

Vatican sources report that the condition of Pope Pius now shows "a slight trend toward improvement." Earlier, the Pope's personal physician said in a communique: "The Pope's general state, weakened by excessive, prolonged mental and physical work, has been further weakened because of the gastric disturbance and is disturbed

by the difficulty of feeding.

In Washington two senators, Republican Bricker and Democrat George told their colleagues that unless there is a greater guard on the President's power to make international agreements the nation, someday might come close to dictatorship. George said: "We've got the possibility of one man rule in these United States. You may say that's visionary but it isn't." And Senator Bricker said if nothing is done to prevent a President from entering into agreements that over-ride domestic law, "you are on the verge of dictatorship when you get a President who wants to rule the country singlehandedly." I should like to discuss the status of the Bricker amendment in a few minutes.

A Congressional economic committee today heard Robert C. Goodwin, employment security director, testify that its entirely possible, that we may have a fairly rapid expansion of business in the second half of this year. Goodwin says unemployment is expected to average two million 600-thousand in the first six months of the year and then drop to about two millions. Ewan Clague of the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that there was a drop of 380-thousand in factory employment from December to January. This was the largest reduction for the season since January of 1949. But, says Clague the total number of workers in manufacturing in January was more than 16-million - the highest for any January since the end of World War Two.

Republican Chairman Hall told party leaders today that "left wingers" are "recklessly spreading gloom and doom across the land" in an effort to ride a depression back into political power. He specifically named: CIO President Reuther, Senators Douglas and Morse and Adlai Stevenson. Reuther and the Senators said they are merely presenting facts.

An. the same Republican leaders tonight heard Vice President Nixon declare that the country will swing to the "far left" unless a united Republican party carries out the President's program for "peace and prosperity."

The Democratic National Committee says it is sending what it calls "truth kits" to party workers and editors in the cities where Senator McCarthy is going to speak on his present tour. The Democrats say McCarthy "has been considerably more careless with the truth" while speaking away from Washington than when he is in Washington.

he House postoffice committee today voted to increase the cost of air mail stamps from six to seven cents and to raise mailing costs of some newspapers and magazines by 30 percent.

The House Ways and Means Committee today voted to give a bette. tax break to merican firms doing business abroad.

The Senate today continued to amend the Constitution in regard to the treaty-making power. But the final vote on whatever is left of the Bricker amendment will not be taken before February 16th Majority Leader Knowland wants to use the "Lincoln lull" - the time when Republican Congressmen go home for Lincoln Day observances - for members to hear from their constituents about the issue.

The original Bricker amendment already is dead. The Ohio Senator himself joined in killing it by producing an amended amendment. The new version leaves out the celebrated "which" clause. That is the provision which gave state legislatures a virtual veto over certain treaties. It is the "which" clause that first drew attention to the far-reaching nature of the change Senator Bricker was proposing.

He has killed his orighal amendment but he has retreated only part way. His followers say that the new draft is much the same as the George amendment. It is to be recalled that Senator Bricker

said he would accept the George amendment if it were strengthened a little. This is his way of strengthening it.

It is worth going into particulars of these two amendments to see what they contain and why President Eisenhower is against them both.

Senator George's amendment leaves the treaty-making power untouched. It would let a treaty become the law of the land as the Constitution now proscribes. But it does not give this status to executive agreements. A clause in the George amendment says that executive agreements become the law of the land only by an act of Congress. Mr. Eisenhower, according to Attorney General Brownell, is against anything that affects the present balance of power between the three branches of government. This amendment certainly would do that. It would not be a drastic change. Congress already has the power to nullify a treaty, and did so, for example, when it passed the Chinese Exclusion Act. What the George amendment does is to prevent an executive agreement becoming domestic law without an act of Congress, Congress would not be allowed, as at present, to give its assent by silence.

Now let us see what Senator Bricker has done to strengthen the George amendment. He proposes that in addition to executive agreements no treaty shall become the law of the land without further legislation, unless the Senate in ratifying the treaty explicitly states that it becomes the law of the land without legislation, and says so by a two-thirds majority. Senator George wants to leave the treaty-making power intact but would limit the power of making executive agreements. Senator Bricker would not let either a treaty or an executive agreements. Senator Bricker would not let either a treaty or an executive agreement become domestic law without it being so stip-

ulated by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. And that takes still more power from the President and transfers it to the Senate.

For those who like constitutional abstractions this is a rewarding field. For example, there is the argument that the constitutio says that a treaty when ratified becomes the "supreme" law of the land. Doesn't that make it supreme over the constitution and therefore worth changing? The answer to that is that when the drafters of the constitution wrote "supreme" they meant simply supreme over the states, They were interested in putting all three, Constitution, treaties and acts of Congress above state statutes and constitutions. They talked a great deal about that. They never talked about anything whatever being supreme over the Constitution.

If that is what the drafters meant, why didn't they say so? The answer to that is they didn't say everything they meant. For example, they didn't say in so many words that the Supreme Court could rule an act of Congress unconstitutional. The Supreme Court has never ruled a treaty unconstitutional. But that is because in the 165 years of the Constitution no treaty has been challenged on that ground. Were such a challenge to be made, constitutionalists agree that if the treaty were found to violate the constitution it would be nullified.

It is no final argument to say that something that hasn't happened never will happen. It also is not impossible that where an iota of doubt about the constitution exists someone, sometime, may exploit that doubt and try something dangerous and get away with it. But on this theme Senator George is quoted as saying: "If two-thirds of the Senate is wrong about a treaty, you may be sure that the country as a whole will be dead wrong. And you cannot erect constitutional safeguards against human folly. I'd be in favor of it if you could, but you can't."

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Much has been written about the Constitution. It's a document that's not always easy to define. And many scholars have tried their hand at it. But perhaps Henry Clay came closest when he wrote: "The Constitution of the United States was made not merely for the generation that then existed, but for posterity - unlimited, undefined, endless, perpetual posterity."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Monday Feb 8, 1954

This is the news:

The French command in Indo-China says a battle for the capital of Laos is "imminent." The French are now strictly censoring all dispatches from the area. But word has come that Communist-led troops are attacking the outlying defenses of the capital..only ~~a few days [illegible] from the city.~~ Fighting -

In Washington the United Press says "informed sources" report that Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, is urging that serious consideration be given to sending an American military training mission to Indo-China..perhaps as many as 200 non-fighting men. Radford is said to be considering sending either retired General Van Fleet or General John O'Daniel, our army commander in the Pacific, to head the proposed military mission.

And on the Senate floor, Senator Mansfield of Montana told his colleagues "the swiftly developing crisis" in Indo-China cannot be allowed "to drift any longer." He said we are all entitled to know whether "if the situation warrants it, American combat troops will be sent to Indo-China." I'd like to discuss the situation in Indo-China in a few minutes.

In Korea, the Communist radio accuses us of "blatant violations" of the armistice. And in Washington, the State Department flatly denies a published report, that Special Ambassador Dean is being removed from his job as negotiator for a Korean peace. We're told that Dean is prepared to return to Panmunjom when the enemy meets conditions "which he has laid down" for resuming the conversations. Dean has demanded that the Communists retract their charge of "perfidy".

The Big Four foreign ministers met in secret in Berlin today, and a communique says they have laid aside the question of German unification. They've agreed to move on to a discussion of independence for Austria, not later than Friday.

German and western sources in Berlin say the Communist secret police have now quelled the simmering unrest in the Soviet zone.

Italian President Einaudi has selected former Interior Minister Mario Scelba to try to form a new government. It was Scelba, whose riot police stopped Communist demonstrations in 1948.

The Vatican reports that Pope Pius is recovering slowly, and is now able to move about his bedroom. This was the third report in three days of improvement in the Pope's condition. We're told that he now is eating

with less difficulty.

In Washington, Two Democrats--Representative Rayburn of Texas and Senator Symington of Missouri-- have challenged Republican attacks on their party. Rayburn told the House that the President should halt what Rayburn called " mean , untrue and dastardly charges" against Democrats by administration officials. Symington said if these "viscious and untruthful attacks continue , the resulting national disunity can only play directly into the hands of a possible enemy." Both men made reference to a speech by President Assistant Sherman Adams in which he accused "political sadists" of trying to foist a "fear deal" on the country.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson said today that the dairy industry should make the most of high coffee prices by promoting more milk drinking. The government now has 350-million dollars tied up in dried milk. Senator Frear of Delaware said housewives can combat the price increase by using milk and coffee substitutes. And Leon Isreal, vice president of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange told Congressmen he sees no prospect for a break in coffee prices while the demand remains "normal." The president of the exchange, Gustavo Lobo, Junior, said prices will go

even higher if the consumers keep drinking as much coffee as they're drinking now.

Former Representative Hartley told a Senate committee today that the President has been "misled and ill-advised" in his proposed changes in the Taft-Hartley law. Hartley says many of the proposals are too friendly to labor.

The Justice Department says a federal grand jury in Washington has accused former Democratic Representative Casey of Massachusetts and Aristotle Onassis, and seven others, of conspiring to defraud the government. Onassis is a Greek-Argentine shipping magnate. The men are accused, in effect, of buying surplus ships after World War Two by falsely claiming that their companies were owned by American citizens.. because the law permitted the sale only to Americans. Onassis says the charges are "unfounded ....viscious rumours."

~~Interior Secretary McKay says the Bureau of Land Management will issue leases, on a competitive basis, for the development of mineral resources in submerged lands lying outside the so-called Tidelands. Operation of these lands will be supervised by the Geological survey.~~

In Indo-China Communist spearheads are somewhere ~~in~~ between fifteen and thirty miles from the capital of Laos. French Defense Minister Rene Pleven is flying out to take "whatever action is necessary to save the situation." He is expected to ask for more American fighter-bombers. David Schoenbrun ~~XXXXXXX~~ cables from Paris that there are Intelligence reports there that the Chinese are constructing a new Jet fighter base in ~~XXXXXXX~~ Kwangsi Province, not far from the Indo-Chinese border; and that the first Russian-built MIG 15's are beginning to arrive.

The French in Berlin are doing everything they can to get talks started on peace in Indo-China. Today a high French official told Schoenbrun that "it is important that Western policy demonstrate to the people of France that America understands and sympathizes with their suffering, and will not stand in the way of peace in Indo-China. This official contended that "Mr. Dulles must not appear to be forcing France to fight on in Indo-China, particularly after the Americans had agreed to talk with the Chinese Communists, when the armistice was agreed in Korea."

Some idea of Communist tactics in Berlin can be gained from the calendar of events during the first few days. On the first day of the conference, thirty-three British business men left London for Moscow at the invitation of

the Soviet Government. And on the same day the Communists launched their new winter offensive in Indo-China. On the second day of the Berlin conference, Russian purchasing agents in Australia bought up fifty percent of all the wool offered at open auction. # On the third day of the conference Russian cotton began arriving in Liverpool, and the tempo of the Communist attacks in Indo-China was stepped up. On the fourth day, the Communist offensive in Laos really began to move. On the fifth day, two new divisions were identified in Indo-China; Moscow proposed to double its trade with France; and the British announced they were opening trade negotiations with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. # On the sixth day of the Berlin conference, the Russians signed a trade pact with Belgium, totalling only sixty million dollars, but they called it "only a first step." During the second week of the meetings, the Russians offered a billion dollar trade deal to the British. West European industrialists are being offered, at least on paper, vast markets in the east; while the offensives in Indo-China increase the French appetite for peace.

There are also interesting developments in some of the satellite countries. In Hungary, the Secret Police has been discontinued as a separate unit. There have been practically no arrests recently for political

reasons. The courts have handed down a number of seven penalties against professional informers. Deportations of the politically unreliable to remote places in the country have practically stopped. There are more consumer goods in the shops; night clubs and dance halls are re-opening in Budapest; and there has been a significant change in the Hungarian Radio. For five years the Hungarian Radio was devoted to internal propaganda, denunciations of the West, and Russian language lessons. Alex Kendrick cables that Radio Budapest has turned into an "entertainment station." It used to denounce American jazz; but now one-third of its programs are devoted to what used to be called this "decadent bourgeois music". The Russian language lessons have been dropped from the schedule. Hungarian listeners are now getting news, including widespread foreign coverage; and they're getting it faster than from the Voice of America or Radio Free Europe. Men like Eisenhower and Dulles are now referred to as just Eisenhower and Dulles, instead of "Capitalistic warmongering beasts."

In another quick switch, the Hungarian press and radio are saying that nothing must be put in the way of those peasants who wish to desert the collective farms. The Hungarian Communist boss, Rakosi has given up his bodyguard, and now travels in a single car instead of a cavalcade. The

press and radio have stopped trying to deify him.

Hungarian women are now being told that it's quite all right for them to go to beauty parlors, because it is not unMarxian to be attractive.

These changes are officially referred to as "the new economic policy", and in many ways they appear to parallel Lenin's N.E.P. in 1924. That was a passing phase, followed by violent repression, and these changes in Hungary may be only temporary. There has also been some easing of the tight controls in Poland and Czechoslovakia, but nothing comparable to what has happened in Hungary. Some observers believe this is in the nature of an experiment, to see how much freedom Russian satellites can stand; others believe it's an accident, resulting from Stalin's death, and his successors' pre-occupation with internal affairs; while still others regard it as a deliberate propaganda effort, to convince the West that the Russians are determined to ease the tensions everywhere. Kendrick concludes that, whatever the reasons, the Hungarians are certainly enjoying this Indian Summer of Communism. And the fact that they are doing so, should be reported in the same objective way, as we previously reported how hard they were having it.

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The new economic policy being pursued in Hungary by the Communists is not easy to interpret. And no one can predict the results. But Winston Churchill, wise in years, once remarked: "How little can we foresee the consequences either of wise or unwise action, of virtue or of malice. Without this measureless and perpetual uncertainty, the drama of human life would be destroyed."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday Feb. 9, 1954

This is the news:

Defense Secretary Wilson says the War in Indo-China is "going fully as well as we and the French expected" at this stage. He says the French and loyal natives will probably win a military victory unless the Chinese Communists intervene. And Wilson feels such a victory rather than a negotiated peace "would perhaps be possible and probable." The Secretary said again that we are not sending combat troops to Indo-China. But we are sending technicians as a temporary training force. As late dispatches from Indo China reported enemy spearheads within six to (twelve) miles of the capital of Laos, Democratic Representative Stennis told his colleagues: "We are riding hard on a road that will lead to intervention." [I'd like to discuss the complexities of the Indo-China situation in a few minutes.]

The Russians today permitted correspondents to cable reports, (attributed) to well-informed sources, that the Red army has tested atomic artillery. Chairman Cole of the joint congressional atomic enery committee says he's not surprised. He adds that this should serve as a warning to us to "keep ahead" in developing atomic arms.

At Berlin, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, ignoring western plans for unifying all Germany, again attacked the European Defense Community plan, and said he would offer his own plan tomorrow "for European security." The lack of accomplishment at today's secret session has led many western observers to predict that the current Berlin conference will result in no concrete achievemtn on Germany or independence for Austria.

In Korea, the United Nations command has formally charged the enemy with violating the armistice by secretly moving combat planes into nine North Korean air bases.

And our Air Force says its going to establish five new air bases and put eight others back into operation in this Country, beginning July first.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said today that "irresponsible statements by high administration officials" may lead to Democratic retaliation and less co-operation on the President's legislative program. And when reporters asked White House News Secretary Hagerty about other Democratic [redacted]m protests against attacks made on their party, Hagerty said: I don't think they are attacks." He said White House Assistant Adams, who called the Democrats "political sadists" " was just giving people the facts."

The President today sent the Senate a list of 124 foreign service promotions. Such promotions had been held-up for a year for reasons of economy and to permit a full F.B.I. field investigation of all persons named for "sensitive positions."

The Immigration Service today warned Congress that up to 100 former Communists are sneaking across the Mexican border every day.

The House has approved a bill providing 682-million dollars to finance the (GOVERNMENT'S) farm price support program for the next two months. And Secretary of Agriculture Benson said in Oklahoma that "the resentment of 140-million non-farm consumers is mounting against the expensive, wasteful and ineffective program of rigid price supports."

Chairman Beall of a Senate Banking Committee said the group may supbena lists of large coffee traders and speculators unless brokers and Coffee Exchange officials supply these lists voluntarily.

A Federal Grand jury in Washington has found Republican Representative Bramblett of California guilty of falsifying his office payroll in a sceheme to collect kick-backs.

Bramblett is serving his fourth term in the House.

The A. F. of L. today accused the administration of changing the "political complexion" of the National Labor Relations Board to produce a reversal of a policy favoring employers.

And Vatican City officials report that Pope Pius "had a tranquil night and rested well." Again he was able to take some food and leave his bed for a short while.

Edward R. Murrow: February 9, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

Defence Secretary Wilson's ~~Senator Knowland's~~ announcement, that no American ground forces are to be sent to Indo-China simply reaffirms a decision of long standing, adopted while the Korean war was still going on. The decision ~~which~~ was not to be involved with combat personnel, in further wars on the mainland of Asia. Unless a new decision is made, the most to be expected from us in Indo-China is more weapons and equipment, with some technicians to service aircraft ~~transport planes.~~

There can be no question that such a policy finds wide approval in this country, all the more so, that the Korean war now is ended. People would be horrified to have an American war in Indo-China take its place. Since Americans are so relieved to be out of Korea, a good many have sympathy with the desire of the French for an armistice in Indo-China. But They don't see that peace in Indo-China would be quite different from the peace we expect in Korea.

In Indo-China the peace would necessarily be one of political compromise. The Communist portion of the Indo-Chinese population has not lost the war, and so it would have to be given a share in the governments of the Associated States. These Communists have had their training and weapons from the Chinese Communists - now to be reinforced by Russian-made MIGS. Once inside the governments of the Associated States they must be expected to function

on behalf of Communism, rather than Indo-China, regardless of the fact that Indo-China is now assured its genuine independence by France. / And even if the Communists should be accorded only a minority role in the governments, they would not be up to form, if they did not "capture these governments from within," as in Czechoslovakia. In Korea the peace will not resemble this in any way. There will be no compromise that would force Communist collaborators on Dr. Rhee.

It should not be asking too much of this country to realize that a peace of compromise in Indo-China, if it instals Communists in the governments there, will almost inevitably lead to the loss of Indo-China, to the non-Communist world. And if Indo-China is lost, all south-east Asia will be lost in time, and with it, all hope of the survival of Western power and ideas on the Asian mainland. Indo-China actually is far more important in resources and geographical position than Korea. Compromise in Indo-China could be a defeat for this country of immeasurable magnitude. It could round out sensationally the defeat suffered through the Communist conquest of China.

If this happens, it will not be due to ideological confusion in the Eisenhower Administration, but to its miscalculation of the needs and nature

of modern power. This is not said to hint that the United States should send infantry to Indo-China. Surely that is not the only way to avert a disastrous compromise there. It is said to point out a trend in American foreign policy. This trend was high-lighted by a speech of Secretary Dulles on January 11th, and then whittled down by Defense Secretary Wilson last week. But it was first set in motion by the financial policy of the Eisenhower Administration. This obviously counted on the danger of Communist expansion, and certainly of world war, being somewhat diminished, at present. That must be the case, for it slowed down the projected growth of the country's defenses.

This trend is being called the "New Look" in American policy. There are two features to the new look. One is the ratio of forces in the defense setup, with increased reliance on atomic weapons. The other is the decision to resist aggression by striking back at a place of our choosing, and not necessarily at the place of aggression. This is interpreted to mean, that we ~~should~~ MAY bomb the industrial installations of the Soviet Union, if the Kremlin launches a fresh aggression. It was Mr. Dulles's way of saying that the day of small wars was over, and if the Kremlin started a small war, atomic action against the Russian heartland ~~would~~ could result.

Secretary Wilson has since toned down this warning. Our retaliatory power, he said last week, would be used only to protect our freedom, and then only in the event of "a very substantial overt act of aggression." It may be remarked that Secretary Wilson took away some of the deterrent value of what Secretary Dulles said. For he gave notice that we would react only against a major aggression. It happens that the Soviet Union's favorite weapon is the minor aggression. It is infiltration followed up by bloodless seizure of control, as in Czechoslovakia. Or it is the use of nationals as in Korea, and as the Chinese Communists are using them in Indo-China.

The new look probably makes us appear to others as weaker, not stronger against Soviet expansion. Either we are weaker, or Communist objectives have become less sinister. The Berlin conference so far has shown no sign whatever that the Kremlin is abandoning its objectives. All it has done is to produce a most engaging reversal in manners. The Kremlin is busily playing on the French hopes for peace in Indo-China. It is quite possible that the Berlin conference will end in no more than a resumption of the Panmunjom talks, at some other place, with an agenda enlarged to include Indo-China.

Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eden both are reported by Paris to be reconciled to France negotiating a peace in Indo-China. Perhaps it is the price for keeping France snugly within the Western front at Berlin. They may be bargaining away power and prestige in Asia to keep power and prestige in Europe, as though these are not ultimately the same, at any rate for the United States.

Just in terms of power, in this world of power, the West finds itself unable to win the war in Indo-China, or to end it without tragic compromise. It is a war in which the newly equipped native troops should by now be fighting with the energy shown by the Korean Republic troops. But they are not fighting well, nor can they be expected to, with the air filled with whispers of the French making a compromise peace.

Admittedly it does not save the situation to state it. But before it can be saved it has to be stated. At the moment, for all our wishing it were not so, we do not muster the strength to be sure of saving it to our satisfaction.

It would seem that the Berlin meetings are not making much headway...nor are future prospects particularly hopeful in ~~a atmosphere. Pliny~~ Pliny the Younger once had some appropriate advice to give:"Be as ready to pardon the moral errors of mankind as if you were every day guilty of some yourself; at the same time, be as cautious of committing a fault as if you never forgave one."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Defense Secretary Wilson says the War in Indo-China is "going fully as well as we and the French expected" at this stage. He says the French and loyal natives will probably win a military victory unless the Chinese Communists intervene And Wilson feels such a victory rather than a negotiated peace "would perhaps be possible and probable." The Secretary said again that we are not sending combat troops to Indo-China. But we are sending technicians as a temporary training force. As late dispatches from Indo China reported enemy spearheads within six to twelve miles of the capital of Laos, Democratic Representative Stennis told his colleagues: "We are riding hard on a road that will lead to intervention." I'd like to discuss the complexities of the Indo-China situation in a few minutes.

The Russiand today permitted correspondents to cable reports, attributed to well-informed sources, that the Red army has tested atomic artillery. Chairman Cole of the joint congressional atomic energy committee says he's not surprised. He adds that this should serve as a warning to us to "keep ahead" in developing atomic arms.

At Berlin, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, ignoring western plans for unifying all Germany again attacked the European Defense Community plan and said he would offer hiw own plan tomorrow "for European security." The lack of accomplishment at today's secret session has led many western observers to predict that the current Berlin conference will result in no concrete achievements on Germany or independence for Austria.

In Korea, the United Nations command has formally charged the enemy with violating the armistice by secretly moving combat planes into nine North Korean air bases.

And our Air Force says it's going to establish five new air bases and put

eight others back into operation in this country beginning July first.

Senate Democratic Leader Johnson said today that "irresponsible statements by high administration officials" may lead to Democratic retaliation and less co-operation on the President's legislative program. And when reporters asked White House News Secretary Hagerty about other Democratic protests against attacks made on their party, Hagerty said: I don't think they are attacks." He said White House Assistant Adams, who called the Democrats "political sadists" was just giving people the facts."

The President today sent the Senate a list of 124 foreign service promotions. Such promotions had been held-up for a year for reasons of economy and to permit a full FBI field investigation of all persons named for "sensitive positions."

The Immigration Service today warned Congress that up to 100 former Communists are sneaking across the Mexican border everyday.

The House has approved a bill providing 682-million dollars to finance the Government's farm price support program for the next two months. And Secretary of Agriculture Benson said in Oklahoma that "the resentment of 140-million non-farm consumers is mounting against the expensive, wasteful and ineffective program of rigid price supports."

Chairman Beall of a Senate Banking Committee said the group may subpoena lists of large coffee traders and speculators unless brokers and Coffee Exchange officials supply these lists voluntarily.

A Federal Grand Jury in Washington has found Republican Representative Bramblett of California guilty of flasifying his office payroll in a scheme to collect kick-backs. Bramblett is serving his fourth term in the House.

The AFL today accused the administration of changing the "political complexion" of the National Labor Relations Board to produce a reversal of a policy favoring employers.

And Vatican City officials report that Pope Pius "had a tranquil night

and rested well." Again he was able to take some food and leave his bed for a short while.

Defense Secretary Wilson's announcement that no American ground forces are to be sent to Indo-China simply reaffirms a decision of long standing, adopted while the Korean war was still going on. The decision was not to be involved with combat personnel, in further wars on the mainland of Asia. Unless a new decision is made, the most to be expected from us in Indo-China is more weapons and equipment, with some technicians to service aircraft.

There can be no question that such a policy finds wide approval in this country, all the more so, that the Korean war now is ended. People would be horrified to have an American war in Indo-China take its place. Since Americans are so relieved to be out of Korea, a good many have sympathy with the desire of the French for an armistice in Indo-China. But they don't see, that peace in Indo-China would be quite different from the peace we expect in Korea.

In Indo-China the peace would necessarily be one of political compromise. The Communist portion of the Indo-Chinese population has not lost the war, and so it would have to be given a share in the governments of the Associated States. These Communists have had their training and weapons from the Chinese Communists - now to be reinforced by Russian-made MIGS. Once inside the governments of the Associates States they must be expected to function on behalf of Communism, rather than Indo-China, regardless of the fact that Indo-China is now assured its genuine independence by France. And even if the Communists should be accorded only a minority role in the governments, they would not be up to form, if they did not "capture these governments from within," as in Czechoslovakia. In Korea the peace will not resemble this in any way. There will be no compromise that would force Communist collaborators on Dr. Rhee.

It should not be asking too much of this country to realize that a peace of compromise in Indo-China, if it installs Communists in the governments there, will almost inevitably lead to the loss of Indo-China, to the non-Communist world. And

if Indo-China is lost, all south-east Asia will be lost in time, and with it, all hope of the survival of Western power and ideas on the Asian mainland. Indo-China actually is far more important in resources and geographical position than Korea. Compromise in Indo-China could be a defeat for this country of immeasurable magnitude. It could round out sensationally the defeat suffered through the Communist conquest of China.

If this happens, it will not be due to ideological confusion in the Eisenhower Administration, but to its miscalculation of the needs and nature of modern power. This is not said to hint that the United States should send infantry to Indo-China. Surely that is not the only way to avert a disastrous compromise there. It is said to point out a trend in American foreign policy. This trend was high-lighted by a speech of Secretary Dulles on January 11th, and then whittled down by Defense Secretary Wilson last week. But it was first set in motion by the financial policy of the Eisenhower Administration. This obviously counted on the danger of Communist expansion, and certainly of world war, being somewhat diminished at present. That must be the case, for it slowed down the projected growth of the country's defenses.

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remarked that Secretary Wilson took away some of the deterrent value of what Secretary Dulles said. For he gave notice that we would react only against a major aggression. It happens that the Soviet Union's favorite weapon is the minor aggression. It is infiltration followed up by bloodless seizure of control, as in Czechoslovakia. Or it is the use of nationals as in Korea, and as the Chinese Communists are using them in Indo-China.

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Admittedly it does not save the situation to state it. But before it can be saved it has to be stated. At the moment, for all our wishing it were not so, we do not muster the strength to be sure of saving it to our satisfaction.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But

first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem that the Berlin meetings are not making much headway nor are future prospects particularly hopeful. Pliny the Younger once had some appropriate advice to give: "Be as ready to pardon the moral errors of mankind as if you were every day guilty of some yourself; at the same time, be as cautious of committing a fault as if you never forgave one."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wednesday Feb. 10 1954

This is the news:

The Russians today proposed an all-Europe security pact, with 32 nations... but not the United States..participating. Great Britain and France promptly turned it down, recognizing, with the United States, the effort to wreck the western alliance. [I'd like to discuss the Soviet plan in a few minutes.]

The President said today that he is doing everything possible to keep us from getting involved in the Indo-Chinese war.. or any other war. As Vietminh forces inched closer to the capital of Laos, Mr. Eisenhower told reporters in Washington: every step we are taking to help the French is calculated to keep us from getting in too deep. He cannot conceive of a greater tragedy than American involvement in an all-out war in Indo-China or elsewhere. Democratic Senator George calls this a very wise statement. But Democratic Senator Gillette of Iowa thinks that we are making moves in Indo-China that could be considered war-like by others. The French disclosed today that 105 American air force technicians and (mechanics) arrived in Indo-China a week ago.

Most of the time at the President's newsconference today was

devoted to questions on the Democratic complaint that Republican orators are labelling the whole Democratic party communist...sadistic..or treasonous. Reporters sought the President views. And he told them: such talk is untrue, politically unwise and very foolish. He said the times are too serious for extreme political partisanship. He knows of no way to stop such talk except from members of the executive department.. and from Republican Chairman Hall. He would not comment on Hall's recent estimate of Senator Mc Carthy as an asset to the party. But the President did acknowledge that he needs Democratic support to push through his legislative program. Democratic Senate Leader Johnson called the President's remarks "the attitude of a gentleman and an American." But Democratic Senator Monroney says the President failed to meet the issue. And tonight, Republican Senator Jenner charged that while our men were fighting in Korea a victory "was being thrown away by men high in the (past) Administration who were friends, allies or appeasers of the Soviet destroyers."

The President was ALSO asked if he agrees with some Republicans who have charged that certain Democrats are trying to frighten the

country into a depression. Mr. Eisenhower said it would be possible to mislead and frighten the country to a certain extent into a great recession but not a depression.

The President announced that he is recommending an increase of 225-million dollars in federal aid to the states for highway construction... if Congress approves his request to keep the two cents a gallon gasoline tax and not drop it by half a cent on April first.

Defense Mobilizer Fleming today offered special tax benefits to encourage plant expansion in 22 industries..including aircraft, cement and lumber. This additional production capacity is needed to meet our mobilization requirements in case of war.

The Department of Agriculture reported today that it is now donating government-owned surplus food to about 200-thousand needy persons in 11 states. Most of the food is going to rural families who suffered from the drought and crop failures.. and to coal miners who have been out of work for a long time.

And Secretary of Commerce Weeks says the government has decided not to sell its big stocks of farm surpluses to Russia or her satellities. But he indicates that private traders may sell "non-strategic" farm

products to the Russians when the products are bought on the open market.

The Senate today passed a bill (to) put coffee trading under supervision of the Department of Agriculture's Commodity Exchange Authority. And our ambassador to Brazil, James S. Kemper, reports that even in Brazil, the world's largest coffee producer, prices have increased sharply and coffee-drinkers are "suffering as much as we are."

Democrats in Congress reported today that State Department officials have told them that although they listed 534 departures from the department as "security cases", only 11 were dismissed for ("Loyalty) reasons." And seven of these cases were started under the Truman administration. The Democrats say Undersecretary of State Smith and Security Chief McLeod told a House committee in secret that among those persons listed as "security risks" were many who had been transferred to another federal agency, or resigned before they were labelled "risks."

McLeod said in South Dakota today that the question of security is "red hot and should be". He said he doesn't think the Public (is concerned) with any breakdown of the 22-hundred security risks the Administration has said it has fired.

Here in New York today, a 25-year-old dishwasher named Harold Weinberg has confessed that he killed the poet Maxwell Bodenheim, and his third wife.

And the Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad, turned down a demand by Robert R. Young that he be named chairman of the board. The Board decided that "it would be inimical to the best interest of the company" to grant Young's request

In Italy, Mario Scelba has succeeded in forming his country's fourth government in six months. But the experts doubt that he will be able to get a vote of confidence.

And the Vatican reports that Pope Pius continues to show improvement. (Every precaution) is being taken to safeguard against a relapse.

In Korea, South Korean President Rhee told a reporter today: he is determined to re-open the war against the Chinese Communists, who now occupy North Korea. He said: "I am not bluffing. I can't bluff now."

Edward R. Murrow: February 10, 1954. 7.55 p.m.

Today in Berlin, Russian Foreign Minister Molotov made his most determined effort, so far, to wreck the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. His proposal came as a surprise. In essence it is a plan to freeze the United States out of Europe. Mr. Molotov proposed a fifty-year treaty for all the nations of Europe, "regardless of their social system." Any attack against one nation in Europe, would be regarded as an attack against the entire treaty bloc. This plan was spelled out in very considerable detail. Both east and west Germany could participate in it. There would be no use of force, or the threat of force. All treaty memebers would consult among themselves, when there is danger of an armed attack in Europe. There would be periodical conferences. The United States and Communist China would be invited to sit in, but only as observers.

Under Mr. Molotov's plan he would get equality for east and west Germany; he would get representation for Red China; he would scuttle the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance; and he would re-state commitments already existing, under the terms of the United Nations Charter. His primary purpose, of course, is to get the United States out of Europe. He claims that his plan would assure the neutralization of Germany, and the creation of conditions favorable to the settlement of the German problem in the interests

of consolidating peace in Europe. Molotov also proposed the simultaneous withdrawal of occupation troops from east and west Germany, within six months. But the Four Powers would retain the right to move their forces back into Germany if the "security of either part of Germany is threatened," whatever that may mean.

Russia desires to dominate Europe, desires that America should get out; wants to persuade the French that a way can be found to prevent Germany from re-arming; and wants to create the impression in Europe that safety and security can be achieved without American participation. Today Mr. Molotov wrapped the whole thing up in one package and put it on the table in Berlin.

Secretary of State Dulles said the proposal would leave West Germany, and consequently much of Western Europe exposed to any threat of external aggression." He refused to take offense because the United States would be ruled out of this proposal. He said it was a matter for the Europeans to decide; but he reminded Molotov that the American people have a very deep and legitimate interest in Europe. He said: "Now for a third time in this century we have sent forces back to Europe, and again the reason was that there were many in Europe who were afraid and who asked us to do so." He

said: "The division of Europe is between those who have been absorbed into the Communist bloc, and the others who do not want to be absorbed." He said: "The fear in free Europe is a fear which cannot be allayed by new words and new promises; because the fear was inspired by a country which was already bound by the United Nations Charter not to use force against the territorial integrity or independence of any state." And Mr. Dulles added: "Whether that fear will be allayed by any repetition of that pledge is not for me to decide." In this answer he struck a shrewd blow by saying, in effect, "All right, it's up to the Europeans - let them decide." He was confident what their decision would be. Dulles didn't ask for time to think over Molotov's proposals. He had his feet braced and answered immediately.

Howard Smith cables me from Berlin that one observer described the thing this way: "Dulles really arrived loaded for duck. It was almost impolite. Molotov barely let the bird leave his hand when there was a loud bang, and it came fluttering down.

Many Europeans will be measuring Molotov's proposal against their memories of what happened in Czechoslovakia. The Communists took that country by infiltration from within. The Red Army didn't move, although

it was poised. And there is nothing in Molotov's proposal to insure that the same thing wouldn't happen in Germany, Italy or France. # The Communists want room to maneuver in those countries, and in order to do that they must break the ties with this country. This was Molotov's effort to do so. # His proposals in no way throw the conference out of stride. Tomorrow's discussions will be on the Far East. On Friday the talk will be about Austria. And then next week the conference will return to Molotov's proposal. But so far as the Western Powers are concerned, it is already a dead duck.

The long range implications of Mr. Molotov's proposal may well have been set forth more than a hundred years ago when the Marquis de Custine observed: "Russia sees Europe as a prey which dissensions will sooner or later deliver up to her; she foments anarchy in the hope of profiting by a corrpution she promotes because it is favorable to her views."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

7:45 - 8:00 PM EST
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1954

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: The long range implications of Mr. Molotov's proposal may well have been set forth more than a hundred years ago when the Marquis de Custine observed: "Russia sees Europe as a prey which dissensions will sooner or later deliver up to her; she foments anarchy in the hope of profiting by a corruption she promotes because it is favorable to her views." - Good Nite and Good Luck!

Thursday, Feb. 11, 1954

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The French are apparently willing to grant generous terms to the Communist partisans, and to undertake no reprisals against those who have followed Ho-Chi-Minh.

The three states of Indo-China have been promised their independence. The French have made that promise formally and officially, but the Vietnam troops do not appear to be fighting very vigorously in defense of that promised independence. This may be due to many reasons - inadequate training, the difficulties of the terrain, shortage of competent officers, and many other reasons. But the will to fight is always diminished when compromises

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Throughout much of history the French have had to live through long periods of tension and fear. So it is little wonder that they are sensitive to to anything involving their security. It may be, as Rebecca West once said, that "fear, like pain, looks and sounds worse than it feels." But the French know what Tacitus meant when he said: "Even the bravest are frightened by sudden terrors."

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Edward R. Murrow: February 12, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

R.W. Scott McLeod, the security chief of the State Department, ~~is currently making Republican speaches in the West.~~ He is quoted as saying that those who clamor for a breakdown of the figure of the 2,200 removed by the Eisenhower Administration as security risks are playing a "numbers game". This is quite a useful description of what has been going on in the matter of the security risks in government. It would be hard to recall a case where numbers have been so irresponsibly played around with in national affairs.

But it wasn't the clamor for a breakdown of the figures that started the numbers game. It began when Republican spokesmen deliberately, or carelessly, gave the impression that most of the 2,200 security risks were subversives. This kept alive the belief that the Republicans had found the government teeming with Communists and fellow-travelers and were effectively rooting them out.

If the number of subversives had been, say, half of the 2,200, the exaggeration could perhaps have been passed over. But the truth is so different that it can't be passed over. The White House has had to ask for a breakdown of the figures and is reported to be planning to publish it as the best way to end an inexcusable misrepresentation. It hasn't done so yet. But now some sensational figures have been published. They are

described as leaks from testimony before a sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee by Mr. McLeod and Under-Secretary Smith. Of 534 persons dropped from the State Department as security risks only 11 were loyalty cases. And of these eleven, the investigation of seven began under the Democratic administration. And not one of the eleven was found to be active in subversion.

Mr. McLeod has been quoted as saying that these figures are inaccurate, though without giving an idea of how inaccurate. Actually he himself, in a recent interview, mentioned 300 as a possible total of security cases in the State Department. # Theodore Streibert, head of the U.S. Information Agency, told a sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee - and this is not a leak - that 31 persons had been removed from the Voice of America for security reasons. An unidentified Congressman speaking about the testimony before the House sub-committee said: "They didn't claim to have found a single proven Communist or subversive. And in the entire Voice of America operation, which had been a prime target of Communist-hunters, they have failed to find a single case of actual disloyalty or Communism."

Washington now hears that of nearly 30,000 Justice Department employees, eight have been released as security risks; and of these, one had past

connections with the Communist Party. # Secretary Humphrey has said that he knows of no case in the Treasury Department of anyone separated for loyalty causes. So there have been four new loyalty cases in the State Department, one in Justice, none in the Treasury, or a total of five, in three large departments. If the ratio holds throughout the government, the total might be 25, that is 25 out of 2,200. That would leave about 2,000 who were considered poor security risks because of habits, associations or unreliability. Some of these resigned before being listed as risks. Some moved to government jobs not rated as sensitive, the rest were separated. But they are not to be regarded as having been punished, after a trial and conviction. Mr. McLeod told one of his Western audiences it was not his duty to prove or prosecute. "Our job" he said, "is to bring to light, to point out the security risks."

Mr. McLeod said in one of his speeches that "people aren't interested in finding whether security risks were drunks, dope-fiends, sex perverts - or Communists. They are only interested in getting them out of the government." That might be true, if the issue of Communism in government had not become so formidable. But since it has, a great many people want to know what lies behind certain high-level statements. Thus Governor

Dewey spoke of 1,456 security risks "being planted in the government under Democratic administrations" and did so in a way that implied that all were spies and traitors. Bernard Shanley, a special counsel of Mr. Eisenhower, said that "1,456 subversives had been kicked out of the government." Senator McCarthy said that "practically all of the 1,456 were removed because of Communist connections and activities, or perversion." The chairman of the Republican Finance Committee, Carlton Ketchum, said that President Eisenhower and his team "had gotten rid of nearly 1,500 Communists, fellow-travelers and their ilk." (These men were speaking before the total figure of 1,456 was raised to 2,200.)

It may be getting Scott McCleod out of perspective to quote his speeches. But even if there were no numbers game, he would be important. He holds a key post in the State Department, and Republicans have rejoiced that he has used it to induce so many Democrats to quit and make way for Republicans. Now he is out delivering Republican speeches. A member of the Civil Service Commission says this is contrary to the Hatch Act. But the Commission has no power to stop him, and the legal adviser of the State Department has ruled he is not violating the Act.

On the highest level of governmental purity the man responsible for the

personnel of so non-partisan a staff as that of the State Department, would rejoice to be above party. Not so Mr. McLeod. He does not beat around the bush. "I don't know how you're going to be in government" he said, "and not be in politics." Such a statement, made in the context of the security investigations, may throw light on the reported demoralization of the State Department.

Flying to Berlin tonight - Report from there next week

Abraham Linclon wpoke these words a long time ago. They still hold true--

"If we have patience, if we restrain ourselves, if we allow ourselves not to run off in a passion, I still have confidence that the Almighty, the Maker of the Universe, will, through the instrumentality of this great and intelligent people, bring us through this as he has through all the other difficulties of our country."

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R.W. Scott McLeod, the security chief of the State Department is quoted as saying that those who clamor for a breakdown of the figure of the 2,200 removed by the Eisenhower Administration as security risks are playing a "numbers game." This is quite a useful description of what has been going on in the matter of the security risks in government. It would be hard to recall a case where numbers have been so irresponsibly played around with in national affairs. But it wasn't the clamor for a breakdown of the figures that started the numbers game. It began when Republican spokesmen deliberately, or carelessly, gave the impression that most of the 2,200 security risks were subversives. This kept alive the belief that the Republicans had found the government teeming with Communists and fellow-travelers and were effectively rooting them out. If the number of subversives had been, say, half of the 2,200, the exaggeration could perhaps have been passed over. But the truth is so different that it can't be passed over. The White House has had to ask for a breakdown of the figures and is reported to be planning to publish it as the best way to end an inexcusable misrepresentation. It hasn't done os yet. But now some sensational figures have been published. They are described as leaks from testimony before a sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee by Mr. McLeod and Under-Secretary Smith. Of 534 persons dropped from the State Department as security risks only 11 were

loyalty cases. And of these eleven, the investigation of seven began under the Democratic administration. And not one of the eleven was found to be active in subversion.

Mr. McLeod has been quoted as saying that these figures are inaccurate, though without giving an idea of how inaccurate. Actually he himself, in a recent interview, mentioned 300 as a possible total of security cases in the State Department. Theodore Streibert, head of the U.S. Information Agency, told a sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee - and this is not a leak - that 31 persons had been removed from the Voice of America for security reasons. An unidentified Congressman speaking about the testimony before the House sub-committee said: "They didn't claim to have found a single proven Communist or subversive. And in the entire Voice of America operation, which had been a prime target of Communist-hunters, they have failed to find a single case of actual disloyalty or Communism." Washington now hears that of nearly 30,000 Justice Department employees, eight have been released as security risks; and of these, one had past connections with the Communist Party. Secretary Humphrey has said that he knows of no case in the Treasury Department of anyone separated for loyalty causes. So there have been four new loyalty cases in the State Department, one in Justice, none in the Treasury, or a total of five in three large departments. If the ratio holds throughout the government, the total might be 25, that is 25 out of 2,200. That would leave about 2,000 who were considered poor security risks because of habits, associations or unreliability. Some of these resigned before being listed as risks. Some moved to government jobs not rated as sensitive, the rest were separated. But they are not to be regarded as having been punished after a trial and conviction. Mr. McLeod told one of his Western audiences it was not his duty to prove or prosecute. "Our job" he said, "is to bring to light, to point out the security risks." Mr. McLeod said in one of his speeches that "people aren't interested in finding whether security risks were drunks, dope-fiends, sex perverts - or Communists. They are only interested in getting them out of the

government." That might be true if the issue of Communism in government had not become so formidable. But since it has, a great many people want to know what lies behind certain high level statements. Thus Governor Dewey spoke of 1,456 security risks "being planted in the government under Democratic administrations" and did so in a way that implied that all were spies and traitors. Bernard Shanley, a special counsel of Mr. Eisenhower, said that "1,456 subversives had been kicked out of the government." Senator McCarthy said that "practically all of the 1,456 were removed because of Communist connections and activities, or perversion." The chairman of the Republican Finance Committee, Carlton Ketchum, said that President Eisenhower and his team "had gotten rid of nearly 1,500 Communists, fellow-travelers and their ilk." These men were speaking before the total figure of 1,456 was raised to 2,200.

It may be getting Scott McCleod out of perspective to quote his speeches. But even if there were no numbers game, he would be important. He holds a key post in the State Department, and Republicans have rejoiced that he has used it it to induce so many Democrats to quit and make way for Republicans. Now he is out delivering Republican speeches. A member of the Civil Service Commission says this is contrary to the Hatch Act. But the Commission has no power to stop him, and the legal adviser of the State Department has ruled he is not violating the Act.

On the highest level of governmental purity the man responsible for the personnel of so non-partisan a staff as that of the State Department would rejoice to be above party. Not so Mr. McLeod. He does not beat around the bush. "I don't know how you're going to be in government" he said, "and not be in politics." Such a statement, made in the context of the security investigations, may throw light on the reported demoralization of the State Department.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Abraham Lincoln spoke these words a long time ago. They still hold true: "If we have patience, if we restrain ourselves, if we allow ourselves not to run off in a passion, I still have confidence that the Almighty, the Maker of the Universe, will, through the instrumentality of this great and intelligent people, bring us through this as he has through all the other difficulties of our country."

Good Night and Good Luck!

CC

Monday Feb. 15, 1954

Good evening:

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov wants to "modify" his proposal for a European Security system. He told the western foreign ministers at Berlin today that his plan is an alternative for the allies' European Defense Community which, he said, is aimed at the rebirth of German militarism. But even with the so-called "modifications" the Molotov plan calls for an end to the European army... the neutralization of Germany and the return home of American troops. French Foreign Minister Bidault and British Foreign Secretary Eden charged that the Russian plan is aimed at outlawing the North Atlantic Treaty organization. Both said they would never agree to this. In a fewminutes we'll hear a direct report from Berlin by Ed Murrow.

In Washington today, Republican Senator Bricker said it may be possible for him to agree with Democratic Senator George on the wording for a new constiutional amendment--on the President's treaty-making powers. Bricker says he and George are "in substantial agreement" on the need to curb the scope of treaties and other pacts.

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Secretary of Agriculture Benson told reporters today that some employes of his department are working against the Administration's farm policies. He said these employes are seeking to undermine him and the President. As a result--said the Secretary--the department will make a careful study of the entire situation to achieve "maximum efficiency and loyalty." ~~Coincident with this statement, the Department of Agriculture today announced the resignation of T. Roy Reid as director of personnel. Reid is a Democrat who has been an employe of the department since 1935.~~

And today, Secretary Benson announced a cut of about eight cents a pound in federal price supports for butter. In a move to reduce the cost of butter to housewives , increase sales and head-off an increase in the already heavy surplus of dairy products, the Department said the new order goes into effect April first. Some dairy state congressmen and milk producers immediately protested the action. Democratic Senator Humphrey of Minnesota said the cut will cost dairy farmers 600 million dollars a year. And the National Milk Producers Federation announces it will ask Congress to limit the cut to nearly three cents a pound. One Republican Representative...Withrow of Wisconsin..says the

18

Department's action "could have serious political repercussions for Republicans in dairy states."

Revenue Commissioner T. Coleman Andrews has told a House committee that he has plans to relieve about 35 million taxpayers from the burden of making out tax returns. But they would not be relieved from paying taxes. The plan calls for a system under which no returns would be required from persons whose entire income is subject to payroll withholding taxes. Employers would file a single report covering both income and social security taxes. The government would then figure ~~[illegible]~~ out the tax and send the taxpayer a bill or a refund. Andrews also ~~plans~~ wants to double the number of revenue agents. [redacted]

The Treasury Department has informed Congress that of 130 persons dismissed in 1953 as "security risks" in that department only four were found to be "disloyal persons." An official for the department which has 77-thousand employes says that a man doesn't have to be disloyal to be classified as a

security risk. He might be given "a dangerous rating" if he were [redacted]ged "a rugged individual" with a mother behind the iron curtain. And in a seperate report on the 8-thousand employes of the Customs Service we're told that six persons were dismissed last year as security risks.

Democratic Senator Symington said today that if it is true--that the Russians have [redacted] swept-wing, turbo-prop bombers in squadron service in Northern Russia, then the Soviet atomic potential may be greater than ours. Symington said if the reports on the Russian planes are true:"We may now be looking down the barrell of a possible inter-continental attack". He says we do not at present have a"single modern long-range bomber wing in action."

Democratic Senator Johnston of South Carolina said today that Senate Judicary committee members who have asked for an F.B.I. report on Chief Justice Warren "thought all people..big and little..shoudl be treated alike." Mr. Warren was nominated by the President on January eleventh.

And today Mr. Eisenhower nominated Charles A. Lindbergh to be a brigadier general in the air force reserve. Lindbergh resigned a reserve

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commission as a colonel in 1941 saying he was "greatly disturbed" over implications by the late President Roosevelt concerning his loyalty to the country.

[redacted]

After Pearl Harbor he frequently was a consultant to the air force..in a civilian capacity. The President also nominated Brigadier General Wallace H. Graham to be a major general in the air force reserve. Graham had been former President Truman's personal physician.

Wayne Richards, the national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, said today his organization is "not engaged in a witch hunt, has no vigilante committees and is not trying to hurt anybody."

And Democratic Senator Hennings of Missouri chided other Democrats who have been complaining about recent Republican attacks on the party. Hennings said Democrats should cool off and not whine over the Republican attacks. He asked:"Aren't the principles and ideals of our militant party invulnerable against name-calling and political invective?"

In Indo-China, the French say they have stopped a strong two-pronged enemy attack about eight miles north of the capital of Laos.

And now for a recorded report ~~from~~ on the foreign ministers conference, here is Edward R. Murrow:

(return cue: Good night and good luck)

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Senator Gillette of Iowa told his colleagues today that it isn't always easy to define terms. For example: the State Department says a treaty is something that has to be submitted to the Senate for ratification. This reminds me, he said, when I was a boy on the farm and the hired hand told me how to tell male pigeons from females. You put corn in front of them. If he picks it up, he's a he. And if she picks it up, she's a she."

This is CC saying goodnite.

Mademoiselle

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Monday, February 15, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 P.M.

COLLINGWOOD: ... And now for a recorded report on the Foreign Ministers' conference in Berlin, here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: This is Berlin. This reporter has flown in and out of too many capitals to try to arrive in Berlin, spend a few hours and then do a definitive piece on the foreign ministers conference. So I'm flanked tonight by two of my colleagues, two of the ablest correspondents reporting this conference, Howard K. Smith, our European chief, and Richard C. Hottelet and we're going to talk for a few minutes, in general, about what has happened here in Berlin in the last three weeks. Howard, what is the most significant thing that has happened at this conference so far?

SMITH: Well, it's very hard to pick out any single thing, Ed, but I think one ofthe most impressive factors has been the failure of Mr. Molotov to get off the ground propaganda-wise, because he hasn't attempted to negotiate here, he has attempted to make propaganda, and apparently, it's had very little effect. Thetheory, I think, that Western observers entertain is that the world has become rather sophisticated and educated regarding Soviet propaganda and many of his old tricks just don't catch on any more.

MURROW: Now both of you gentlemen seem to feel that not very much of substance has happened in this conference so far, is that right, Dick?

HOTTELET: I'd certainly go along with that as fas as the agenda is concerned, The problems which beset the East and the West, but I think that to add to what Howard said aboutthe most important outcome of the conference, I think the solidarity that was shown by the three Western Foreign Ministers came not only as a surprise, but as a (sic) with a prospect of endurance. These three people flew together wing-to-wing, the way a set of aerial acrobats flew, zigging and zagging at the same time, each for his own reasons, each in terms of his own country's interests and they met Molotov together headon.

MURROW: Well, then what you're saying, both of you, is that neither side has comeforward with a new proposal, that neither side has advanced anything that is not really traditional and part of their previous policy, is that right?

SMITH: Well, that's ... that's almost right. These plans that Molotov has issued are not really bases for negotiation, and outside of those almost nothing that has happened that wasn't predictable, except possibly on the Austrian question where the Western powers agreed to the Soviet versions of all the yet unagreed articles in the Austrian draft treaty. That came as a surprise, I think, to Molotov and to the rest us; but there once again Molotov threw in a few new conditions to prevent a treaty from being signed at present.

MURROW: Well, why has so little progress been made? Is it a fact that there is no room for maneuver on either side? That neither side is prepared to make a compromise of any substance?

SMITH: I think that is thecase. You know the statesmen really weren't in favor of holding this conference. Public opinion rather forced it on them... and calleg the conference that America blundered into, dragging Russia behind her - and I think essentially that is true.

HOTTELET: Well, I think the facts of the world power today just don't leave any room for compromise. Actually, when the Four Powers met here in Berlin, there was so little room to maneuver in the German question, that each new ... that it was merely trying to find out whether the other side would capitulate. We can't retreat from our demand for free elections in Germany without destroying our position in Central Europe, and the Russians can't agree to our demand for free elections without destroying theirs. We are chin-to-chin. And Mr. Molotov came along, stuck his chin out just as far as we did ours, and why should he not, he ... I think in the almost demonstrative tone of his proposals, which he must have known would be totally unacceptable to us, I think he was trying to showthe rest that Russia

does not feel weak, that the changes inside the Soviet Union - since the death of Stalin, the preoccupations with agriculture, the uncertainty perhaps of Moscow's relations with China - are not impelling Russia to cut its losses in Central Europe and pull back, it is merely encouraging Russia to stand its ground here, not give up a foot of territory, not compromise on a single issue.

MURROW: Well, the general tone of the discussion today was rather more restrained than it had been inthe past: They've agreed to adjourn on Thursday. Does this mean that they're sort of letting down to make a gentle landing without disappointing anyone too much?

SMITH: I have the impression that's the case, Ed. But altogether this has been a fairly good humored conference as foreign ministers' conferences have gone. In past ones, American Secretaries of State have become extremely angry with Russian tactics; but nowMr. Dulles has been present at almost all ofthose conferences, apparently knew what to expect, and he has not lost his head or become impatient at any point; and Molotov on the other hand has been a little less difficult, I think personality-wise than he has in past conferences.

MURROW: Well, then are we to conclude that while nothing concrete or constructive is to come out of this conference?

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MURROW: Well, thank you very much, Howard K. Smith and Richard C. Hottelet. I've been sitting here in Berlin talking with these two colleagues

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COLLINGWOOD: This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to today's news. But, first, Bob Dixon.

ANNOUNCER: ... (C O M M E R C I A L) ...

(30)

Ed. trans. P. O.

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (WITH CHARLES COLLINGWOOD)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is Charles Collingwood saying goodnight!

Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1954

Good evening:

The government reports that a recheck on unemployment figures in the nation shows an increase of 728-thousand more than was reported in January. Commerce Secretary Weeks says the new figure arrived at by a different method for January unemployment is three million and 87-thousand. When the Commerce Department issued its January figures at the end of January some Democrats and labor leaders claimed the department's statisical methods did not cover all of the unemployed. So tonight we have the new figure.. three million 87-thousand persons unemployed last month.

A federal reserve board economist--Winfield Reifler..told the joint congressional economic committee that there are indications that the current economic dip is "sharper" than that foreseen in the President's economic report to Congress. Riefler said the Federal Reserve Board's production index has dropped about ten per cent since last July.

The Senate today voted to approve a change in the Bricker amendment that would require a record roll call vote on all treaties. The vote was 72 to 16. The issue was not considered controversial.

The Senate's Foreign Relations Committee today heard secret

testimony on the situation in Indo-China and America's committments. Both Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, and Undersecretary of State Bedell Smith gave the Senators positive assurance that the Congress will be consulted in advance of any new moves. Radford is said to have re-assured the Senators that our involvement in Indo-China will stop short of sending ground troops or pilots to help the French. And Smith told the Senators the recent news reports from Indo-China have magnified "out of all ~~proportion~~ proportion" the true events. He said enemy military gains have been largely "real estate victories." He said the Communist plan was to scare the French delegates to the Big Four foreign ministers conference in Berlin.

Today in Indo-China as the French attacked in the northwest, the enemy's Viet Minh radio accused the United States of what it called "shameful intervention"... through our technicians. The radio says: "This unmasks American imperialists."

In India today rioting crowds... reportedly "whipped into an anti-American frenzy by Communists" stormed the United States information service library in Calcutta. We're told that three persons were killed, more than 100 hospitalized, in what's described as India's worst disorders

since the country won its independence.

And in Italy, a Communist-called one day strike resulted in violence in Rome where more than 500 persons were arrested for failing to obey police orders. The strikers were demonstrating for higher pay/. and against Premier Scelba's new week-old government.

At Berlin today, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov again refused to agree to an Austrian peace treaty..to free Austria from Soviet troops. Molotov offered to discuss in 1955 the possibility of withdrawing the Red Army from Austria . The western powers accused him of transforming the drafted treaty into a "tragic fraud." In a few minutes we'll hear a direct report from Berlin.

In Newport , Rhode Island, Admiral Carney, the navy's top officer, told the naval war college that we must be ready for another war whether it is to be fought with atomic bombs or with bamboo spears. Admiral Carney said no one can forecast the blueprint for an "ultimate showdown of the nations now in ideological conflict." And he added: "Confronted with great uncertainty, I see no alternative but to hedge our strategic bets, ready to rush into the future, but also prepared to meet, and rely on, the methods of the recent past."

General Ridgeway, the army chief of staff, said in Florida today that a new type of guided missile, with supersonic speed and a 50-mile range is being issued to army units for tactical use. He also told of a new rapid-firing rocket with the reach of heavy artillery and an explosive force of "hundreds of rounds" of artillery shells.

In Washington , a military court of inquiry today opened a hearing to determine whether to propose a court martial for Marine Colonel Frank W. Schwable. Colonel Schwable, while a prisoner of the enemy in Korea, was forced to confess participating in germ warfare. Hesaid the confession was extracted through "extreme torment." The court of inquiry must decide whether the Schwable's conduct warrants a court martial or if the case should be laid aside.

The House Ways and Means committee today agreed to give taxpayers an additional month to figure out their income tax returns--next year. The committee accepted, without opposition, a suggestion by the President, that the tax paying date be moved back from March 15th to April 15th. Beginning next year -

The Democratic members of the Senate Civil Service Commission today called on Republican Chairman Carlson for an investigation of dismissals

from the government under the President's employe security program. The Democrats say there is "confusion and misunderstanding surrounding the Administration's claim that it has seperated more than 22-hundred security risks from the federal government."

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Now for a recorded report on the situation at the Foreign Ministers Conference here is Edward R. Murrow:

(ends: good night and good luck.)

This is C.C. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the day's news. But first.. Bob Dixon.

FOOTNOTE

It is the job of military leaders to look at the worst and prepare for every eventuality. Today Admiral Robert Carney, Chief of Naval Operations, made a catalogue of the kind of wars our defenses might have to cope with... "Big wars, he said, little wars, general wars, localized wars, Marquis of Queensbury wars and savage ruthless wars, atomic wars, and, perhaps, non-atomic wars."... A big list, a big job.

THIS IS C.C. SAYING GOODNIGHT

CBS RADIO DIVISION

CHARLES COLLINGWOOD

Tuesday, February 16, 1954
7:45-8:00 p.m.

COLLINGWOOD: ..... Now, for a recorded report on the situation at the Foreign Ministers' Conference here is Edward R. Murrow.

MURROW: This is Berlin! When this report is heard I shall be on my way to Paris and my colleague, Richard C. Hottelet, has agreed to sit in and report to you on the Berlin Conference.

HOTTELET: Forty-eight hours from now the four Foreign Ministers will be on their way home. For all practical purposes the Berlin Conference is already as good as finished. Today's debate on Austria showed for the umpteenth time that positions have not changed and there is no reason to think differently about Germany and European security. (?-interference) A fairly new problem for which the Ministers have time and patience is the drafting of a communique. From their behavior so far it appears that they will join in a polite smile and express some satisfaction that, while they could not agree, they did at least not crack each other's skull. They will say that the conference clarified the issues, which it did, and that their countries will keep in touch, which they may. Perhaps they may suggest that the conference be held with Communist China to examine the specific Far Eastern questions, or, that the four high commissioners in Germany discuss easier interzonal transport, but, nothing the Ministers say is likely to change the nature of their encounter here in Berlin. Most of the thinking and planning is already being devoted to the aftermath of their conference.

This is expecially true in Germany, which has stood behind the western Ministers as a silent partner. Here, hopes of reunification have now been dashed and the people have no choice but to reconcile themselves to remaining half slave and half free for some indefinite time. Thousands in the Soviet Zone, who have been waiting for the conference to improve their position, are expected to pack their bags and seek a better life

in Western Germany. In Berlin, the trade unions have ordered a silent procession on Thursday to protest Russia's refusal to negotiate, but the barren end of the Berlin Conference has political consequences for all of Germany far beyond personal tragedy and disappointment. It is these effects which Chancellor Adenauer is discussing in Bonn tonight with the leaders of the Federal Parliament and it is this aftermath which Secretary of State Dulles will talk over with Chancellor Adenauer on Thursday night when he stops at Bonn airport for an hour on his way back to Washington. Well-informed Germans say that it is not enough for the Foreign Ministers to tip their hats and depart. They declare that the situation after the conference is essentially no less dangerous than before, Germany's position no less difficult. Something must be done, they say, to keep alive the initiative which the Western Ministers showed at the conference and prevent a sag in morale that could undo the solidarity they showed in Berlin. And these quarters are pretty specific. They say that some step forward must now be taken toward the political and military integration of western Europe. They are still entirely for a European defense community, but the effectuation of that depends on France and if France does not act they propose that Germany, Britain, and the United States take action on their own. This would mean the end of EDC as it is now planned, but, say these responsible German sources, the idea of political and military unity cannot be abandoned because one program failed. They suggest an alternative, - a coalition of national armies, a coalition with a common general staff under the supervision and control of an international body like the European Council of Ministers. In their view such a scheme would embody all the safeguards of EDC against a revival of German militarism and could at the same time remove some French and British objections to EDC.

Large sections of French opinion have opposed EDC because they wanted to preserve a national army for France and Britain has stayed out of the European Defense Community for the same reason. A coalition of national armies might attract them both and, these Germans go on, if Britain joins

France will get the added security it has been demanding. In any case, Britain and the United States can then help Germany start with the reestablishment of a defense force and the prospects of going ahead without France might well persuade the French to approve the coalition themselves.

Germany has not yet made any such proposals officially, but there is no doubt that such ideas are being thought through in official circles. They may not work; they may be abandoned, but they show that Germany today badly wants to know what next and it is looking westward for an answer.

MURROW: Thatwas Richard C. Hottelet reporting from Berlin.

This is Ed Murrow recording from Berlin.

Goodnight and good luck!

Ed.trans.-A.A.Cardiff (30)

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (WITH CHARLES COLLINGWOOD)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

Good evening:

The government reports that a recheck on umemployment figures in the nation shows an increase of 728-thousand more than was reported in January. Commerce Secretary Weeks says the new figure arrived at by a different method for January unemployment is three million and 87-thousand. When the Commerce Department issued its January figures at the end of January some Democrats and labor leaders claimed the department's statistical methods did not cover all of the unemployed. So tonight we have the new figure: three million 87-thousand persons unemployed last month.

A federal reserve board economist, Winfield Reifler, told the joint congressional economic committee that there are indications that the current economic dip is "sharper" than that foreseen in the President's economic report to Congress. Riefler said the Federal Reserve Board's production index has dropped about ten percent since last July.

The Senate today voted to approve a change in the Bricker amendment that would require a record roll call vote on all treaties. The vote was 72 to 16. The issue was not considered controversial.

The Senate's Foreign Relations Committee today heard secret testimony on the situation in Indo-China and America's committments. Both Admiral Radford, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, and Undersecretary of State Bedell Smith gave the Senators positive assurance that the Congress will be consulted in advance of any new moves. Radford is said to have re-assured the Senators that our involvement in Indo-China will stop short of sending ground troops or pilots to help the French. And Smith told the Senators the recent news reports from Indo-China have magnified "out of all proportion" the true events. He said enemy military gains have been largely "real estate victories." He said the Communist plan was to scare the French delegates to the Big Four foreign ministers conference in Berlin.

Today in Indo-China as the French attacked in the northwest, the enemy's Viet

Minh radio accused the United States of what it called "shameful intervention" through our technicians. The radio says: "This unmasks American imperialists."

In India today rioting crowds reportedly "whipped into an anti-American frenzy by Communists" stormed the United States information service library in Calcutta. We're told that three persons were killed, more than 100 hospitalized, in what's described as India's worst disorders since the country won its independence.

And in Italy, a Communist-called one day strike resulted in violence in Rome where more than 500 persons were arrested for failing to obey police orders. The strikers were demonstrating for higher pay and against Premier Scelba's new week-old government.

At Berlin today, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov again refused to agree to an Austrian peace treaty to free Austria from Soviet troops. Molotov offered to discuss in 1955 the possibility of withdrawing the Red Army from Austria. The western powers accused him of transforming the drafted treaty into a "tragic fraud." In a few minutes we'll hear a direct report from Berlin.

In Newport, Rhode Island, Admiral Carney, the navy's top officer, told the naval war college that we must be ready for another war whether it is to be fought with atomic bombs or with bamboo spears. Admiral Carney said no one can forecast the blueprint for an "ultimate showdown of the nations now in ideological conflict." And he added: "Confronted with great uncertainty, I see no alternative but to hedge our strategic bets, ready to rush into the future, but also prepared to meet, and rely on the methods of the recent past."

General Ridgeway, the army chief of staff, said in Florida today that a new type of guided missile, with supersonic speed and a 50-mile range is being issued to army units for tactical use. He also told of a new rapid-firing rocket with the reach of heavy artillery and an explosive force of "hundreds of rounds" of artillery shells.

In Washington, a military court of inquiry today opened a hearing to determine whether to propose a court martial for Marine Colonel Frank W. Schwable. Colonel

Schwable, while a prisoner of the enemy in Korea, was forced to confess participating in germ warfare. He said the confession was extracted through "extreme torment." The court of inquiry must decide whether Schwable's conduct warrants a court martial or if the case should be laid aside.

The House Ways and Means committee today agreed to give taxpayers an additional month to figure out their income tax returns next year. The committee accepted, without opposition, a suggestion by the President, that the tax paying date be moved back from March 15th to April 15th, beginning next year.

The Democratic members of the Senate Civil Service Commission today called on Republican Chairman Carlson for an investigation of dismissals from the government under the President's employee security program. The Democrats say there is "confusion and misunderstanding surrounding the Administration's claim that it has separated more than 22-hundred security risks from the federal government."

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the situation after the conference is essentially no less dangerous than before, Germany's position no less difficult. Something must be done, they say, to keep alive the initiative which the Western Ministers showed at the conference and prevent a sag in morale that could undo the solidarity they showed in Berlin. And these quarters are pretty specific. They say that some step forward must now be taken toward the political and military integration of western Europe. They are still entirely for a European defense community, but the effectuation of that depends on France and if France does not act they propose that Germany, Britain, and the United States take action on their own. This would mean the end of EDC as it is now planned, but, say these responsible German sources, the idea of political and military unity cannot be abandoned because one program failed. They suggest an alternative, a coalition of national armies, a coalition with a common general staff under the supervision and control of an international body like the European Council of Ministers. In their view such a scheme would embody all the safeguards of EDC against a revival of German militarism and could at the same time remove some French and British objections to EDC. Large sections of French opinion have opposed EDC because they wanted to preserve a national army for France and Britain has stayed out of the European Defense Community for the same reason. A coalition of national armies might attract them both and, these Germans go on, if Britain joins France will get the added security it has been demanding. In any case, Britain and the United States can then help Germany start with the reestablishment of a defense force and the prospects of going ahead without France might well persuade the French to approve the coalition themselves.

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MURROW: That was Richard C. Hottelet reporting from Berlin. This is Ed Murrow recording from Berlin. Goodnight and good luck!

COLLINGWOOD: This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the days news. But first, Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It is the job of military leaders to look at the worst and prepare for every eventuality. Today Admiral Robert Carney, Chief of Naval Operations, made a catalogue of the kind of wars our defenses might have to cope with: "Big wars, he said, little wars, general wars, localized wars, Marquis of Queensbury wars and savage ruthless wars, atomic wars, and, perhsps, non-atomic wars." A big list, a big job.

This is Charles Collingwood saying goodnight.

Wednesday February 17, 1954

Good evening:

The President said today that what happens in the month of March will indicate the immediate ECONOMIC future for the nation [redacted]. Mr. Eisenhower told reporters: normally unemployment drops in March. If it does not DROP ~~next~~ month, he will take that as a warning of real economic trouble. And if there is to be trouble one of the first things that must be considered is a tax cut..to spur consumer buying. Again the President said if it appears likely that we are in for economic DIFFICULTIES [redacted] he will not hesitate to use every weapon available to the government to head off a depression.

The United States Chamber of Commerce told a Congressional committee today that business this year may not be as buoyant as in 1953 "but it will be good by any standards established before 1950." And the Committee for Economic Development feels no strong government action is now required. But the nation's two top labor leaders..Walter Reuther and George Meany.. called for prompt action to increase employment and halt "the recession."

The President today asked Congress to change the atomic energy act so that he can give our allies information on how to use nuclear weapons. The President also wants to be able to co-operate with other

nations on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. And he wants to be able to encourage [redacted] industry to take a more significant role in developing atomic power. Again the President INDICATED [redacted] we have hydrogen weapons "that DWARF [redacted] in destructive power all atomic weapons."

And Chairman Cole of the Congressional atomic energy committee said in a Chicago speech that the hydrogen weapon [redacted] test [redacted] in 1952 "completely obliterated the test island in the Eniwetok atoll...tore a cavity in the ocean floor a full mile in diameter and 175 feet deep ~~in depth~~ at its lowest point." (This would be a hole big enough for 140 buildings the size of the Capitol in Washington)

The President today told a White-House sponsored [redacted] conference on highway safety that sufficient public opinion must be mobilized to solve the problem of increasing traffic deaths. He pointed out that in the past 50 years automobiles have killed more AMERICANS [redacted] than have been killed in all of our wars.

The president today named Admiral Jerauld Wright to be supreme commander of allied forces in the Atlantic.. as well as commander in chief of our Atlantic fleet. He'll replace Admiral McCormick, who becomes president of the naval war college at Newport, Rhode Island.

The WHITE House HAS requested and received the resignation of Clarence Manion as chairman of the congressional commission on Inter-governmental relations. Manion, former dean of the law school at Notre Dame, said he was "fired" because he supported the Bricker amendment.

Today, the Senate by a one vote margin approved part of a Republican substitute for the Bricker amendment.. after being told it was "acceptable" to the White House. The new PROVISION would change the Constitution to provide that no treaty shall become the supreme law of the land unless "made in pursuance of this constitution." The vote was 44 to 43.

In Berlin, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov proposed that the Big Four agree on the strength and armament of all police in divided Germany. He also wants the creation of all-German committees to promote better relations between East and West Germany. Secretary of State Dulles, calling this "a feeble substtitute" for the western proposal to unify Germany by free elections, agreed to consider Molotov's plan. So did the French and British foreign ministers.

Italy's Communist-inspired violence against the new government of Premier Scelba spread to Sicily today. Four persons were killed.

And the Communists have now called for a nation-wide "demonstration of mourning and protests" tomorrow.. when Scelba goes before the Senate for confirmation as premier.

Calcutta's riots went into a second day with Communist leaders again defying police rules against any meetings by more than four persons.

In Indo-China, Vietminh rebels fled without a fight as French forces made new offensive sorties in the northwest.

And in Korea, General Taylor warned the South Koreans that we will "deal appropriately" with the South Koreans if --AS THREATENED-- they try to harm the Indian troops now in the country. [redacted].

The army announced in Washington that it will present Bronze Star medals to six soldiers who refused to give information to their Communist captors in Korea despite the fact that they were tortured. [redacted]

And Marine Colonel Frank Schwable, who was forced to confess to germ warfare, told a Court of Inquiry today that he HOPED [redacted] to stay alive to be able to tell about Communist methods from his own experience..as he put it "To expose one of the greatest hoaxes any nation ever attempted to

foist on the world." The court also heard Major General Clayton C. Jerome describe Schwable as one of the bravest, most intelligent and conscientious officers he had ever known.

The House Ways and Means Committee has voted a broad tax cut for retired persons. They would be exempt from taxes on the first twelve hundred dollars of their annual retirement income. This would be in addition to other exemption and deduction now allowed.

And the Civil Service Commission says it is now anaylizing the cases of 22-hundred federal employes let out as security risks. Chairman Young says this is being done "to make available to the National Security Council as much information" as can be assembled about the loyalty program.

Edward R. Murrow is now on his way home from Berlin. He stopped in Paris today and recorded this report for you:

(good night and good luck)

This is CC. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. // But first, Bob Dixon.

FOOTNOTE

People outside Washington sometimes have the uneasy impression that they don't know what Congress is talking about. Its reassuring to know that Congressmen share the same feeling. Today during a debate over timberland rights, Congressman Burdick of North Dakota rose and said: "I've come to the conclusion that neither side knows what you're doing. Neither side knows what you want to do. And neither side knows you don't know."

THIS IS CHARLES COLLINGWOOD SAYING GOODNIGHT

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: THIS IS PARIS:

In Berlin, correspondents and officials on both sides of the Iron Curtain kept saying repeatedly that the results of the Berlin conference would be seen in Paris. I'm in Paris tonite, and sitting opposite me is probably the best American correspondent in Paris, at least that's my view, my colleague David Schoenbrun.

David, what has been the impact of the Berlin conference on France so far?

SCHOENBRUN: I'd say very bad, Ed - not that anybody expected a success in Berlin, but the stake in the Berlin conference from the beginning, as viewed from this capital, has been some indication as to whether or not France was going to be able to go ahead with its plans for European unity and its plans in Indochina. And on both those questions, European unity and Indochina, the Berlin conference has not helped the plans of the French Government.

MURROW: Well, Mr. Bidault will be coming back probably tomorrow or the next day. What will he be coming back to?

SCHOENBRUN: A very tough situation. The most important, the most immediate one, perhaps, is that of European unity ... perhaps not the most important; I think, as a matter of fact, that Indochina is most important ... but the immediate one is European unity, the question of whether or not France shall reconcile its differences with Germany in an armed community of Europe, the one thing that Mr. Molotov has been attacking consistently in Berlin. And there/ I think, Ed, that Mr. Molotov has had a certain success.

MURROW: You would think, then, that the chances of the French ratifying the European Defense Community had been decreased by the conference in Berlin?

SCHOENBRUN: Yes, I think so, altho I'd like to add very quickly that I do not believe that the chances of EDC are by any means dead. I think there's still a chance of getting it thru, but I don't think that Berlin has helped

it, mainly because, I think, of the mistakes that Mr. Bidault made at the conference table in Berlin. And now, this is not just my opinion that I'm quoting, but I'm quoting sources in the French Parliament to whom I speak daily. And that is, the day that Mr. Bidault of France, Mr. Dulles of our own country and Mr. Eden told Mr. Molotov that if Germany were to be united some day, it would be free to decide whether it wants to be a member of the Western camp or not, which was tantamount to telling the people of France that if they let Germany have an army in the Western camp, under Western controls, that army may some day secede from the West and go its own course; and Mr. Bidault is going to have to do a lot of explaining back in this city of Paris as to just what that meant.

MURROW: He's going to have to do some explaining about Indochina, too, isn't he?

SCHOENBRUN: I think that's probably the toughest explaining that he's going to have to face up to. Mr. Bidault is going to have to explain to the people of France just why he has not insisted upon immediate conference with the other powers to bring peace in Indochina. Mostly, the stories coming back here to Paris have been rather giving the impression that a Big Five conference will be held in Korea. Well, Ed Murrow, you and I had a meeting today with a very important member of the French Government, and I was very impressed, as I'm sure you were, with what he said. He said the United States after two years of war in Korea called it quits and sued for peace; and he'd like to know why France, after eight years of fighting in Indochina, cannot do the same. A lot of French people are going to be asking the same question of the French Foreign Minister.

MURROW: Well, are the French going to pull out of Indochina?

SCHOENBRUN: If by pulling out you mean suddenly collapsing and saying good-bye - no, I don't think so. If you mean are the French going to do everything to end the war in Indochina and get out by stages or by agreement, somehow or other, yes. Ed, we Americans had better face the facts. That war in Indochina

cannot and will not last much longer. The French people are not going to continue to accept an eight-year-old war, with terrible losses and terrible costs, whereas we Americans, strong and powerful as we are, were not able to continue fighting in Korea. And when the President of the United States tells the people of America, as he did just a few days ago, Ed, that it would be a tragedy for us Americans to get involved in Indochina, the reaction here is: it's a tragedy for France to stay involved in that war in Indochina.

MURROW: Well, we're paying something like seventy per cent of the cost of that war, tho, David.

SCHOENBRUN: Yes, and as the gentlemen whom we interviewed today reminded us, they are paying one hundred per cent of the cost of blood. Now, how do you balance off accounts, Ed? It's a very unhealthy relationship at best for this great and sovereign nation to be selling its soldiers to the United States. This is a very harsh statement. It's not one that I, myself, have made up, but there are hundreds of quotes in the French press, which you've read just today, in which they point out that France's best export, her best dollar-earner is blood in Indochina. It just can't continue. The French people are demanding an end to the war, the French Parliament is demanding an end to the war, and it won't do any good for Mr. Bidault to explain that Mr. Dulles doesn't like the idea. France is going to have to decide itself what to do in that war in Indochina.

MURROW: Well, our Secretary of Defense said the other day that the war was going rather well in Indochina and that the Communist advances were not very considerable. I take it that a different view is held here in Paris, isn't it?

SCHOENBRUN: Well, they're utterly astonished, and they'd like to know just where Mr. Wilson and, in fact, Mr. Bedell Smith are getting their information from, because all the information that's coming here into France is that the war is going very badly. That doesn't mean that it's grave to the extent that the French are likely to be overrun or likely to be defeated in battle.

Nothing of the kind! But it does mean that there is no hope whatsoever of military victory in Indochina. To put it bluntly, Ed, from top intelligence sources whom I see often here in Paris, anything we can do to step up aid to France and to beat the Communists back will be immediately countered by Chinese aid to the Communists. ....? go into it.

MURROW: David, can we go back for a minute to the European army? How long are the French going to delay before reaching a decision on this?

SCHOENBRUN: Ed, the Prime Minister of France has told me, and he has said this to other people whom I know, that he is going to demand a debate, a final debate, on the European army as soon as possible after Berlin. Now, that means the debate will first take place in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Parliament. They've got to get it out of committee. I would say on a guess, Ed, that some time in the month of March there's going to be a final vote in this country on the European army.

MURROW: And your feeling is that the Berlin conference has not increased the chances of ratification?

SCHOENBRUN: That is correct, altho I still believe that there is a good chance that it will be ratified.

MURROW: And your target date would be some time in ...

SCHOENBRUN: I'd say before the 1st of April.

MURROW: Well now, what happens if they do not ratify, David?

SCHOENBRUN: You tell me. Mr. Dulles is talking about an agonizing reappraisal. Ed, what reappraisal of American foreign policy is possible?

MURROW: Well, I think it is possible that both the British and the Americans might go for a national German army - and then the French would be considerably discomfited, wouldn't they?

SCHOENBRUN: They would, indeed. I don't know what would happen. I think you'd get such a split in this country that you'd never be able to put it together again; and as for a German national army, I've heard the President of the United States say many times when he was a general that he will never

consent to a German national army, and I've heard Chancellor Adenauer say the same thing. I just don't know where it leaves us.

MURROW: Nor do I.

Thank you very much, David Schoenbrun.

I've been sitting here in Paris, talking with my old friend and colleague David Schoenbrun. This is Ed Murrow recording from Paris.

Good Night and Good Luck!

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (WITH CHARLES COLLINGWOOD)
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Italy's Communist-inspired violence against the new government of Premier Scelba spread to Sicily today. Four persons were killed. And the Communists have now called for a nation-wide "demonstration of mourning and protests" tomorrow when Scelba goes before the Senate for confirmation as premier.

Calcutta's riots went into a second day with Communist leaders again defying police rules against any meetings by more than four persons.

In Indo-China, Vietminh rebels fled without a fight as French forces made new offensive sorties in the northwest.

And in Korea, General Taylor warned the South Koreans that we will "deal appropriately" with the South Koreans if as threatened, they try to harm the Indian troops now in the country.

The army announced in Washington that it will present Bronze Star medals to six soldiers who refused to give information to their Communist captors in Korea despite the fact that they were tortured.

And Marine Colonel Frank Schwable, who was forced to confess to germ warfare, told a Court of Inquiry today that he hoped to stay alive to be able to tell about Communist methods from his won experience as he put it "to expose one of the greatest hoaxes any nation ever attempted to foist on the world." The court also heard Major General Clayton C. Jerome describe Schwable as one of the bravest, most intelligent and conscientious officers he had ever known.

The House Ways and Means Committee has voted a broad tax cut for retired persons. They would be exempt from taxes on the first twelve hundred dollars of their annual retirement income. This would be in addition to other exemption and deduction now allowed.

Edward R. Murrow is now on his way home from Berlin. He stopped in Paris today and recorded this report for you:

MURROW: This is Paris! In Berlin, correspondents and officials on both sides of the Iron Curtain kept saying repeatedly that the results of the Berlin conference would be seen in Paris. I'm in Paris tonight, and sitting opposite me is probably the best American correspondent in Paris, at least that's my view, my colleague, David Schoenbrun. David, what has been the impact of the Berlin conference on France so far?

SCHOENBRUN: I'd say very bad, Ed - not that anybody expected a success in Berlin, but the stake in the Berlin conference from the beginning, as viewed from this capital, has been some indication as to whether or not France was going to be able to go ahead with its plans for European unity and its plans in Indochina. And on both these questions, European and Indochina, the Berlin conference has not helped the plans of the French Government.

MURROW: Well, Mr. Bidault will be coming back probably tomorrow or the next day. What will he be coming back to?

SCHEONBRUN: A very tough situation. The most important, the most immediate one, perhaps, is that of European unity - perhaps not the most important; I think, as a matter of fact, that Indochina is most important - but the immediate one is European unity, the question of whether or not France shall reconcile its differences with Germany in an armed community of Europe, the one thing that Mr. Molotov has been attacking consistently in Berlin. And there, I think, Ed, that Mr. Molotov has had a certain success.

MURROW: You would think, then, that the chances of the French ratifying the European Defense Community had been decreased by the conference in Berlin?

SCHOENBRUN: Yes, I think so, although I'd like to add very quickly that I do not believe that the chances of EDC are by any means dead. I think there's still a chance of getting it through, but I don't think that Berlin has helped it, mainly because, I think, of the mistakes that Mr. Bidault made at the conference table in Berlin. And now, this is not just my opinion that I'm quoting, but I'm quoting sources in the French Parliament to whom I speak daily. And that is, the day that Mr. Bidault of France, Mr. Dulles of our own country and Mr. Eden told Mr. Molotov that if Germany were to be united some day, it would be free to decide whether it wants to be a member of the Western camp or not, which was tantamount to telling the people of France that if they let Germany have an army in the Western camp, under Western controls, that army may some day secede from the West and go its own course; and Mr. Bidault is going to have to do a lot of explaining back in this city of Paris as to just what that meant.

MURROW: He's going to have to do some explaining about Indochina, too, isn't he?

SCHOENBRUN: I think that's probably the toughest explaining that he's going to have to face up to. Mr. Bidault is going to have to explain to the people of France just why he has not insisted upon immediate conference with the other powers to bring peace in Indochina. Mostly, the stories coming back here to Paris have been rather

giving the impression that a Big Five conference will be held in Korea. Well, Ed Murrow, you and I had a meeting today with a very important member of the French Government, and I was very impressed, as I'm sure you were, with what he said. He said the United States after two years of war in Korea called it quits and sued for peace; and he'd like to know why France, after eight years of fighting in IndoChina, cannot do the same. A lot of French people are going to be asking the same question of the French Foreign Minister.

MURROW: Well, are the French going to pull out of Indochina?

SCHOENBRUN: If by pulling out you mean suddenly collapsing and saying goodbye - no, I don't think so. If you mean are the French going to do everything to end the war in Indo China and get out by stages or by agreement, somehow or other, yes. Ed, we Americans had better face the facts. That war in IndoChina cannot and will not last much longer. The French people are not going to continue to accept an eight-year-old war, with terrible losses and terrible costs, whereas we Americans, strong and powerful as we are, were not able to continue fighting in Korea. And when the President of the United States tells the people of America, as he did just a few days ago, Ed, that it would be a tragedy for us Americans to get involved in IndoChina, the reaction here it: it's a tragedy for France to stay involved in that war in Indo-China.

MURROW: Well, we're paying something like seventy percent of the cost of that war, though, David.

SCHOENBRUN: Yes, and as the gentleman whom we interviewed today reminded us, they are paying one hundred percent of the cost of blood. Now, how do you balance off accounts, Ed? It's a very unhealthy relationship at best for this great and sovereign nation to be selling its soldiers to the United States. This is a very harsh statement. It's not one that I, myself, have made up, but there are hundreds of quotes in the French press, which you've read just today, in which they point out that France's best export, her best dollar-earner is blood in IndoChina. It just can't continue. The French people are demanding an end to the war, the French Parliament

is demanding an end to the war, and it won't do any good for Mr. Bidault to explain that Mr. Dulles doesn't like the idea. France is going to have to decide itself what to do in that war in IndoChina.

MURROW: Well, our Secretary of Defense said the other day that the war was going rather well in IndoChina and that the Communist advances were not very considerable. I take it that a different view is held here in Paris, isn't it?

SCHOENBRUN: Well, they're utterly astonished, and they'd like to know just where Mr. Wilson and, in fact, Mr. Bedell Smith are getting their information from because all the information that's coming here into France is that the war is going very badly. That doesn't mean that it's grave to the extent that the French are likely to be overrun or likely to be defeated in battle. Nothing of the kind! But it does mean that there is no hope whatsoever of military victory in IndoChina. To put it bluntly, Ed, from top intelligence sources whom I see often here in Paris, anything we can do to step up aid to France and to beat the Communists back will be immediately countered by Chinese aid to the Communists.

MURROW: David, can we go back for a minute to the European army? How long are the French going to delay before reaching a decision on this?

SCHOENBRUN: Ed, the Prime Minister of France has told me, and he has said this to other people whom I know, that he is going to demand a debate, a final debate, on the European army as soon as possible after Berlin. Now, that means the debate will first take place in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Parliament. They've got to get it out of committee. I would say on a guess, Ed, that sme time in the month of March there's going to be a final vote in this country on the European army.

MURROW: And your feeling is that the Berlin conference has not increased the chances of ratification?

SCHOENBRUN: That is correct, although I still believe that there is a good chance that it will be ratified.

MURROW: And your target date would be some time in ...

SCHOENBRUN: I'd say before the 1st of April.

MURROW: Well now, what happens if they do not ratify, David?

SCHOENBRUN: You tell me. Mr. Dulles is talking about an agonizing reappraisal. Ed, what reappraisal of American foreign policy is possible?

MURROW: Well, I think it is possible that both the British and the Americans might go for a national German army - and then the French would be considerably discomfited, wouldn't they?

SCHOENBRUN: They would, indeed. I don't know what would happen. I think you'd get such a split in this country that you'd never be able to put it together again; and as for a German national army, I've heard the President of the United States say many times when he was a general that he will never consent to a German national army, and I've heard Chancellor Adenauer say the same thing. I just don't know where it leaves us.

MURROW: Nor do I. Thank you very much, David Schoenbrun. I've been sitting here in Paris, talking with my old friend and colleague, David Schoenbrun. This is Ed Murrow recording from Paris.

Good Night and Good Luck!

COLLINGWOOD: This is Charles Collingwood. I'll be back in a moment with a footnote to the news. But first, Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

COLLINGWOOD: People outside Washington sometimes have the uneasy impression that they don't know what Congress is talking about. Its reassuring to know that Congressmen share the same feeling. Today during a debate over timberland rights, Congressman Burdick of North Dakota rose and said: "I've come to the conclusion that neither side knows what you're doing. Neither side knows what you want to do. And neither side knows you don't know."

This is Charles Collingwood saying goodnight.

Thursday Feb. 18. 1954

This is the news:

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The British today announced a record peacetime defense budget. It calls for the spending of four and a half billion dollars (compared with our 37 and a half billion dollar defense budget.) And the British will adopt the American "new look" militarily...by cutting down on their army manpower, and stepping up their atomic strength. [The British are now producing atomic weapons.]

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In South Korea, the army's provost marshal said again that he will block the departure of neutral Indian troops unless India meets South Korea's conditions. This statement was made after a warning by General Taylor that we will permit no interference with the Indians.

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In Washington, the Defense Department says we have held discussions with the French on the possibility of sending Lieut. General O'Daniel to Indo-China if we enlarge our training mission there. A French embassy spokesman says no formal offer has been made to the French to help them train troops in Indo-China.

The Senate today approved the President's nomination of Albert C. Beeson to be a member of the National Labor relations board. The vote was close 45 to 42.. with three southern Democrats voting with the Republican majority: Byrd of Virginia, Holland of Florida and Eastland of Mississippi. The Democrats contended that Beeson had made "false and misleading statements" to the Labor committee; Republicans called him "eminently qualified and above reproach."

Economist Edwin C. Nourse told a congressional committee that this year's "economic adjustment" is "much more fundamental than mere inventory trimming." And in Detroit, the C.I.O. auto workers demanded that General Motors end what it called "a short work week or share the work schedules" in G.M. Plants. The union wants a [redacted] 40-hour work week for regular employes...which would mean a layoff for newer employes.

And the prosecution's case against four men accused of trying to assassinate C.I.O. President Reuther in 1948 collapsed in Canada when a judge dismissed extradition proceedings against two of the four men.

In Florida, the A.F. of L. Teamsters union decided not to go along with a proposed C.I.O.-A.F. of L. "no raiding" agreement..until the teamsters get back more than 50-thousand men they claim should have been organized in their union rather than in other unions.

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Army Secretary Stevens says any reserve officer who refuses to answer proper questions on loyalty data will forefiet his commission and be [redacted] discharged.

The Army today ordered a court martial trial for Corporal Dickenson, the former prisoner in Korea who changed his mind about staying with the enemy and decided to come home. Dickenson will be charged with informing on his fellow prisoners and collaborating with the enemy in Korea.

Republican Representative Mason of Illinois today resigned from the President's commission on Inter-Governmental Relations in protests against yesterday's White House dismissal of Chairman Clarence Manion.

The House Ways and Means Committee has voted to continue the present 27 and a half per cent tax [redacted] depletion allowances on oil and gas production.

PAUL PHILLIPS [redacted], a Negro civic leader in Grand Rapids, Michigan,

has turned down an offer to be a special assistant to Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby. One reason for this, he said, is because he doesn't know how to explain racial segregation in Washington to his 7-year-old son.

IN Palm Springs today, the President played golf with Ben Hogan. On at least one hole.. the 9th.. the President and Hogan each had a par 4.

Edward R. Murrow: February 18, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The Berlin Conference of the Foreign Ministers ended today,-very quietly. It cannot, I think, be classed as either a failure or a success. But if anything of significance occurred it was during the secret sessions. So far as available evidence is concerned, the situation remains as it was. There is to be a meeting in Geneva on April 26th, which will be attended by the Russians, the Chinese Communists and the other nations that had troops in Korea. This conference will discuss not only Korea but the possibility of peace in Indo-China. This means that we will be talking with the Chinese Communists, but we will not recognize them diplomatically. This means that the French Foreign Minister Bidault can take a little something home with him, although he will be severely criticized for not insisting that Indo-China be put at the head of the list for the Geneva Conference.

Nothing is changed in Germany, or in Austria. We don't know whether Dulles and Molotov made any progress in their secret discussions on the President's plan for a peaceful pool of atomic energy.

As if to underline the fact that nothing has changed, about a hundred thousand East Berliners came pouring out into the Unter Den Linden late this afternoon, demanding unification of Germany and denouncing Mr. Dulles and the Western Powers. About fifteen thousand West Berliners met voluntarily

to demonstrate ~~their~~ For freedom. And as if to re-emphasize the fact that nothing has changed, Mr. Dulles reiterated previous statements that Berlin is regarded as the "first frontier," and that any attack against the city will be treated as an attack against the United States, Britain and France. Mr. Dulles hoped that when "the Russians decide that freedom is not so greatly to be feared" it may be possible to unify Germany and achieve the independence of Austria. Our Secretary of State felt that much has been learned during the Conference, and "it makes it less likely that any of us should by inadvertence and miscalculation do what would risk another war."

This must be regarded as hopeful language. Mr. Dulles contended that the failure to reach agreement with the Russians on Germany or Austria was "due to a fundamental difference between the great powers, which could not be reconciled by mere diplomatic or negotiating skills." It would appear likely that this "fundamental difference" has to do with military rather than with political considerations. Between the lines of every speech made in Berlin were considerations of grand strategy. Neither side was willing to yield strategic advantage to the other side by agreeing on either Germany or Austria. The Western Powers wanted the European Defence Community, and the inclusion of Germany in that system. The Russians were determined to retain

their advance bases in Austria and East Germany. They will not give up their buffer, which they regard as necessary for the defense of Soviet territory. The Russians would not agree to leave Austria, for the simple reason that their troops there hold a bridgehead covering Czechoslovakia and Hungary against Western attack. Those same forces are in an excellent jumping off position from which to threaten the Po River Valley in Italy.

It was the general opinion in Berlin that Mr. Molotov was operating with more personal freedom and initiative than he had in previous conferences. But he, as was the case with the Western representatives, was bound by considerations of grand strategy. In a world in which the military power on both sides is increasing, no diplomat can give up a powerful position, and none came even close to doing so in Berlin. It would seem that both sides leave Berlin convinced of the correctness and the workability of their own policies; and both sides are free to pursue those policies. The Russians can continue to develop East Germany and the other satellites as forward military positions. And they can continue to watch for signs of internal contradictions in the Western Alliance, and to stimulate and encourage confusion where it may appear. We remain free to pursue our policy of creating a European Army. The French Government is going to press

for an immediate decision as to whether the French will join. Our officials in Paris are "professionally optimistic." But what the French do on this subject is anybody's guess. They are determined above everything else to stop the war in Indo-China. The Russians might be able to bring that about. We could conceivably do it, if we were prepared to bargain with Communist China. Whatever happens, it is the opinion of many experienced observers in France that her decision on the European Army will be the most fateful that that country has taken in a century.

If Mr. Dulles is right in saying that the two sides now understand each other's position to the point where neither will stumble or fall into war, as a result of ignorance or misapprehension, then that fact alone must loom big on the credit side of the Berlin Conference. But the military position remains unchanged, the balance of power unaltered; and it is unlikely that either side registered any considerable gains in the field of psychological warfare. So the four men decided that the position in Europe being frozen, they would go to Geneva in late April to talk about Korea and Indo-China where the situation is rather more fluid.

To this reporter the gentle collapse of the Berlin Conference provides no grounds for joy or consternation. It merely recognized the existence

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WORD FOR THE DAY: February 18, 1954.

Shakespeare once wrote: "A peace is of the nature of a conquest, for then both parties nobly are subdued, and neither party loses." In Berlin neither party was subdued, and neither party lost. No one can read the future, diplomatically or militarily. Even Confucius couldn't do that, but he did counsel that "Want of patience in small matters confounds great plans."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS (WITH CHARLES COLLINGWOOD)
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Shakespeare once wrote: "A peace is of the nature of a conquest, for then both parties nobly are subdued, and neither party loses." In Berlin neither party was subdued, and neither party lost. No one can read the future, diplomatically or militarily. Even Confucius couldn't do that, but he did counsel that "want of patience in small matters confounds great plans."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Friday Feb 19 1954

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles returned to Washington today from the Berlin conference, and told reporters: Russia has not changed her desire for world conquest. They are not willing to "let go their grip anywhere." They would like to extend it if they could. Mr. Dulles believes, that while no progress was made on uniting Germany or liberating Austria, the prospects for European unity were increased. BY [redacted] "the Berlin disclosure of the Russian purpose." The Secretary also said that the forthcoming Geneva conference, on Korea and Indo-China, is "precisely what we have always sought." [redacted]

Before Mr. Dulles' plane arrived, the 17 nations who fought in Korea voted to accept the Berlin agreement to meet in Geneva. And they agreed to abandon the [redacted] talks at Panmunjom. But this decision came after the South Koreans.. through their government in Seoul, and their ambassador in Washington.. made known their view, that the western ministers were guilty of "appeasement", for agreeing to meet with the Communist Chinese at Geneva. The same reaction was reported from the Chinese Nationalists on

Formosa. And the West German government attacked the Russians for [redacted] "preventing the restoration of freedom" in the Soviet zone of Germany. And in Vienna, 20-thousand Austrians demonstrated against the Russian refusal to grant independence to their country.

In Indo China, French General Navarre, the top commander, told reporters: the present enemy offensive in Laos has been blocked... he believes the current campaign will end in a [redacted] stalemate [redacted] this year, and he doesn't foresee a decisive FRENCH victory next year. General Navarre says it would be "unthinkable" for Americans to train native troops. But French Defense Minister Pleven, who is now in Indo-China, told reporters that "extensive" aid from the United States is "indispensable" for the French, in their fight against the Vietminh.

In Washington today the Senate Judiciary Committee made public ten charges it has received [redacted] in opposition to Earl Warren's nomination to be chief justice of the United States. These charges ranged from "following the Marxist line" to appointing and promoting dishonest judges in California. The committee counsel acknowledged that none of the charges have been evaluated..none of the names or addresses of the persons making the charges have been checked. [redacted]

Chairman Langer said its the public's business to put the charges on record. But Vice President Nixon issued a statement calling them "completely fantastic and patently false". He urged the committee to investigate those who made the charges. And California's Senator Knowland SAID these [redacted] "untrue" charges "constitute the most shocking event I have observed in my eight years in the Senate." He said if procedures of this kind continue, the "dignity and responsibility of the Senate will suffer."

In Albany, New York, today, Senator Mc Carthy heard former Daily Worker reporter Jean Arsenault identify six General Electric employes as [redacted] one-time Communists. All six men refused to say whether this is true. And the Army today rejected McCarthy's demand that he be given, within 24 hours, the names of all persons involved in the promotion and HONORABLE discharge of [redacted] a former major whom MCCARTHY [redacted] called "a Communist party leader."

[redacted] a committee." Deputy Attorney General [redacted] says one of Warren's critics is a fugitive from justice, and is "completely unreliable." Chairman Langer insists "it is the public's business" to make the charges public.

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Bernard M. Shanley, special counsel to the President, said today he made "an unfortunate mistake" when he charged in a speech that all federal employes dropped under the Eisenhower Administration were "subversives." Shanley said he knows that was not true.. "it was done inadvertently."

Democratic Senator George today proposed that the present $600 personal income tax exemption be increased to $800 this year and one thousand dollars next year. This would cost the government four and a half billions in 1954 and 10 billions next year. Senator George says: "If we are courageous enough to take this step before the economy falls flat on its face we can be of some service to the country." [redacted]

5

[redacted]

Republican Senator Bricker today accused Secretary of State Dulles of doing a "legal somersault" in opposing the Bricker treaty-limiting amendment now.....whereas he voiced no objections to it last year.

And Colorado's Governor Thornton says Clarence Manion was fired as chairman of the President's commission on Inter-governmental relations because Manion did not have time for the job. Manion says he was dismissed because he supported the Bricker amendment.

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Edward R. Murrow: February 19, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

The Foreign Ministers at Berlin agreed on only two subjects. One was to hold the conference in Geneva on peace in Korea and Indo-China. The other was to conduct private talks on disarmament as called for by a United Nations resolution last November. This second agreement has attracted little attention. In the communique it read almost as though the Ministers put it in to show that they had agreed on at least two things instead of one.

To agree to talk about disarmament represents next to nothing in terms of achievement. The mention of disarmament has by now come to mean little more than propaganda. The governments so use it. One can say this without being cynical. We live in an epoch of an unprecedented rivalry for power, and the time has not come when the leading nations are willing to dismantle that power. They do not even agree on how to go about it safely when the time for disarmament does come. It is true that armaments are not the only expression for power, but they are the heart of it. Actual disarmament can only come when the great nations are ready to settle the basic issues that produce the power rivalry. The Berlin Conference itself is proof that the great nations are not ready to change the present balance of power. If neither side is ready to give in on Germany and Austria, neither is going to do it in terms of armaments.

But the fact that disarmament is now only a propaganda theme should not obscure what is at stake. Most large nations are staggering under the weight of costly arms. The destructiveness of modern weapons has become fantastically great. Safety from annihilation or damage in war is at the lowest point in history. So it pays politically to talk about disarmament even though the time for actually disarming may be far away. It pays the West to keep repeating that it wants complete disarmament under strictest controls just as soon as it becomes feasible. Obviously the Kremlin thinks it pays to talk about percentage-wise arms reduction, and outlawing atomic weapons, and a world conference on disarmament. This propaganda battle is part of the fight for the minds of men. The West has the constructive case in being committed to genuine disarmament under foolproof controls. The Kremlin's case is really counter-propaganda, an effort to befuddle the thinking on the West's case.

Only once has the Soviet Union proposed true disarmament; that was in the League of Nations, back in 1925. That was when Russia was weak and impoverished by world war and civil war and the other nations had most of the strength. But now the Soviet Union is mighty,and obsessed with dreams of becoming still more mighty. Our proposals for complete disarmament

would put an end to those dreams. So we must expect the Soviet Union to go on with its counter-propaganda.

It needs to be asked now and then whether we are being as effective in our disarmament propaganda as the Russians. In Berlin it was Mr. Molotov who raised the disarmament issue most forcibly. Monsieur Bidault of France did include a mention of it in his opening speech. But Mr. Molotov made much more of the theme. He said that disarmament was one of the subjects that had to be discussed if tensions were to be reduced, and he called for a World Disarmament Conference.

This was a familiar Soviet gambit. It is precisely the one Mr. Vishinsky used at the last meeting of the United Nations Assembly. And the answer today is the same one given at the U.N. - that there is no point in holding a world conference until the existing machinery has been fully used to prepare for it. And it is in the work of preparation that the Soviet Union has been particularly unyielding.

As it turned out, the agreement in Berlin was to do precisely what the Assembly recommended - to hold secret talks among the powers particularly concerned. For that was the way the final version of the Assembly resolution read after adoption of an amended Indian amendment. It also is

what President Eisenhower quoted in his atom-pool speech to the United Nations in December, and said that the United States was ready to hold such talks immediately.

So the agreement on disarmament in Berlin was not reached under Soviet pressure. But it is not good propaganda to have to explain that though we agreed to do something on a point the Russians raised, it is the Russians who moved in our direction, not we who moved in the Russian direction.

Actually we have been far too quiet in our recent disarmament and peace propaganda. We still want disarmament as soon as it can safely be had, and ~~we~~ many of us still believe it is the only complete security against World War Three. But we have let the Russians do what they do so well - steal our own best words. They now even say it is they who want effective international inspection of arms reduction.

When President Eisenhower made his atomic-pool speech, he did not repeat the warm endorsement of disarmament which had brought his speech of last April world-wide acclaim. It is not good propaganda to have to explain that ~~XXXXXX~~ in spite of our silence we are the ones who want real disarmament. President Eisenhower could have proved it in his December speech. Mr. Dulles could have spoken out before Mr. Molotov did in Berlin.

We may be tired of hearing about disarmament ourselves, knowing it is still far away. But the world that notes what Molotov and Vishinsky have to say about it should welcome all we can say with even greater interest.

WORD FOR THE DAY February 19, 1954.

There is nothing new in the search for disarmament and real peace. In 400 B.C. Isocrates wrote: "We stand in need of some durable plan which will for ever put an end to our hostilities, and unite us by the lasting ties of mutual affection and fidelity." But the present position in the world was probably best summed up by Arnold Brecht, when he said: "Peace is today at best a balancing of fears."

Goodnight and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

Secretary of State Dulles returned to Washington today from the Berlin conference and told reporters: Russia has not changed her desire for world conquest. They are not willing to "let go their grip anywhere." They would like to extend it if they could. Mr. Dulles believes that while no progress was made on uniting Germany or liberating Austria, the prospects for European unity were increased, by "the Berlin disclosure of the Russian purpose." The Secretary also said that the forthcoming Geneva conference on Korea and Indo-China is "precisely what we have always sought."

Before Mr. Dulles' plane arrived, the 17 nations who fought in Korea voted to accept the Berlin agreement to meet in Geneva. And they agreed to abandon the talks at Panmunjom. But this decision came after the South Koreans, through their government in Seoul and their ambassador in Washington made known their view that the western ministers were guilty of "appeasement" for agreeing to meet with the Communist Chinese at Geneva. The same reaction was reported from the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa. And the West German government attacked the Russians for "preventing the restoration of freedom" in the Soviet zone of Germany. And in Vienna, 20-thousand Austrians demonstrated against the Russian refusal to grant independence to their country.

In Indo China, French General Navarre, the top commander, told reporters: the present enemy offensive in Laos has been blocked - he believes the current campaign will end in a stalemate this year and he doesn't foresee a decisive French victory next year. General Navarre says it would be "unthinkable" for Americans to train native troops. But French Defense Minister Pleven, who is now in Indo-China, told reporters that "extensive" aid from the United States is "indispensable" for the French in their fight against the Vietminh.

In Washington today the Senate Judiciary Committee made public ten charges

it has received in opposition to Earl Warren's nomination to be chief justice of the United States. These charges ranged from "following the Marxist line" to appointing and promoting dishonest judges in California. The committee counsel acknowledged that none of the charges have been evaluated - none of the names or addresses of the persons making the charges have been checked. Chairman Langer said its the public's business to put the charges on record. But Vice President Nixon issued a statement calling them "completely fantastic and patently false." He urged the committee to investigate those who made the charges. And California's Senator Knowland said these "untrue" charges "constitute the most shocking event I have observed in my eight years in the Senate." He said if procedures of this kind continue the "dignity and responsibility of the Senate will suffer."

In Albany, New York, today Senator McCarthy heard former Daily Worker reporter Jean Arsenault identify six General Electric employees as one-time Communists. All six men refused to say whether this is true. And the Army today rejected McCarthy's demand that he be given, within 24 hours, the names of all persons involved in the promotion and honorable discharge of a former major whom McCarthy called "a Communist party leader."

Bernard M. Shanley, special counsel to the President, said today he made "an unfortunate mistake" when he charged in a speech that all federal employees dropped under the Eisenhower Administration were "subversives." Shanley said he knows that was not true - "it was done inadvertently."

Democratic Senator George today proposed that the present $600 personal income tax exemption be increased to $800 this year and one thousand dollars next year. This would cost the government four and a half billions in 1954 and 10 billions next year. Senator George says: "If we are courageous enough to take this step before the economy falls flat on its face we can be of some service to the country."

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But the fact that disarmament is now only a propaganda theme should not obscure what is at stake. Most large nations are staggering under the weight of costly arms. The destructiveness of modern weapons has become fantastically great. Safety from annihilation or damage in war is at the lowest point in history. So it pays politically to talk about disarmament even though the time for actually

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There is nothing new in the search for disarmament and real peace. In 400 B.C. Socrates wrote: "We stand in need of some durable plan which will for ever put an end to our hostilities, and unite us by the lasting ties of mutual affection and fidelity." But the present position in the world was probably best summed up by Arnold Brecht, when he said: "Peace is today at best a balancing of fears."

Good Night and Good Luck!

Monday, Feb. 22, 1954

This is the news:

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Secretary of State Dulles today told 15 key members of Congress that at the forthcoming Geneva conference on Asian questions, the United States will not recognize the Chinese Communists. He said Russia has formally agreed to this condition for the meeting.

Tonight, Senate Republican Leader Knowland--who was among those who heard the Secretary's secret report--said in New York that he has "[redacted] "substanial misgivings" about meeting with the Chinese Communists. He hopes the Geneva conference will not turn out to be "a Far Eastern Munich." (HE) says the American people will want to know what price is expected to be paid for a Far Eastern settlement. And he feels that we should have avoided an agreement to sit-in on a discussion of the war in Indo-China. #If the French insisted on such a discussion, Senator Knowland would have the French talk "on their own responsibility."

Knowland also said today that it would be "a logical step" for us to give military aid to Pakistan. His comment came after Pakistan's Prime Minister Mohammed Ali, announced that his country is asking for military help, to achieve more defensive strength, and more economic stability.

Prime Minister Nehru told his Parliament that such help from America to Pakistan "instead of adding to the security of the region it adds to the tensions of the region, and it adds to fears." Nehru said his country doesn't want to enter into the cold war "and we do not want others to do so, either."

In Washington tonight, Former President Hoover said, he sees no signs of another depression "anywhere on the landscape at this time." Mr. Hoover, in the speech to the American Good Government Society, said he was credited with constructing the depression of 1931 to 1941... even had it named after him.. although he disclaims the "overdone honor." He said the "present trouble" comes from a mixture of surplus production, and dehydrated optomism. He added: "You can have high confidence, that this is only a passing dip.. a slump... readjustment... or a recession...not a great depression."

Senator Mc Carthy said today his committee is investigating what he called "another phase of THE army's handling of Communists"...not connected with the Peress case that has embroiled him in an argument with Army Secretary Stevens. Mc Carthy charges that Major Peress was honorably discharged from the army although the senator called him a Communist. Last week at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, Brigadier General Zwicker, the camp commandant, explained that any actions he took on Peress were caused by orders from above. Later the General charged that McCarthy had abused him. Then Army Secretary Stevens ordered army officers not to answer supbenas from Mc Carthy. He said the Senator had been abusive to army witnesses.. was undermining morale and giving officers humiliating treatment. TODAY the committee released the transcript of the hearing. It shows that McCarthy told General Zwicker he was not fit to wear the uniform.. was hemming and hawing on questions a five-year-old could answer. And when Zwicker said McCarthy was impuging his honesty the Senator said: "Either your honesty or your intelligence." Today, in Philadelphia, where HE was awarded a gold medal by the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, McCarthy read much of the transcript on Zwicker and said that his questioning had

been too temperate. If he were to do it over he'd use "much stronger language." And he called Army Secretary Stevens "one of the finest dupes I've ever met"... called him a loyal American who has been much abused "by hangovers from the last Administration."

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The White House today declined to say whether Secretary Stevens has the President's personal support in the controversey with Senator McCarthy.

A government-appointed committee of polio experts reported tonight that in last summer's first wide use of Gamma Globulin to combat polio "beneficial effects were not demonstrated." # ~~The National Foundation [illegible] that [illegible] would NOT rule out the possibility [illegible] of G.G. in epidemic a[illegible]~~

In London today, the British government announced that atom bombs "are now being delivered" to a rapidly expanding Royal air force. And the Air Ministry says recent rocket tests in Australia "foreshadow the most important developments in air defense since the invention of radar."

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Mr. Nehru clearly believes that the great powers have misguided ideas of what is security. Speaking of American military aid to Pakistan, he said that some people behind this proposal might think it would develop military security in the region. # But Mr. Nehru is absolutely certain, that instead of adding to the security of the region, it adds to the tensions. It adds to feelings of insecurity in Asia; and it adds to the fears. And he said: "A soldier's idea of security, and a politician's or statesman's are not the same. When a soldier's voice comes first in peacetime, then it is likely that peace will be converted into war." Mr. Nehru sees the

possible presence of American military personnel in Pakistan as "a reversal of history." He said: "One of the symbols of our independence has been the withdrawal of foreign armed forces. Whatever the motive may be, the return of foreign armed forces from any European or American country would mean turning the clock back for us."

There are many difficulties in the way of Mr. Nehru's proposal for a cease fire in Indo-China. There is no fixed front there, as there was in Korea. The French, desperate as they are to end the fighting, do not welcome Indian intervention. Mr. Nehru made it clear that his country doesn't seek to mediate or supervise a cease fire; but on the basis of past performance it can be assumed that if anyone wished to act upon his suggestion, the Indians would probably be willing to undertake the role of mediator.

The Indian proposal is made in the shadow of the Geneva Conference, scheduled to be held a couple of months from now, which will deal with the possibility of peace in Korea and in Indo-China. And it is unlikely that any of the powers involved will act immediately upon the Indian suggestion.

Today, both the Russian and Chinese Communist radios were busy expressing the hope that the Geneva Conference would produce peace in Indo-China. Radio Moscow said "there can be no doubt that this conference

can help to relax international tension, and to eliminate the difficulties blocking the establishment of peace in Indo-China." # This is a continuation of the Communist theme at the Berlin Conference - holding out to the French the prospect of peace, an end of the war in Asia, if they will refuse to ratify the European Army plan. # French Foreign Minister Bidault, back in Paris, continues to press for early ratification of the European Defense Community; but when the treaty comes out of Committee and is finally debated in the French Parliament, the government will have to satisfy Parliament on three conditions laid down in the debate of last November. The first was that there must be prior agreement with Germany on the Saar - guaranteeing French economic interests and the international political status of the Saar; which means that Germany would have to renounce sovereignty over the area. The second condition was that there must be a new American declaration of support for the European Army, consisting primarily of a statement of our intention to keep American forces on the Continent of Europe. The third condition was, renewed assurance from the British that their forces would remain on the Continent in close association with the European Army.

David Schoenbrun cables me from Paris tonight that he is assured that the second and third conditions - that is the renewed pledges from the United

States and Britain - have been virtually guaranteed, but that they will not be announced until the eve of the big ratification debate. That would leave only the big point of a Franco-German agreement on the Saar. And there is virtually no chance of that being reached before the Geneva Conference.

The excuse of the Saar, the prospect of peace in Indo-China, may well cause the French to postpone serious debate on the European Army plan. And if that postponement carries through to the Summer, it is the widespread belief of supporters and opponents of the European Army in France that the European Army plan will be dead so far as France is concerned. If that should happen the stage will be set for what Mr. Dulles has called "the agonizing re-appraisal of our European policy." It will indeed be agonizing for us, and for our Allies, in fact for everybody except the Russians.

Mark Twain once said of George Washington: "What he accomplished was only of minor value. His major value to us, the world and future ages and peoples lies in his permanent and sky-reaching conspiciousness as an influence." One of the foremost creeds of Washington was this: "Labor to keep alive in your heart that little spark of celestial fire--conscience."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Just twenty five years ago - on another Washington's Birthday - Will Rogers remarked: "In Washington's day there was no income tax, no cover charge, no disarmament conferences, no luncheon clubs, no stop lights, no static, no headwinds, no ticket speculators, no golf pants and no Scotch jokes. My Lord, living in those times, who wouldn't be great."

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first was, that there must be prior agreement with Germany on the Saar - guaranteeing French economic interests and the international political status of the Saar; which means that Germany would have to renounce sovereignty over the area. The second condition was that there must be a new American declaration of support for the European Army, consisting primarily of a statement of our intention to keep American forces on the Continent of Europe. The third condition was, renewed assurance from the British that their forces would remain on the Continent in close association with the European Army.

David Schoenbrun cables me from Paris tonight that he is assured that the second and third conditions - that is the renewed pledges from the United States and Britain - have been virtually guaranteed, but that they will not be announced until the eve of the big ratification debate. That would leave only the big point of a Franco-German agreement on the Saar. And there is virtually no chance of that being reached before the Geneva Conference.

The excuse of the Saar, the prospect of peace in Indo-China, may well cause the French to postpone serious debate on the European Army plan. And if that postponement carries through to the Summer, it is the widespread belief of supporters and opponents of the European Army in France that the European Army plan will be dead so far as France is concerned. If that should happen the stage will be set for what Mr. Dulles has called "the agonizing re-appraisal of our European policy." It will indeed be agonizing for us, and for our Allies, in fact for everybody except the Russians.

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: Mark Twain once said of George Washington: "What he accomplished was only of minor value. His major value to us, the world and future ages and peoples lies in his permanent and sky-reaching conspiciousness as an influence." One of the foremost creeds of Washington was this: "Labor to keep alive in your heart that little spark of celestial fire - conscience." - Good Nite and Good Luck!

Tuesday Feb. 23, 1954

This is the news:

Senator McCarthy charged today that the army now employs a woman in its code room who was, and still may be, an active Communist party member. The woman, Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, says she never was a member of the party. The Army says as a result of its own investigation, before the McCarthy hearing, Mrs. Moss was shifted to an unclassified job early in February. The army says she never had access to secret codes, or uncoded secrets. After hearing a former F.B.I. undercover agent identify Mrs. Moss as having been a member of a Communist group early in 1944, Senator McCarthy said both the army and the Civil Service Commission have had this information for months. The Senator also took occasion to tell an army representative in the hearing room that he was very much disturbed by calls Army Secretary Stevens has made on other committee members, in reference to recent testimony by Brigadier General Zwicker.. which I'd like to discuss in a few minutes.

The House un-American Activities Committee today heard Mrs. Victoria Stone of New York refuse to answer more than 60 questions on the ground that it might tend to incriminate her. When committee members said they had testimony linking her to a Soviet spy ring, Mrs. Stone said:

"I have definitely denied it time and time again and I refuse to answer again." She said she is not and never has been a Communist.

State Department officials have told the House Appropriations Committee that 590 employes were released as security risks last year. Eleven of these persons were fired on grounds of questionable loyalty.. the rest either resigned... were let out for economy reasons, retired or left when their work was completed. Of the total group, 291 got jobs with other government agencies.

Secretary of State Dulles today repeated his assurance that "the United States will in no case recognize Communist China." Yesterday he told Congressional leaders the Geneva conference on Asian questions will not result in (CHINA'S) recognition. Today he told the same thing to the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Assistant Secretary of State Robertson has told a House committee that since 1949 the Chinese Communists have killed about 15 million of their own people in what he called "just about the bloodiest pattern the Communists have followed in any country in the world." He said the deaths were due to murder and starvation.

Robertson warns that for the foreseeable future we must anticipate "emergencies, crises and problems of the greatest importance and magnitude in Asia.

The French in Indo-China announce that the Communists have suddenly withdrawn from the advanced positions they held near the capital of Laos. There is no indication whether the enemy will launch new attacks elsewhere.

In Berlin today, West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer pledged "a tireless fight" to liberate 18 million Germans in the Soviet zone. He said the recent Big Four foreign ministers conference was "successful because it exposed Moscow's policy..to keep things as they are until the Russians can dominate all Europe." He said the western foreign ministers acted so well in Germany's interest "that no Germans could have done it better."

~~Prime Minister Churchill told his Parliament today that he has always favored organizing the United Nations on the basis of smaller regional groups.~~

The Vatican says Pope Pius's recovery has slowed down. ~~He is~~

And He [redacted] he still needs a "notable period of assiduous care."

In Washington, Republican Senator Jenner of Indiana, speaking in support of the Bricker amdnement to limit the President's treaty-making powers, told his colleagues: the United Nations charter contains the seeds of power to deprive our states of a Republican form of government, [redacted] He charged that A GROUP he identified only as "a secret revolutionary political corps", is trying to undermine the constiution. He called this group "a fourth branch of the government."

The Justice Department says a federal grand jury has indicted 18 persons and seven corporations ..most of them on charges of CONSPIRING to violate a false statements law. This was in connection with the purchase of surplus government tankers. Among the individuals indicted, are former Representative Casey of Massachusetts, and JULIUS C. Holmes, former minister to Great Britain, who is now a special assistant to Secretary of State Dulles on matters concerning Trieste. Holmes says he is innocent of any wrong doing.

Out in Palm Springs, two men who drove up to the ranch where the President is vacationing and asked to see him, were arrested by Secret Service agents and described as drunken vagrants. They had an unloaded rifle and some shells in the back of their old car.

Edward R. Murrow: February 23, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

When the transcript of a sensational attack by Senator McCarthy on a witness is published it is natural to expect it to supply the reason for the attack. Senator McCarthy last night read passages from the transcript of his examination of General Ralph Zwicker, commandant of Fort Killmer. That was in a speech accepting a gold medal from the Sons of the American Revolution. Now the whole transcript of the General's examination has been published. It fails to answer the question that needs clarification if the public is to judge whether Senator McCarthy was justified in denouncing the General.

The Senator at the hearing was trying to show that General Zwicker should have delayed the honorable discharge of Major Irving Peress, a dental officer, which he had been ordered to give. The Senator thought he should have done it because of evidence about Peress heard by his sub-committee. This evidence had been heard after the General had received orders to give the honorable discharge. The Senator passionately denied General Zwicker's fitness for command on the ground that he did not postpone the action.

What needs to be made clear, if possible, is why the General did not act. He said it was because the evidence ~~of~~ the McCarthy sub-committee on

Peress was about matters already known to those who ordered the honorable discharge.

Senator McCarthy at the hearing presented the General with this analogy. Suppose a major was about to be honorably discharged, and someone brought him evidence the day before that he had committed a fifty-dollar theft. Would the General delay the honorable discharge? The General said he would, so as to check the facts. Then why not do it if the allegation was membership in a Communist conspiracy?, Senator McCarthy asked.

The way the question was put made it sound as though the General did not think that membership in a Communist conspiracy was as bad as a fifty-dollar theft. But the General patiently explained that he did not postpone the discharge on his own initiative because he knew of no evidence before the McCarthy committee which had not been known to those who ordered the discharge. That is, without new evidence, he couldn't interfere. He had not heard of any new evidence. And even the statement of an under-cover agent that Major Peress had been the liaison between his communist cell and the American Labor Party was not, he said, substantially new.

Surely the issue insofar as General Zwicker is concerned is whether the McCarthy sub-committee had produced evidence the Army had not known, so that

the General would be justified in postponing the discharge. The transcript does not show that Senator McCarthy tried to establish that the evidence it had produced was of this kind. New or not, he used it as a basis to attack the fitness of General Zwicker for command.

Last night Senator McCarthy told his audience that he had been too temperate in the attack, and if he had it to do over again he would be even more vigorous. But last night he did not attempt to show that the General had been given the new facts he needs for action. All he did was to strengthen his attack. It is a familiar stratagem to strengthen an accusation without strengthening the evidence. In present-day America, charges are easily mistaken for evidence, something Senator McCarthy well knows.

People who have read only of the abuse heaped on General Zwicker may not realize what Army Secretary Stevens last week wrote Senator McCarthy about the Peress case. He told the Senator new procedures had been ordered so that another Peress case would not occur. He also told the Senator that he did not believe a man should be given a commission who refused to answer properly-asked questions about his loyalty. That is what Dr. Peress had done in pleading the Fifth Amendment at the McCarthy hearing. It can't happen again, Mr. Stevens assured the Senator.

But he also told him that what had been done could not well be undone. "The separation of an officer under circumstances such as this" he wrote, "is a final action, and there is no means of which I am aware by which the action could be successfully reversed." He said the only new fact available to the Army on which charges could be based was the refusal to answer questions before the committee. A previous case based on a similar charge, he told the Senator, had failed in courts-martial.

All this General Zwicker knew before he testified. And so did Senator McCarthy. So what the Senator was trying to do was to maneuver the General into criticizing his orders and those who issued them. The General did say that he thought Communists should not receive commissions or honorable discharges. But he was under Presidential orders not to testify on security matters, and when pressed to violate the order he refused. When he refused he was abused.

There may not be any permanent harm in this abuse, but more is at stake than a scolding by Senator McCarthy. What is at issue is whether a Senator is to delve into departmental matters, goad subordinates into criticism of their superiors, taint them with insinuations of communist sympathies, and impugn their judgment and integrity, to the demoralization of the department.

This is not the way Senate investigations are supposed - or entitled - to function. They do have a proper and important role in our system of government. This is not the role.

It would seem that these words, written by Bishop Henry Codman Potter, are still quite appropriate:"The truth for us to remember at all times, and especially in these times, is the truth that the hope of the nation is not in its forms of government, not in the wisdom or equity of its executives, nor in the justice or purity of its administration, so much as in the evaluation and redemption of individual character among its people."

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EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: It would seem that these words, written by Bishop Henry Codman Potter, are still quite appropriate: "The truth for us to remember at all times, and especially in these times, is the truth that the hope of the nation is not in its forms of government, not in the wisdom or equity of its executives, nor in the justice or purity of its administration, so much as in the evaluation and redemption of individual character among its people."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

Wed.
Feb. 24, 1954

This is the news:

Senator McCarthy today called-off a hearing scheduled for tomorrow at which Army Secretary Stevens was to be questioned about what [redacted] McCARTHY [redacted] has called "the coddling of Communists." The decision to [redacted] CANCEL [redacted] the hearing came after a two-hour luncheon attended by McCarthy, Stevens and the other Republican members of the Senator's committee. (The Democrats did not attend.) At the end of the secret meeting, Senator Mundt read what he called "a memorandum of understanding." It said that there is complete accord between the army and the committee that Communism and Communists must be rooted out of the armed services. It said that Secretary Stevens has agreed to have the army complete its investigation of recently discharged Major Peress, whom McCarthy has called "a fifth amendment communist." The "understanding" also calls for secretary Stevens to give to McCarthy the names of everyone involved in ~~a~~ the recent promotion and [redacted] HONORABLE discharge of Peress. These persons will be made available ~~to the committee by Secretary Stevens for questioning~~ FOR QUESTIONING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE. The "understanding" also calls for the committee to question Brigadier

General Zwicker at some future date, after Democratic committee member Senator Symington returns from a trip to Europe.

There was no reference in the "memorandum of understanding" to McCarthy's recent charge, that Secretary Stevens is a dupe..or to Stevens' recent charges that McCarthy has abused and humiliated army officers. What the understanding means is, that Stevens has now changed his order to army officers not to testify before McCarthy.. changed his mind about a specific order telling General Zwicker not to testify. Before he went into the secret luncheon Secretary Stevens told reporters who asked for comment, to see him tomorrow..[redacted].. "and I'll have plenty of comment." After today's luncheon he said:"I am confident army officers will not be abused by the committee." [redacted] Reporters suggested Stevens had retreated from his previous views on the McCarthy committee. The Secretary said: "I do not consider that I am a person who capitulates or retreats." The White House says [redacted] knew nothing about today's luncheon.

In a few minutes I'd like to discuss the reaction [redacted] in Europe to the recent McCarthy hearings.

The Senate Judiciary committee today approved Earl Warren to be chief justice of the United States. The vote was 12 to 3. And the three Democrats who opposed Warren-- Eastland of Mississippi, Johnston of South Carolina and Kilgore of West Virginia said they either questioned the former governor's judicial experience or wanted a full F.B.I. report on his background. The committee's vote came after Roderick J. Wilson, a California who had made charges against Warren, was arrested as a fugitive from justice.

The President today proposed a salary increase or other benefits for almost all civilian government workers . Mr. Eisenhower wants a three to four per cent salary increase for one million workers. This would run from 50 to 800-dollars a year for the individuals concerned. He also wants voluntary life insurance, hospitalization and medical care programs. The President says this would "improve the efficiency" of career federal workers.

The government today added ~~six~~ more areas to its critical unemployment list.. cities where ~~unemployment~~ at least six per cent of the workers are unemployed. The cities are: Battle Creek, Michigan...

South Bend, Indiana and the Davenport, Rock Island, Moline area of Iowa and Illinois.

Senate Democratic Leader ~~Johnson~~ Lyndon Johnson predicts that Congress will vote to increase personal income tax exemptions. He thinks the present 600-dollar exemptions will be raised to $800. And one high Republican source says he thinks mounting pressures will cause the Administration to go along with some income tax cuts.

~~George Meany, the President of the A.F. of L. today complained to Mr. Eisenhower..in person.. because Secretary of Agriculture Benson is opposing the demands of 15 non-operating railroad unions. Benson has written a Presidential board investigating a union-management dispute. He told the board the farmers as well as the public would be hurt by any increase in railroad operating costs..if this means a freight increase. Meany says its not "cricket" for a cabinet member to take such a stand with an impartial board named by the President. And the railroad unions have written the President saying the Benson action "merits the strictest repirimand if not impeachment."~~

Tonight Secretary of State Dulles makes his radio report to

the nation on the recent Berlin conference. It will be heard over many of these stations at 10 p.m. eastern time.

French Foreign Minister Bidault today told his National Assembly's foreign affairs committee that the only solution to the problem of Germany is as association like the proposed European defense community.

And British Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons that the United States and Britain will soon open talks in Paris in an attempt to speed French approval of the re-arming of western Germany. Eden said the Berlin conference was "furstrating and disappointing" but it gave the West one big advantage in that it cleared the air.. exposed Russia's desire to get the withdrawal of the United States from Europe and then swallow all of Germany instead of neutralizing it.

Cut

~~The Communists in East Germany today turned down~~ an allied request for more freedom of travel for persons and goods between the allied zone and Soviet Germany. ~~The~~ Communist Premier ~~Grotewohl~~ GROTEWOHL accused the United States of sending spies and saboteurs into the Soviet zone.

And correspondents ~~in Moscow report that 22-hundred Communist~~

b

party organization chiefs have been fired in the last year in Soviet Georgia..the homeland of former Premier Stalin and Former Police chief Beria.

Vatican City sources says doctors and medical attendants are now on a round-the-clock watch over Pope Pius because of new difficulty in ~~[illegible]~~ feeding him. No change was reported in his condition today.

Yesterday I cabled four of our correspondents in Europe...asking them to summarise reaction,in the countries where they are stationed,to Senator Macarthys recent actions... Their cables are here in front of me...Permit me to quote from those cables....

No one, not even the pollsters can be sure just how a nation makes up its mind ...

No one man..and no one set of ideas, dominate without struggle and collision...

Anyone who believes himself to have a momopoly on wisdom or patriotism might reflect upon these lines...."There is one who is wiser than any of us...and that is everybody...Those words were spoken by Napoleon,who did not hold his own opinion in low regard....

good night and good luck...

CBS RADIO DIVISION

EDWARD R. MURROW

Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1954
7:45-8:00 P.M.

MURROW: ... Yesterday I cabled four of our correspondents in Europe, asking them to summarize reaction in the countries where they are stationed to Senator McCarthy's reaent actions. Their cables are here in front of me. Permit me to quote from some of these cables. The first one comes from David Schoenbrun in Paris (quote):

"Senator McCarthy and Marilyn Monroe attack U.S. Army on two fronts, is the headline feature piece from Washington's (sic) Paris influential Le Monde tonite. Their correspondent cabled: The spectacle presented by McCarthy committee is sheer buffoonery. And the correspondent concludes: Despite protests, Senator McCarthy will continue to exercise his talents, for, in fact, a large part of the American Administration, including Secretary Stevens and the unfortunate General Zwicker, themselves approve the general line and objectives of McCarthy, reserving their criticism only for his methods."

Schoenbrun says: "This is the general tenor of French observation about McCarthy, and most French believe this is a serious error on the part of Americans. They don't think a line can be drawn between objectives and methods, particularly when methods, as in the McCarthy case, are so spectacular and destructive that they ~~xxxx~~ obviously achieve objectives far removed from the avowed one. It's a case of burning down the barn to catch a rat, one French editor told me, pointing out that it's ridiculous to say you approve rat-catching, altho you deplore the fact that the barn burned down. You can't separate the two, any more than you can say that you approved Hitler's aims while deploring his uncouth methods. Hitler's aims may have been to eradicate communism in Germany and destroy Soviet Union, but what his methods did in fact accomplish was to eradicate democracy in Germany and destroy France and not Russia."

And Schoenbrun concludes: "French Government officials and

Congressmen refuse on-the-record comments, feeling they have no right to express opinions on American domestic politics. But all, without exception, express privately consternation at the loss of American prestige among masses of people here, leading to serious doubts about the authority and constancy of American policy. One French statesman told me: I hope you won't make too much of French criticism of McCarthy, because you will be sure to make him a hero back home if we attack him."

The second cable comes from Smith in London - and he says: "The British happen to be acutely alarmed at Senator McCarthy presently, as their concern for the demoralization of the United States Army, whereon all free Europe depends, coincides with the first close-up experience of one of the Senator's investigations." And Smith says that in a TV program scheduled months ago, a former MP, Aden Crawley, night before last, narrated shots of McCarthy questioning Reed Harris, and the press reacted to what they term "the smear-and-run methods" with disgust, with a disgust that one feels examining creatures on the moist underside of a garden rock for the first time.

The News-Chronicle correspondent in London says: It's one thing to read about a witch-hunt and quite another to see it at close quarters. It's not very pretty but it's very instructive.

Smith's cable continues: "The Senator's assault on the Army alarms a wide range of press. The Conservative Evening News today says: Were this merely a domestic scandal in a friendly country, no comment would be called for. But, clearly, it's a matter of principle which concerns all who want to both maintain freedom and order in the democratic society and to fight communism. And the Conservative Daily Telegraph says: Even the most understanding friends of America abroad find it hard to preserve a sense of balance about activities epitomized in the name of Senator McCarthy. His attacks on America's allies, notably the 'blood trade' business, the smearing of Britain, have produced something worse than irritation. World communism couldn't ask for richer ore than pours into its propaganda machine every time

Senator McCarthy makes an utterance."

There's another cable, from Alex Kendrick in Vienna, in which he says: "It must be trite by now to recall that this part of Europe was responsible for Hitler and saw Naziism come to power in the guise of an anti-Communist crusade. Yet, just for that reason people here who have been pushed around for twenty years, first by their own native fascists and then by Hitler and then by the Russians, have come to dislike those who do the pushing, especially when it's to the detriment of democratic processes and government." And Kendrick says: "That sums up the attitude hereabout toward McCarthy. He is not regarded as an international threat, like Hitler proved, but as one of the primary reasons for the serious loss of American prestige in an area where such prestige is important because we are face to face with the Communists and deal with them every day." Kendrick says: "It gets discouraging to have Austrians offer you condolences about the loss of your democratic traditions."

And Kendrick concludes his cable by saying: "Army officers are supposed to be nonpolitical, but the general feeling among headquarters officers here is to blame Eisenhower for not standing up to what McCarthy is trying to do to the Army, which, after all, as one senior officer said (quote), 'It isn't only our Army but it's supposed to be his Army, too'."

This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the word for today.

-30-

Ediphone trans./E. Scheiner

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CBS RADIO NETWORK

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who capitulates or retreats." The White House says it knew nothing about today's luncheon. In a few minutes I'd like to discuss the reaction in Europe to the recent McCarthy hearings.

The Senate Judiciary committee today approved Earl Warren to be chief justice of the United States. The vote was 12 to 3. And the three Democrats who opposed Warren, Eastland of Mississippi, Johnston of South Carolina and Kilgore of West Virginia said they either questioned the former governor's judicial experience or wanted a full FBI report on his background. The committee's vote came after Roderick J. Wilson, a Californian who had made charges against Warren, was arrested as a fugitive from justice.

The President today proposed a salary increase or other benefits for almost all civilian government workers. Mr. Eisenhower wants a three to four percent salary increase for one million workers. This would run from 50 to 800-dollars a year for the individuals concerned. He also wants voluntary life insurance, hospitalization and medical care programs. The President says this would "improve the efficiency" of career federal workers.

The government today added more areas to its critical unemployment list - cities where at least six percent of the workers are unemployed. The cities are: Battle Creek, Michigan, South Bend, Indiana and the Davenport, Rock Island, Moline area of Iowa and Illinois.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson predicts that Congress will vote to increase personal income tax exemptions. He thinks the present 600-dollar exemptions will be raised to $800. And one high Republican source says he thinks mounting pressures will cause the Administration to go with some income tax cuts.

Tonight Secretary of State Dulles makes his radio report to the nation on the recent Berlin conference. It will be heard over many of these stations at 10 p.m. eastern time.

French Foreign Minister Bidault today told his National Assembly's foreign affairs committee that the only solution to the problem of Germany is as association like the proposed European defense community.

And British Foreign Secretary Eden told the House of Commons that the United States and Britain will soon open talks in Paris in an attempt to speed French approval of the re-arming of western Germany. Eden said the Berlin conference was "frustrating and disappointing" but it gave the West one big advantage in that it cleared the air - exposed Russia's desire to get the withdrawal of the United States from Europe and then swallow all of Germany instead of neutralizing it

Vatican City sources says doctors and medical attendants are now on a round-the-clock watch over Pope Pius because of new difficulty in feeding him. No change was reported in his condition today.

Yesterday I cabled four of our correspondents in Europe, asking them to summarize reaction in the countries where they are stationed to Senator McCarthy's recent actions. Their cables are here in front of me. Permit me to quote from some of these cables. The first one comes from David Schoenbrun in Paris (quote.)

"Senator McCarthy and Marilyn Monroe attack U.S. Army on two fronts, is the headline feature piece from Washington's Paris influential"Le Monde" tonight. Their correspondent cabled: The spectacle presented by McCarthy committee is sheer buffoonery. And the correspondent concludes: Despite protests, Senator McCarthy will continue to exercise his talents, for, in fact, a large part of the American Administration, including Secretary Stevens and the unfortunate General Zwicker, themselves approve the general line and objectives of McCarthy, reserving their criticism only for his methods."

Schoenbrun says: "This is the gen ral tenor of French observation about McCarthy, and most French believe this is a serious error on the part of Americans. They don't think a line can be drawn between objectives and methods, particularly when methods, as in the McCarthy case, are so spectacular and destructive that they obviously achieve objectives far removed from the avowed one. It's a case of burning down the barn to catch a rat, one French editor told me, pointing out that it's ridiculous to say you approve rat-catching, although you deplore the fact that the barn burned down. You can't separate the two, any more than you can say that you approved Hitler's aims while deploring his uncouth methods. Hitler's aims

may have been to eradicate communism in Germany and destroy Soviet Union, but what his methods did in fact accomplish was to eradicate democracy in Germany and destroy France and not Russia."

And Schoenbrun concludes: "French Government officials and Congressmen refuse on-the-record comments, feeling they have no right to express opinions on American domestic politics. But all, without exception, express privately consternation at the loss of American prestige among masses of people here, leading to serious doubts about the authority and constancy of American policy. One French statesman told me: "I hope you won't make too much of French criticism of McCarthy, because you will be sure to make him a hero back home if we attack him."

The second cable comes from Smith in London and he says: "The British happen to be acutely alarmed at Senator McCarthy presently, as their concern for the demoralization of the United States Army, whereon all free Europe depends, coincides with the first close-up experience of one of the Senator's investigations." / And Smith says that in a TV program scheduled months ago, a former MP, Aden Crawley, night before last, narrated shots of McCarthy questioning Reed Harris, and the press reacted to what they term "the smear-and-run methods" with disgust, with a disguest that one feels examining creatures on the moist underside of a garden rock for the first time. The "News Chronicle" correspondent in London says: "It's one thing to read about a witch-hunt and quite another to see it at close quarters. It's not very pretty but it's very instructive. Smith's cable continues: "The Senator's assault on the Army alarms a wide range of press. The Conservative "Evening News" today says: "Were this merely a domestic scandal in a friendly country, no comment would be called for. But, clearly, it's a matter of principle which concerns all who want to both maintain freedom and order in the democratic society and to fight Communism. And the Conservative "Daily Telegraph" says: "Even the most understanding friends of America abroad find it hard to preserve a sense of balance about activities epitomized in the name of Senator McCarthy. His attacks on America's allies, notably the 'blood trade' business, the smearing of Britain, have produced something worse than irritation. World communism couldn't ask for

richer ore than pours into its propaganda machine every time Senator McCarthy makes an utterance."

There's another cable, from Alex Kendrick in Vienna, in which he says: "It must be trite by now to recall that this part of Europe was responsible for Hitler and saw Naziism come to power in the guise of an anti-Communist crusade. Yet, just for that reason people here who have been pushed around for twenty years, first by their own native fascists and then by Hitler and then by the Russians, have come to dislike those who do the pushing, especially when it's to the detriment of democratic processes and government." And Kendrick says: "That sums up the attitude hereabout toward McCarthy. He is not regarded as an international threat, like Hitler proved, but as one of the primary reasons for the serious loss of American prestige in an area where such prestige is important because we are face to face with the Communists and deal with them every day." Kendrick says: "It gets discouraging to have Austrians offer you condolences about the loss of your democratic traditions."

And Kendrick concludes his cable by saying: "Army officers are supposed to be nonpolitical, but the general feeling among headquarters officers here is to blame Eisenhower for not standing up to what McCarthy is trying to do to the Army, which, after all, as one senior officer said: 'It isn't only Our Army, but it's supposed to be his army too'.

MURROW: This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: No one, not even the pollsters can be sure just how a nation makes up its mind. No one man, and no one set of ideas dominate without struggle and collision. Anyone who believes himself to have a monopoly on wisdom or patriotism might reflect upon these lines. "There is one who is wiser than any of us - and that is everybody." Those words were spoken by Napoleon, who did not hold his own opinion in low regard. Good Night and Good Luck!

Thursday, Feb 25, 1954

This is the news:

Army Secretary Stevens said TONIGHT: "I will never accede to the abuse of army personnel under any circumstances, including committee hearings." And the White House promptly announced that the President approves and endorses the secretary's statement "100 per cent." Stevens spoke after a full day of conferences at the White House, the Pentagon, and among Republican members of the McCarthy committee. Yesterday the committee issued a "memorandum of understanding" in which the Secretary seemed to have changed his mind on previous orders TO army officers. Today, at the White House, Stevens said: that memorandum has been misinterpereted. He has not receded from the principles on which he stands. He has obligations to all army personnel..including upholding their rights, when they are unable to protect their rights. He will never acceded to the abuse of army personnel. ..will never aceed to their being BROWBEATEN OR HUMILIATED--- or deprived of the advice of counsel. Here he made a specific reference to the case of General Zwicker. (Last week Stevens said McCarthy had abused the general.) In today's statement Stevens said he has been assured by members of the McCarthy committee "that they

"will not permit such conditions to develop in the future." Stevens said this is why he entered into yesterday's agreement.

3

Stevens announcement tonight came after almost 24 hours of anger over the general reaction to yesterday's agreement with Senator McCarthy and other Republican members of the McCarthy committee. The decision to make his announcement was reached after these conferences: telephone calls last night to White House News Secretary Hagerty in which newspaper reaction, generally saying Stevens had surrendered to McCarthy, was discussed. Stevens talked this over with other White House staff members. Then this morning his aides described Stevens as "steaming with anger" over the interprettation that he had "capitulated" to Mc Carthy. Stevens stayed in his Pentagon office, conferred all morning and part of the afternoon with his top aides. Army Chief of Staff Ridgeway was in and out. There were phone conversations with "someone" at the White House. Then Stevens denied a published report he would resign if the President didn't publicly support him. And there were more conferences at the White House. Vice President Nixon talked with Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams. Air Force Secretary Talbott was a White House visitor but would tell reporters nothing. News Secretary Hagerty postponed a regular afternoon meeting with reporters. And in the Senate, Mc Carthy and

Republican Senators Dirksen, Mundt and Potter tried to work out a statement that might please Secretary Stevens. This was to have been released at 4 p.m. eastern time. But Dirksen told reporters it couldn't be done.. too much disagreement on how to word it. Mc Carthy said the "incident is closed as far as I'm concerned." Then and hour and a half White House conference broke up... one in which Vice President Nixon, Deputy Attorney General Rogers and Deputy Defense Secretary Kyes AND OTHERS participated. These men, and Secretary Stevens, then visited with the President for a half hour. And then Secretary Stevens made his CAREFULLY WORDED announcement: he will never acced to the abuse of army personnel under any circumstances, including committee hearings."

Two Middle Eastern governments have new rulers tonight. In Egypt, General Naguib is out as president and premier. His successor is Colonel Guh-mahl Ab-duhl Nah-suhr....37.. and the real power behind the coup that removed former King Farouk. Nah-suhr has been vice premier.. the main policy-maker of the Naguib regime. He and the ruling Revolutionary Council decided Naguib was trying to seize dictatorial powers. Naguib submitted his resignation three days ago--we're told. It was accepted today. The general was placed under house arrest. And the Colonel took over as leader of Egypt. His spokesmen promise no changes in their policy towards the West.

In Syria, President Adib ~~Shishkely~~ SHISHKELY has resigned.. and been given 24 hours to get out of the country. He was overthrown in an army revolt, and former president Hashim al Atashi is evidently back in office. The army accuses Shishkely of corruption in government, suppressing education, and arresting lawyers and students. They say they want to return Syria to "a republican and democratic government."

In Washington today the Senate rejected Senator Bricker's substitute proposal, to curb the treaty-making powers of the President. The vote was 50 to 42. But then the Senate voted against a move to send

the constitutional amendment back to committee for further study.

Treasury Secretary Humphrey says the Administration is "vigorously" opposed to a Democratic plan to cut income taxes by "blanket increases in exemptions." He says this would "throw us back into substantial deficit financing." Democratic Senator George has recommended that the 600-dollar exemption be raised to 800-dollars this year... a thousand dollars next year.

The President today announced that we will grant military aid to Pakistan.. the help strengthen the defenses of the free nations in the Middle East. And the President has written India's Prime Minister Nehru who had warned that his government would consider aid to Pakistan an (UNFRIENDLY) act. Mr. Eisenhower says this does not in any way affect the (FRIENDSHIP) we feel for India. If India ever needs our military aid her request will receive "most sympathetic consideration."

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approved the appropriation. It was opposed by Democratic Representative Wier of Minnesota.

The Chesepeake and Ohio Railroad announced today that it has sold 800-thousand shares of the New York Central railroad to Clinton Murchison of Dallas and Sid W. Richardson of Fort Worth. The twenty million dollar sale represents a two and a half million dollar profit to the C. and O. Murchison and Richardson are friends of Robert R. Young who is engaged in abattle for control of the New York Central.

Here in New York, a Board of education committee has cleared Nat Holman, the City College basketball coach for 31 seasons, of neglect charges in connection with the basketball scandals of 1950. Seven players on Holman's teams had admitted fixing games.

In October of 1952, when we were preoccupied with the Presidential Election, the Russians held their all-Party Congress in Moscow. There, at great length and in considerable detail they spelled out exactly how they would fracture the Western Alliance, and isolate this country. They proposed to do it, not with war but with trade. They contended that our Allies, being unable to trade with us, being resentful of our economic dominance, would trade where they could, and that this would lead to bickering and perhaps even war between the Western Allies.

Today in London, Sir Winston Churchill, who has not yet been accused of being pro-Communist, told a cheering House of Commons, "The more trade there is through the Iron Curtain, and between Great Britain and Russia and her satellites, the better will be the chances of our living together in increasing comfort. When there is so much prosperity for everyone round the corner and within our reach, it cannot do anything but good to interchange merchandise and services on an increasing scale." And he added, "The more the two great divisions of the world mingle in the healthy and fruitful activities of commerce, the greater the counter-poise to the purely military calculations." Sir Winston wants a "substantial relaxation" in the restrictions against trade with Russia, and his government

is going to talk to our government about it. He does not suggest any traffic in military equipment, including certain machine tools; and he does not advocate any relaxation on current restrictions of trade with China until peace has been established in Korea.

Britain is going to trade more and more with the Soviet Union, because she must in order to survive. Other European countries will follow Britain's lead. And in due course Japan will increase her trade with Communist China for the same reasons.

Sir Winston Churchill took a rather benign view of the results of the Berlin Conference. He said: "The military strength of Russia in what is called conventional warfare was so many times greater than that of the NATO powers that she did not feel she had need of any guarantees in any period which could now be foreseen." But he felt that the Berlin Conference had made discussion of all questions less delicate and less dangerous than it was before. He is persuaded that Russia's satellite empire sooner or later will surely dissolve or take new and other forms." The Prime Minister does not rule out the possibility of a high level face-to-face meeting, but he doesn't think the time is ripe for it now. He hopes for fruitful results from the Far Eastern Conference scheduled to be held in Geneva on April

26th. And Sir Winston said: "Patience and perseverance must never be grudged when the peace of the world is at stake. Even if we have to go through a decade of cold war, bickerings and vain parlance, that would be preferable to the catalogue of unspeakable and unimaginable horrors which is the alternative." And then in a passage that brought back memories of his great wartime speeches, the 79-year-old Prime Minister said: "Peace is our aim, and strength is the only way of getting it. We need not be deterred by the thought that we are trying to have it both ways at once; indeed, it is only by having it both ways at once that we shall get a chance of getting anything of it at all."

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

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Good Nite and Good Luck!

Friday
Feb. 26, 1954

This is the news:

The Senate tonight apparently killed, for this year, any efforts to amend the President's constitutional treaty-making powers. The vote came on a proposal by Democratic Senator George, after the Republican leader... Senator Knowland.. had announced that he was switching away from the Administration's view, and would support the George proposal. The final vote was 60 to 31.....not enough to make the two-thirds majority needed for approval of a Constitutional amendment. When the vote was 60 to 30... enough for approval. Democratic Senator Kilgore of West Virginia arrived in the Senate to cast the deciding ballot against it. [redacted]

The final vote showed 32 Republicans and 28 Democrats FOR the George proposal. Against it were: 14 Republicans..16 Democrats and Independent Senator Morse.

This is the news:

The Senate today overrode Republican opposition.. put aside a Constiutional amendment approved by the White House..and voted to accept another proposal offered by Democratic Senator George of Georgia. The vote was 61 to 30. And the Republican Senate Leader..Knowland of California..then announced to his colleagues that "as an individual Senator" he will support the George proposal. This and today's vote almost assure a two-thirds approval on a final vote. The original Bricker proposal would have was concerned with both treaties and international agreements. The George proposal would put new curbs on the President's authority to negotiate executive agreements. They would have to be approved by Congress.

The Joint Congressional Economic Committee said today that what it called "the current recession" makes it necessary to postpone the President's plan for flexible price supports. The committee says this plan might "actually place the farm family in a worse position in the short run." The committee also suggested possible changes in the Administration's tax proposals. And it wants a reservoir of public works projects...in case

the economic situation gets worse. The committee also says "the extent of unemployment may not be fully reflected in current government statistics."

And the Labor Department says the number of persons claiming unemployment insurance went up again in mid-February to two million, 179-thousand. This is double what it was a year ago...and the highest since February of 1950. At the same time the Department says THAT for those who are working, pay rates are at a record high. The hourly earnings of factory workers--including overtime--averaged $1.80 an hour in January, the highest on record. And in January the cost of living went up again.. due mainly to sharp increases in the price of coffee and prok. Its now at the second highest level in history. And the National Industrial Conference Board says the purchasing value of the dollar fell more than two per cent in January...to 54 point 7 CENTS....from 56 cents a year ago.

The Senate today passed and sent to the President a bill to liberalize pensions for all members of Congress and their employes. Republican Senator Williams of Delaware said this is equal to a "seven thousand 500 dollar bonus" for all participants.

Robert King, the deputy assistant army secretary, today told a House committee that the army now finds itself the owner of more things than anybody at any time. King says the army has about 30-BIllion dollars WORTH of things on hand.. another 6-billion is on order. It has enough peacetime operating stocks to last more than three years.

Senator McCarthy said today he considers "the unpleasant hassle" with Army Se retary Stevens AT an end.. any further exchange of statements would be "ridiculous." But as an obvious result of the "hassle", Senate Republican leaders decided today to launch an immediate investigation of the methods of all investigating committees. Republican Senator Potter of Michigan says Army Secretary Stevens was "ABSOLUTELY correct" in saying that the McCarthy committee had assured him that army witnesses will not be brow beaten or humiliated. And Democratic Senator Jackson of Washington state.. one of the three Democrats who recently returned to the committee, says the Stevens-McCarthy argument makes it clear why the Democrats pulled out last year. "Now," he says," the majority party, who failed to support us, are watching their chickens come home to roost." I should like to review the Stevens-McCarthy arguments in a few minutes.

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The United States today formally invited 14 of our Korean allies to meet with the Russians, Communist China and North Korea in Geneva on April 26th.

The French in Indo-China says the invaders of Laos have now abandoned their assault on the capital and have withdrawn 75 miles to the north.

In West Germany, the lower house of Parliament has approved a constitutional change to make military service compulsory for every man over 18. The group also declared specifically that it is legal for West Germany to join the European defense community. The Upper house is expected to take similar action..removing the final legal obstacles to Germany's participation in the E.D.C.

Italy's Premier Scelba today won a vote of confidence from the Italian senate..by five votes. He faces the Chamber of deputies next week.

And Egypt's new military rulers say they removed President Naguib to prevent his assassination by angry army officers who feared he would become a dictator.

Edward R. Murrow: February 26, 1954. 7.45 p.m.

It is not unusual that a hair-line decision should be the difference between peace and war. Senator McCarthy could have had peace with Army Secretary Stevens yesterday afternoon by agreeing to the simple statement that the rights of witnesses before his committee would be protected. # This would have given him peace with honor and, what is more, peace without defeat, for it would have been no defeat to say he would do what decency requires of any committee chairman. # And most of all it would have been peace within the Republican party in an election year. # Had the Senator been willing to accept the one sentence, Secretary Stevens would not have gone to the White House and President Eisenhower would not have endorsed 100 percent Mr. Stevens' assurance that he would never accede to the abuse of army personnel.

It is not unreasonable to suggest that if Senator McCarthy was unwilling to make this assertion he did not much want peace. Nor does it take much imagination to find reasons why. # Senator McCarthy may think he stands to gain from continuing the war with the army, particularly now that President Eisenhower is involved. He may think he stands to gain even if he is fighting on the poor issue of his treatment of General Zwicker. He may gain in the end even if the Republican policy committee revises the rules for

Senate investigations. The Senator stays on page one. The whole nation continues to talk about him. It is the formula he best understands.

But the eagerness of Senator McCarthy for the fight is one of the few clear things in this strange case. Senator McCarthy's conduct was not strange. As soon as he could draw breath, after hearing what Secretary Stevens had said, he accused him of falsehood. What Mr. Stevens had said was that he had been given private assurances at Wednesday's lunch that witnesses from now on would receive proper treatment. Incidentally Senator Potter, who was at the lunch, bears out Mr. Stevens. What is strange in the case is Mr. Stevens' own befuddlement. # At Wednesday's lunch he accepted for publication a memorandum of agreement that failed to mention the treatment of witnesses, and consisted wholly of concessions to ~~Mr.~~ Senator McCarthy. # But because of something said privately at the lunch he reported to his Pentagon colleagues that he had won his point and that the concessions were worth it. It is described how he was congratulated and his hand warmly shaken. Not till Mr. Stevens heard A Report that Senator McCarthy had told a reporter that he could not have surrendered more abjectly if he had gotten onto his hands and knees, did it dawn on him that he had been misled by his own ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ inexperience. He woke up to the fact that he was one of the

few persons in Washington - and indeed the world - who didn't think he had surrendered. That meant that the army certainly would think he had. And from then on he worked tooth and nail to save the situation. More was involved than his reputation and his keeping his office. The morale of the army would be badly shaken. Some way had to be found to assure the army that it had not been abandoned to the abuse and pressure of Senator McCarthy. A last minute effort was made to arrive at a harmonious agreement. Senators Dirksen, Mundt and Potter were ready for peace and would have accepted the sentence about fair treatment for witnesses. Senator McCarthy flatly rejected it. So the effort failed, and the President at last came onto the stage to support the statement Secretary Stevens was to make public.

Senator McCarthy is ~~hot-headed~~ impetuous as well as far-seeing. And in leaping headlong into what now was a fight with the White House he snatched at the poorest case to fight on, his treatment of General Zwicker. Even the Chicago Tribune criticized him this morning for the way he treated General Zwicker, and if that is so it can be no exaggeration to say that the whole nation must have been appalled by it. It was the Peress case that was Senator McCarthy's ace of trumps. Even if the dentist did nothing more sensitive than fill the teeth of army personnel, his promotion and honorable

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It needs no sermonizing by reporters, or anyone else, to remind ourselves that an army that comes under the sway of political or personal pressure is lost to the service of democracy. In Europe the McCarthy episode has brought cries of foreboding.— For the United States Army is the indispensable shield of the remaining democracies there. Demagogues who distract attention from their personal ambitions by the shrillness of their attack on communism have figured tragically in recent European history. Such analogies may seem far-fetched to most Americans. But here is a General with a distinguished record for valor and leadership, who is so shamefully treated that the morale of the United States Army is endangered, and the Senator responsible says only he was too lenient. The Zwicker case would have seemed far-fetched only a short time ago.

There is often a fine line between what we accept as right and what we recognize as wrong. It may be, as Oscar Wilde once said that "morality is simply the attitude we adopt towards people we personally dislike." Whatever the case, Clifton Allen surely was right when he said:"Nothing is more needed in this world than a revival of simple goodness and genuine uprightness."

Good Nite and Good Luck!

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
CBS RADIO NETWORK

FEBRUARY 26, 1954
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

The Senate tonight apparently killed for this year any efforts to amend the President's constitutional treaty-making powers. The vote came on a proposal by Democratic Senator George after the Republican leader, Senator Knowland, had announced that he was switching away from the Administration's view and would support the George proposal. The final vote was 60 to 31 - not enough to make the two-thirds majority needed for approval of a Constitutional amendment. When the vote was 60 to 30, enough for approval, Democratic Senator Kilgore of West Virginia arrived in the Senate to cast the deciding ballot against it. The final vote showed 32 Republicans and 28 Democrats for the George proposal. Against it were: 14 Republicans, 16 Democrats and Independent Senator Morse.

The Joint Congressional Economic Committee said today that what it called "the current recession" makes it necessary to postpone the President's plan for flexible price supports. The committee says this plan might "actually place the farm family in a worse position in the short run." The committee also suggested possible changes in the Administration's tax proposals. And it wants a reservoir of public works projects in case the economic situation gets worse. The committee also says "the extent of unemployment may not be fully reflected in current government statistics."

And the Labor Department says the number of persons claiming unemployment insurance went up again in mid-February to two million, 179-thousand. This is double what it was a year ago and the highest since February of 1950. At the same time the Department says that for those who are working, pay rates are at a record high. The hourly earnings of factory workers - including overtime - averaged $1.80 an hour in January, the highest on record. And in January the cost of living went up again due mainly to sharp increases in the price of coffee and pork. It's now at the second highest level in history. And the National Industrial

Conference Board says the purchasing value of the dollar fell more than two percent in January to 54 point 7 cents from 56 cents a year ago.

The Senate today passed and sent to the President a bill to liberalize pensions for all members of Congress and their employees. Republican Senator Williams of Delaware said this is equal to a "seven thousand 500 dollar bonus" for all participants.

Robert King, the deputy assistant army secretary, today told a House committee that the army now finds itself the owner of more things than anybody at any time. King says the army has about 30-billion dollars worth of things on hand - another 6-billion is on order. It has enough peacetime operating stocks to last more than three years.

Senator McCarthy said today he considers "the unpleasant hassle" with Army Secretary Stevens at an end - any further exchange of statements would be ridiculous. But as an obvious result of the "hassle" Senate Republican leaders decided today to launch an immediate investigation of the methods of all investigating committees. Republican Senator Potter of Michigan says Army Secretary Stevens was "absolutely correct" in saying that the McCarthy committee had assured him that army witnesses will not be brow beaten or humiliated. And Democratic Senator Jackson of Washington State, one of the three Democrats who recently returned to the committee says the Stevens-McCarthy argument makes it clear why the Democrats pulled out last year. "Now," he says," the majority party, who failed to support us, are watching their chickens come home to roost." I should like to review the Stevens-McCarthy arguments in a few minutes.

The United States today formally invited 14 of our Korean allies to meet with the Russians, Communist China and North Korea in Geneva on April 26th.

The French in Indo-China says the invaders of Laos have now abandoned their assault on the capital and have withdrawn 75 miles to the north.

In West Germany, the lower house of Parliament has approved a constitutional change to make military service compulsory for every man over 18. The group also

declared specifically that it is legal for West Germany to join the European Defense Community. The Upper House is expected to take similar action removing the final legal obstacles to Germany's participation in the EDC.

Italy's Premier Scelba today won a vote of confidence from the Italian senate by five votes. He faces the Chamber of deputies next week.

And Egypt's new military rulers say they removed President Naguib to prevent his assassination by angry army officers who feared he would become a dictator.

It is not unusual that a hairline decision should be the difference between peace and war. Senator McCarthy could have had peace with Army Secretary Stevens yesterday afternoon by agreeing to the simple statement that the rights of witnesses before his committee would be protected. This would have given him peace with honor and, what is more, peace without defeat, for it would have been no defeat to say he would do what decency requires of any committee chairman. And most of all, it would have been peace within the Republican party in an election year. Had the Senator been willing to accept the one sentence, Secretary Stevens would not have gone to the White House and President Eisenhower would not have endorsed 100 percent Mr. Stevens' assurance that he would never accede to the abuse of army personnel.

It is not unreasonable to suggest that if Senator McCarthy was unwilling to make this assertion he did not much want peace. Nor does it take much imagination to find reasons why. Senator McCarthy may think he stands to gain from continuing the war with the army, particularly now that President Eisenhower is involved. He may think he stands to gain even if he is fighting on the poor issue of his treatment of General Zwicker. He may gain in the end even if the Republican policy committee revises the rules for Senate investigations. The Senator stays on page one. The whole nation continues to talk about him. It is the formula he best understands.

But the eagerness of Senator McCarthy for the fight is one of the few clear things in this strange case. Senator McCarthy's conduct was not strange. As soon as he could draw breath, after hearing what Secretary Stevnes had said, he accused him of falsehood. What Mr. Stevens had said, was that he had been given private

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This is Ed Murrow. I'll be back in a moment with the Word for Today. But first, a word from Bob Dixon.

BOB DIXON: COMMERCIAL

MURROW: There is often a fine line between what we accept as right and what we recognize as wrong. It may be, as Oscar Wilde once said that "morality is simply the attitude we adopt towards people we personally dislike." Whatever the case, Clifton Allen surely was right when he said: "Nothing is more needed in this world than a revival of simple goodness and genuine uprightness."

Good Night and Good Luck!